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"Allied Attack Waits On American Aid"

Maffettere Analyzes Situation

By GEN. J. M. G. MALLETERE,
Military Critic of Le Temps and of La France Militaire.
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PARIS, July 4.

WHILE awaiting the resumption of the German offensive which, if we believe the German newspapers, is imminent, the allied troops have taken the initiative in raids and local actions. The French on the outskirts of Soissons, the Americans near Chateau-Thierry and the English in Flanders, are all, little by little, retaking lost positions and capturing prisoners and materials.

The Italians, having regained their Piave positions of June 15, are not crossing the river, but they have carried out a series of brilliant operations on the Asiago Plateau. Nothing remains to the Austrians of the gains made during their offensive. And it appears they are very discouraged, if one judges by the declaration of Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, in Budapest.

Are the Italians going to launch a big counter offensive in the Trentino region? It would be good tactics, even good strategy. But it depends upon the forces in their reserves as well as on the situation of the Austrian forces in the mountains, which only the Italian high command can know and judge of.

In reality the allies remain on the alert and await the German offensive. One can ask, one does ask, why the allied command does not show itself more aggressive, why it did not profit by the prolonged lull in the German offensive, for which it may know the reasons, to attempt in turn powerful counter attacks which would give back to them, if not in its totality, at least a fair amount of the ground lost in March and May. These counter attacks could also have a preventative effect and disturb the concentration plans of the German high command.

The best reason which appears at first sight for this passiveness is the expectation of the help of the American forces. Why risk battle when we know that in four months a million American soldiers will help in a general offensive? But there is not only the question of effectiveness and numerical superiority; there is, above all, the question of material, and let us clearly understand what attacking material is.

As regards effectiveness, it is not so much absolute numerical superiority which is to be taken into account. In an article in the Revue de Paris on July 1, Joseph Bedier, a professor of the College de France, points out with good reason that, if Germany appears to have today, after four years of war, a numerical superiority on the Occidental front against four powerful allies, whose total men mobilized exceeds those of the Central Empire and their allies, Bulgaria and Turkey, it is not only through the Russian defection but also because Germany has conducted her war enterprises since the beginning not according to the law of duration but according to the law of intensity.

Germany Tries for Decision.

She wanted a decisive victory with all the forces available in August, 1914, then in October, 1914, then in May, 1915, later, in February, 1916, just as she does now. To this end she has borrowed from the vast reservoir, which she calls "human material," which comprised in August, 1914, 14,000,000 men. No matter what the losses have been, no matter what forces are left, the German command acts and fights "as if its forces were intact and its resources inexhaustible."

It is this way that it maintains formidable pressure on the French front with 3,000,000 men, from whom it expects a decisive battle. For this it has called upon the young 1919 and young 1920 classes, not to fill gaps, but to reinforce the attacking army, in view of a final victory. In this way it plays the game with more audacity and logic than do the allies, who hesitate to call upon the young classes of men available, and who keep them too long in training depots in the rear.

It is well the United States realizes they must not be mean about anything, either men or material; that they must use, like the Germans, all the able man in the final attack. The war in that way will be shortened. And that which the Germans have not obtained by intensive effort of human material, the allies ought to obtain with American help by putting in line all their resources.

The German effort has been just as intensive in regard to the material. The high command supported its offensive with the help of men and guns. But it is understood, through this war's experiences, that large guns and field guns do not suffice to open the large, deep breaches necessary for the passage of masses of infantry. Heavy artillery has shown itself powerless by itself, in this role of breaking through. The formula, "artillery conquers, infantry occupies," has served its time, like the old formula which sought to break through by violent infantry assault alone.

Work for Infantry.

It has become necessary to realize the fact that, after artillery preparation, infantry would have to complete the work of opening the way by its own means.

It is thus we have come back to the old idea of having material to accompany infantry; in other words, light infantry cannon served and transported by infantry. Besides the small defensive trench material, while we saw the revival of the disused firearms of the old siege wars, mortars, grenades and mines, we have been obliged to create attacking material for use of the infantry with which it advances over ground plowed up by heavy artillery, rapidly reduces machine-gun nests and centers its resistance against everything that balks its advance.

In this way the Germans managed their spring offensive. They did not invent new attacking methods, no matter what anyone says. Their infantry, well prepared and well trained, attacked always in successive waves, proceeding by elementary tactics and filtering through and fighting local actions according to the ground and the obstacles. But Germany has at her disposal excellent and plentiful attacking material, consisting of light howitzers, at least one to each battalion, accompanying the infantry, batteries of light field guns of 11-millimeter caliber, which can be taken apart and set up, of which there are several to each battalion, and light, middle-sized Mienewerfer which go out with the battalions that are ordered to give the principal blow. To this must be added a great increase in the number of machine guns, automatic rifles and wheeled machine guns which fire indirectly, flooding the second-line positions many kilometers away with bullets. Finally, they have toxic gases, fighting airplanes and tanks. The tank seems to reveal itself as the type of attacking material for infantry.

All this the allies, the English, French and Italians will have after regrettable delays. But it is attacking material that is needed for attacks. So the allies will attack when they have the superiority in attacking material. And they will have the opportunity—well, when the Americans will have given it to them.

Oh, our friends in America, do you understand?

Germany's Next Peace Offensive the New Threat to the Allies

Simonds Sees in It as Much of an Attack on Them as Army Movement

Von Kuehlmann's Indefinite Phrases in Recent Speech Regarded as the Opening Wedge of Movement to Save Some of Eastern and Southern Conquests—New Diplomatic Drive May Take on Nature of Domestic Quarrel.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS,
Author of "The Great War," and "They Shall Not Pass."

CERTAIN phrases of the German Foreign Secretary, Kuehlmann, have been widely accepted as the first hint of a coming German peace offensive, always to be foreseen if Germany did not gain a decisive victory in the military campaign of the present year.

To be sure, the words of the German Minister were not themselves very explicit; they contained nothing more than the suggestion that, however complete a military triumph were won by invincible German arms, the war is so vast and spread over so enormous an expanse that "military alone cannot lead to victory"—there will have to be negotiations around a green table after the fighting has ended.

Thereupon there burst forth from the Junker and Pan-German elements the same clamor that followed the temporary assertion by the Reichstag last year of the Russian doctrine of "peace without indemnities and without annexations." Looking backward a year the similarity between the two incidents at the least arouses suspicion.

Looking to the future, it is not difficult to see that in certain contingencies it may be valuable to Kuehlmann to be able to point to Junker rage when he seeks to impress the enemy world with his moderation—or, if he goes, the record may be useful to his successor.

Highest German Hope

In any event there are certain facts as unmistakable as anything can be. If Germany does not win the decision she seeks in the campaign of 1918 she cannot win the war and she cannot longer believe that victory is possible. The best she can hope for is to keep a portion of her conquests, and she can only hope to do this if she gets peace before American troops begin their share in the campaign of 1919, when we shall have an army in France numerically as strong in first-line units as the French army has ever been and stronger than the British army in France has ever been.

Germany began the present campaign not only with great advantages, but with advantages which were unsuspected by her foes. She brought from Russia more troops than all but a few of the military men had suspected, and, in addition, she brought Generals and methods which, applied to Western warfare, produced something approximating a revolution in our ideas and something uncomfortably close to a disaster of the first magnitude to her enemies' armies.

But if Germany could surprise us all by her numbers and methods in the opening of the present campaign, she could not disguise from us or from her own subjects the conditions of the last great gamble.

One of her big enemies had collapsed; in place of millions of Russian troops there were in March only prospective millions and scant thousands of Americans. Germany could expect to come on to the decisive field bringing superior man and gun power, she might hope to increase the not overwhelming advantages of numbers by exploiting the advantages of position and capitalizing the mistakes of her foes and the miscalculations of her opponents. But she could not do more than this.

Underestimated United States

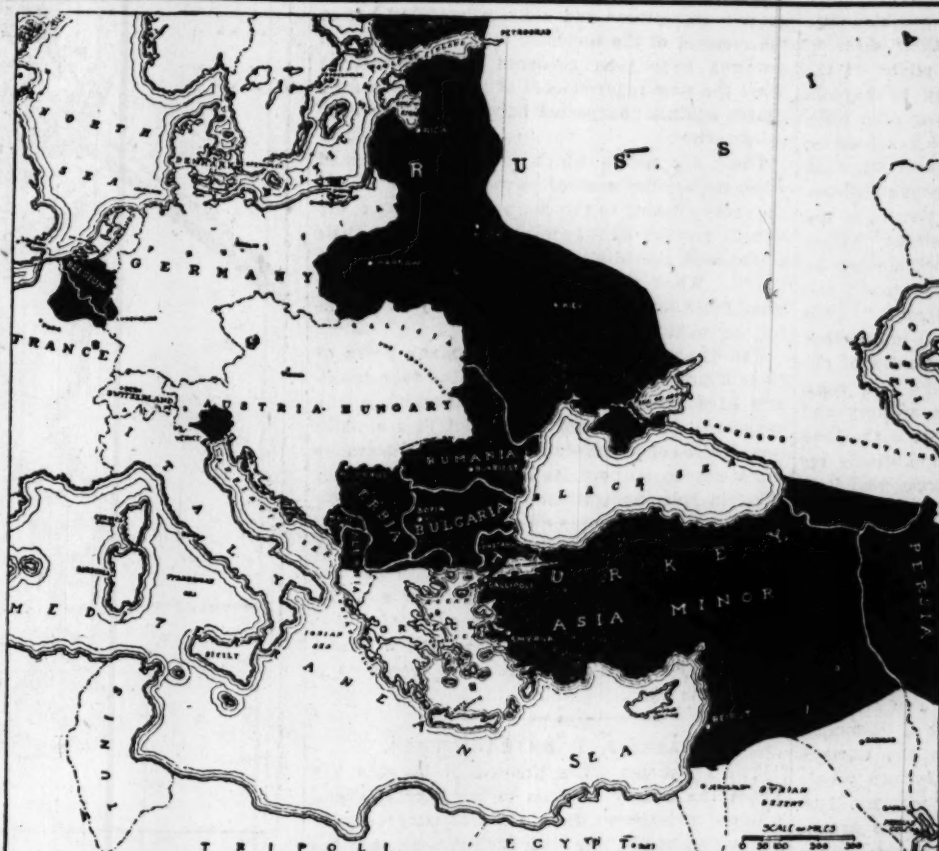
Such differences in immediate resources as there were between Germany fully mobilized, with her troops drawn from Russia in line, and the armies of her Western opponents were certain to disappear once America began in earnest to send her troops over. Even before that time Britain could do much by repairing her own blunders.

Napoleon in the Waterloo campaign might hope to defeat the British and Prussians before the Russians and Austrians could get armies to Western Europe, but if he failed to dispose of two enemies before two more arrived, he was done. As it was, of course, the first two sufficed to dispose of her.

The Germans underestimated our ability to send men, and therefore overestimated the period of time in which they would be decisively superior in numbers. This was like their mistake in the Marne campaign of 1914. They also overestimated the immediate success they could win by their first blow. What has happened in the way of sending Americans to Europe has surprised our enemy even more than our allies, we may be sure of that.

But the German saw at all times that if we meant business he would have to accomplish what he had to accomplish in 1918 on the battle-

Germany's Stock for a Bargain Counter Peace



The black sections of the map show the territory controlled or conquered by Germany by reason of war.

field, or thereafter, and in a smaller measure, around the green table.

Program for 1918

His military leaders declared that they could take Paris and crush the British army in the campaigning season of 1918. They also told him that even if they were unable to do either of these things they could win sufficient successes to enable German diplomats in the peace negotiations which would come at the end of the fighting season to save for the Kaiser a substantial portion of his conquests.

Now, the first part of the contract is obviously getting beyond German resources to perform. The chances of a decisive victory in the field are daily lessening; the next smash must bring victory, or at least open the road to it, or the game is up, so far as Paris or the channel is concerned.

On the other hand, the next time the German attacks he will probably make considerable gains, states, but real states, out of the subject and suppressed nationalities along her own boundaries or within Austrian and Balkan limits.

A real Poland, with 25,000,000 people, with a gateway upon the Baltic at Danzig, with German Poles united to Austrian and Russian, would close the way to Russia, would be a sentinel on Germany's Eastern marches like that which Europe again and again erected in the low countries against France in other centuries.

A restored Poland, a unified Rumania, a Southern Slav state on the Danube, an international control of Constantinople and the straits—these things would mean the end of all of Germany's ambitions and the destruction of all her hopes. If, in addition, Austria could be resolved into its component parts, or transformed into a real federation of states based upon race, the work would be complete, but this last is perhaps beyond the power of the most victorious alliance Europe has ever seen.

What is possible is to bar the several roads of the Germans into lands inhabited by the weak and the defenseless, whether the anarchic Russians or the hapless Turks, by the creation of states which have all the necessary elements out of which to construct or reconstruct national life.

And it is this order of constructive statesmanship on the part of her enemies which Germany will seek to block at all hazards. She cannot escape it if she loses the war on the battlefield, and she is determined not to make Napoleon's mistake and hold on too long. She remembers the chances he had to save the Rhine frontier in 1814, and she will not, like Napoleon, rely too long on arms alone.

Baltic to the Bosphorus she may hope, ultimately, to resume the advance upon Cairo and upon India. If she can hold the Black Sea and the Transcaucasian provinces, she has still another and more secure route to the Indian frontier.

If she can preserve the chaos in Russia, the jumble of disorganized and disjointed states she has created from the Arctic to the Pinnak marshes, she can look forward to immediate economic supremacy in what was once the Russian empire and an enduring insurance against a reunion of the fragments of that empire into a state which can bar her road to the Pacific.

What Germany has to fear is that her enemies will continue the war until they are victorious in the field, and can, in their turn, erect, not shadow states, but real states, out of the subject and suppressed nationalities along her own boundaries or within Austrian and Balkan limits.

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The Hidden Danger

Yet that must be a betrayal to every thoughtful man that the real issues to be settled are not those issues which, because of their Western character, are most familiar to the allied publics.

Certainly Belgium must be liberated, France must have Alsace-Lorraine and Italy her Irredenta, but Germany could pay all these prices out of her collected resources and still win the war. She must resign to Britain the title to all her own lost colonies, from Samoa to Togoland, and not feel the cost, if she were permitted to hold on in the Baltic provinces, in Poland, in the Ukraine, in the Crimea and in Asiatic Turkey.

The real danger to the world lies in that opportunity which Germany may win in this war to organize the millions of Slavonic and Latin peoples along her frontiers and along Austrian frontiers. The best hope of permanent defeat of Germany purposes to rule the world, to restore

Continued on Page Seven.

U. S. Colonel, Killed in Action, "Just a Plain Fighter, Not a Scholar"

Griffiths, Who Led the First American Platoon Over the Top in France Rose From the Ranks After an Adventurous Career.

By LINCOLN EYRE,
Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN PICARDY, May 30.—"I'm in luck. The thing I've wished for most has come true—I've led a battalion of American doughboys into the biggest battle of all. If the boches get me now—well, it won't matter so much."

So Lieutenant-Colonel Griffiths, commanding the Third Battalion, United States Infantry, remarked as we stood in a dog-eared Picardy village watching his men go forward through the darkness to the battle front a mile away. It was close to midnight of April 26, and the — Infantry were completing their part of the relief of the French division whose positions opposite Cantigny, in the Montdidier salient, our troops were taking over.

Three nights later, emerging from the cellar that was his post of combat, Griffiths was struck squarely by a high explosive Krupp shell and instantly killed.

The army mourns him, for in his death we have lost an officer whose career was an inspiration to every soldier familiar with it. And no man was more widely known in the A. E. F. With 14 pieces of steel from enemy shells lodged in his body, and a disabled right hand, he had spent more time on the firing line than any other American officer of like rank. He possessed the dual distinction of commanding the first battalion to go into line "on its own" in an American sector and one of the first four battalions to participate in the battle of Picardy.

"Ideal Fighting Man."

I had the privilege of knowing Col. Griffiths intimately. His story was the most interesting I have heard since I have been attached to the army in France. Until his death, it could not be written, owing to the censorship rule against identifying individuals.

Richard H. Griffiths was the ideal type of American fighting man. Although most of his mature years had been spent in the army, he was never a highly trained professional militiaman. His technical lore, as he freely confessed, was by no means equal to that of even the youngest graduate of West Point.

"I'm not a military man and don't ever expect to be," he told me once. "I'm just a plain fighter—that's all." Born in England, he was nevertheless an American from his scalp lock to the tips of his shoes. He came to the United States in his early teens, working his way across the Atlantic on a cattle ship. Why he left his English home he never explained. I rather imagine that, being an adventurous boy with a well developed will, he just ran away to see the world.

He was a sailor on the Great Lakes for a time, then a derrick rigger, and finally, at the age of 22, general foreman for a contracting firm building locks in the Cumberland River in Tennessee. The Spanish-American War broke out while he was holding down his last job—a big one for a man of his age. The moment the news were at war reached him he resigned and enlisted at the nearest recruiting station, joining the First Tennessee Infantry.

They Knew Him in Philippines. As the 37th United States Volunteers, this regiment was sent to the Philippines soon afterward and Griffiths went with it as Sergeant in Company M of a battalion commanded by Col. —. Like most real scrappers, Sergt. Griffiths was quiet and unobtrusive in manner. He was also slightly under average height and not very husky looking. Col. — tells how he had to "lick" the biggest men in the company to establish disciplinary respect among his subordinates.

Griffiths took part in eight or nine little engagements against the Filipinos, and had never a wound. On one occasion he was ambushed by 10 of the enemy. He killed two and put the rest to flight by simply charging down upon them, firing two revolvers simultaneously—for at that time he was a "two-gun man." Stalking natives, a sport few Americans care for and fewer still do successfully, was a favorite pastime with Griffiths. In the three years he remained with the Tennesseans he killed over 150 Filipinos, most of them in single-handed conflict.

The 37th was mustered out in 1901, but Griffiths was not ready to return to civilian pursuits, although it never occurred to him that he would remain a soldier all his life.

Joined Engineer Regiment. "I just thought I'd stay a while longer," he explained. So he joined an engineer regiment, reverting to private's grade again. Soon a chance came for him to become a Lieutenant in the Philippine Constabulary. He jumped at it and continued in the business of suppressing native insurgency for a dozen years, in which time he rose to the rank of Major.

During this time he met and, after a brisk courtship, married a young American army nurse serving in a hospital near Manila. Mrs. Griffiths joined the British Red Cross at the start of the war and is now stationed in Brighton, England. The couple had no children.

When the great war began Maj. Griffiths decided that he must be in it, and within 24 hours he was on his way from Manila to Hongkong, where assurance that a commission would be forthcoming sent him rejoicing to England via the Suez Canal. He was commissioned Captain in the Royal Scots, and commanded a battalion of that regiment at the Dardanelles. Three hundred out of 1000 officers and men in Griffiths' force got through alive. Their commander himself was sent to "blighty" badly mangled, having been wounded three separate times.

Still More Fighting. Barely was he convalescent when he managed to get ordered to Saloniki. Subsequently he fought with the Royal Scots in France, at Ypres, Arras and the Somme. He was again severely wounded and spent months on his back in an English hospital. Altogether he had 17 separate wounds, and an X-ray photograph revealed 14 slugs of metal in his body. The loss of a slice of his right shoulder blade caused the partial paralysis of his right arm and made his right hand quite useless.

In the autumn of 1917, after having been enmeshed in reels of red tape for most of the summer, Griffiths was permitted to transfer to the American Expeditionary Force with the rank of Major. He took over command of his battalion in the last week of December, and on Jan. 19 marched his men into the trenches in front of Seicheprey. His was the first American force to take over a part of the firing line permanently and not merely for temporary training purposes.

I remember Griffiths as he sat there on his horse at the village cross-roads from which the march to the front began. The companies moved silently forward in dim moonlight. Griffiths surveyed them with eyes that overlooked no slightest detail.

"Put that gas mask at the alert," he would say sharply; or "Where's that man's tin hat?"

He never raised his voice, even when two companies ran into one another in the shadows of the village street and "got all snarled up." Yet every command he issued was heard and obeyed; where there had been confusion there was soldierly order instead.

Strict Disciplinarian. It was the same in the trenches. Where many a battalion commander would have deemed one night's in-

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THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

How We Can Help the Boys Over There.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

The greatest gift of God to a people is honest and able political leaders. The history of the world teaches this. Plutarch in his "Lives of the Ancient Greek and Roman Soldiers and Statesmen," gives us examples and points the moral. Under no form of government but the republican form are people permitted to choose their own leaders. Empires and kingdoms get their leaders by accident of birth or the cabals and cliques of the rich and powerful. Hence it follows that nothing in citizenship exceeds in importance the duty of the citizens of a state to exercise their right to vote and to choose their representatives. At no time in the history of America has this duty been more imperative than now. We are in the midst of the greatest war in history. The rights of nations are imperiled, the liberties of all men threatened. It is admitted by friends and foes alike that in this supreme hour of danger, when empires, kingdoms and dynasties are tottering and reeling on their foundations, America is the hope of civilization.

Our great President, Woodrow Wilson, has said wisely that "Politics is adjourned." No longer should men discuss old political issues. There is no longer any tariff question for revenue or for protection; but revenue that will help win the war. No longer do men worry as to whether the standard of values should be the gold dollar or the silver dollar. It is now any kind of a dollar that will help to encompass the defeat of the Hun.

Our soldiers and sailors, brave, true-hearted American boys, will win, and all they ask of the people at home are supplies, food, clothing, guns, ammunition and ships to carry them over. They ask only these; and must not be denied.

God has given us the great leader in Woodrow Wilson. Let the men of America give him, by their votes, able and experienced statesmen to aid and second his measures. This is not a campaign document, but an appeal to voters of Missouri to vote at the coming primaries and general elections and to weigh well, carefully and thoughtfully, the qualifications of the candidates for U. S. Senator.

There are five candidates: Joseph W. Folk, Xenophon P. Wilfley, John D. Higdon, Selden P. Spencer and J. L. Torrey. Examine each man's record. Ascertain first that your preference is 100 per cent American. Measure each man's record with the other as to experience in public affairs. Learn which or who has been most tried and tested with a view of his aiding the President in the carrying on of the war. Look into the character of the support of, or opposition to, each candidate.

E. A. NOONAN.

Definition of Loyalty.

Judge Page Morris of St. Paul, in the United States District Court here, in overruling "demurrers" to the indictments of Dr. Charles H. Weinsberg and Henry C. Koenig, both charged with violating the espionage act, "Loyalty to country is love for the faithfulness to duty. It is a mental and sentimental condition which absolutely requires willingness to and the obligation to serve, even to the laying down of one's life. Disloyalty is the opposite of this, and whoever attempts to destroy this sentimental condition, by word or deed, attempts to create a refusal of duty in the military forces. Whether the words spoken were in such vein is a fact for the jury to decide, unless the Court decides that they could not possibly produce the effect charged in the indictment."

Well, this is undeniably sound and good law and sound public policy. A good American citizen must always be willing to defend and protect his country, its honor, integrity, the American flag (Old Glory) and all it symbolizes. The law always presumes that a man "means exactly what he says."

GEORGE A. RITTER.

Tillman's Prejudice Against Negroes.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
The passing away of Senator Tillman from this life removes one of the bitterest enemies of the negro race. Now he is on the spirit side of life and he will have much to regret and will suffer remorse. Just what he saw, so shall we reap in deeds or acts. He will have to seek pardon before he can advance in spirit life from the negro race whom he injured and abused.
May God help him and bless his soul.
C. E. L.

Draft Childless Married Men.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Answering Jim Land's letter of June 30, I think if he would use a little judgment he would see why a married man, especially with a child or children, should have deferred classification. I quite agree with him about taking married men, but let them take the married men up to 45 years that have no children. Nine out of ten of their wives could have children, but are too lazy to raise one. We need children for the future men and women. The men without children are doing nothing, so should be taken and leave the men that increase the race. If you knew anything about children you would know the responsibility a woman alone would have while the one without children has only herself to look after. I have four children and am willing to have my husband go in his turn, but not while the ones without children stay at home.
G. J. R.

WHY GERMANS CRY PEACE.

The German offensive is now in its fourth month and has achieved none of its objectives. Territory has been gained at enormous cost, but the losses of the allies have been far more than made good by the great number of American troops poured into France since the German drive began and the Austrian offensive against Italy has ended in disaster.

So far as the German people are concerned, nothing has been gained by the offensive. It has brought them no nearer peace and it has left them weaker by reason of the enormous losses sustained by their armies in the attempt to smash through to the channel and to Paris. The Hindenburg promise to be in Paris by July 1 has failed.

The rising discontent over the failure of the offensive finds its first coherent expression in the action of the Socialists in the Reichstag and in Herr Scheidemann's speech declaring that "the exasperation of the masses has reached its highest pitch," and that "there is only one cry, 'End the war, but with honor!'"

What Herr Scheidemann and the German Socialists forget is that they have gambled and lost, and that they cannot evade their share of the responsibility for the present plight of the German masses. They are willing to bargain with the General Staff for the fruits of a military victory, and the fact that there has been no military victory gives them no moral standing whatever as critics of the Government's policies. What the incident most clearly recalls is the soundness of the policy that President Wilson enunciated in his Mount Vernon speech when he declared that "there can be no compromise" and "no half-way decision would be tolerable." That is what Vorwaerts pleads for when it insists that "our enemies today have the opportunity of obtaining peace not proscribed by the war map, but based upon the equipoise of the military and economic forces on both sides." That is the kind of peace that President Wilson unqualifiedly repudiated in his Fourth of July address, and it is the kind of peace to which the allies would submit only under the pressure of military defeat.

There have been stages in the war in which Germany could have had that kind of peace, but her rulers decreed otherwise and her people abide by the decision that they then accepted.

The Socialist protest in the Reichstag again shows that the whole German system rests upon military prestige and that the state of the popular mind toward the war is only a barometer of that military prestige. When the German armies are winning victories the German people are completely subservient to their masters. Discontent manifests itself only when the armies fail to win victories, and that applies to the Socialists as much as to any other element of the population.

No sincerity will attach to any German peace suggestion until the military prestige of Junkerdom is smashed. As the war approaches the end of its fourth year that is more clearly apparent than ever before.

AMBULANCE-CHASERS CHASED.

Pity the poor ambulance-chasers. Their avocation is gone. That man McAdoo, with a stroke of his terrible pen, has cut them off from victims of railroad accidents, upon which they have always fattened. He has issued orders to the railroad heads that hereafter compensation for personal injuries is to go to the injured persons and is not to be prorated to the predatory branch of the legal profession which specializes in personal injury cases.

Ambulance-chasers are lawyers who, in various discreditable ways, follow up accidents and offer their services to the victims on the percentage plan. The percentage plan is a very good plan for the lawyer and a very poor plan for the injured person. Under it the lawyer gets one-half or at least one-third of the compensation and the injured person gets what is left. Not infrequently the lawyer beats the doctor to the side of the accident victim and binds him by a contract the terms of which he is in no position to understand.

Until lately the ambulance chaser has been having good picking. Juries like to mulct corporations and sympathy is easily aroused for accident victims. Large judgments are awarded by the jurors, who do not know that one-third or one-half goes to the lawyer. Lately the ambulance-chaser's business has not been so good. A number of states have passed workmen's compensation acts which dispensed with their services. And now the Director-General orders that so far as the railroads are concerned injured persons are to get all that is coming to them.

All just claims will be paid, the Director-General says. Litigation will be discouraged, dealings will be directly with injured persons, who will be spared court costs and will not have to share with the ambulance lawyers who have too long been permitted to make fortunes out of others' misfortunes.

PINE SHIP VICTORY.

The city of Beaumont, Tex., was accorded a considerable honor a week ago when a wooden ship launched in the McBride & Law yard there was christened "Beaumont," instead of the Indian name first assigned to it. The change was made because this was the first launching of a wooden ship constructed of pine contracted for by the Government. There have been other pine ships launched which go into Government service, but they were, according to the Beaumont yard owners, started on private contracts before the Government was ready.

The launching of this ship recalls the charges by politicians not many months ago that birds were nesting in the trees that must be made into ships; criticism of the pine sawmill men; charges of excessive profits and unnecessary delays; statements that wooden ships could not be built before the war had ended, and many other unpleasant things.

They also recall the answer of the sawmill men that "we will provide the lumber," the fact that negro women have taken the places in the sawmills of their brothers and sons who have gone to the army, the rush of cowboys and plainsmen, rejected by the army, to shipyards to make mechanics of themselves and the general spirit of the South to do its part

for the nation and in defense of its great pine industry.

There was little ceremony about this notable launching, but the nation will extend its best wishes that the Beaumont may long evade the submarines and render such service as will further disarm the wooden-ship critics, now almost silenced.

With men in France, Italy, Russia and Alsace we may truly be said to have a "far-flung battle line." And we'll keep on flinging it farther until it reaches Berlin.

SAFETY FIRST—OR LAST?

Strong construction, skillful navigation and an abundance of needful safeguards for life are all of little avail against panic, which seems to explain much of the shocking loss of life in the steamboat accident between Peoria and Pekin on the Illinois River.

But was there any fault of construction in the Columbia that caused her to succumb too readily to the misadventure she encountered with more than 500 pleasure-seekers aboard? With a little greater promptness and skill in handling her at the moment of the accident, could not the list of drowned have been rendered less distressing? Were the wise requirements of law touching safeguards against unexpected happenings fully complied with?

These are points which must be determined when the somber work of rescue is completed and the facts relating to the cause of the accident are sifted. Inquiry must be made into them for their guidance in providing for future security in river travel. When we build our new river fleets we must build for the maximum in safety as well as for the maximum in utility.

The disaster is the greatest in many years of river history. Undoubtedly, as in the case generally of accidents of exceptional magnitude, the cause will be found not in one but in a sinister combination of circumstances. But the catastrophe must not be without its contribution to Safety First in river navigation.

The "semi-official" denial from Germany of the sinking of another British hospital ship and the statement that the vessel was probably sunk by a British mine, ought to cause a German Admiralty investigation to find out what a U-boat commander and his crew were doing cooped up in an English mine.

OKLAHOMA BARS CARNIVALS.

The Oklahoma State Council of Defense has urged the county councils to bar carnivals and kindred exhibitions from their territory during the period of the war with such success that the routes have been broken so badly that few of these organizations will attempt to exhibit in that State. The spokesman for the carnival folk asked the chairman of the State Council of Defense why the action was taken. The first clause of the explanation said that carnival employees should be engaged in a more necessary business. Two additional reasons given were: "A large number of the shows which operate in this State are far from the best morally—many of them being of the 'forty-niner' variety."

"Especially in the harvest fields and other places where laborers are most in demand, carnivals decrease the efficiency of labor."

This ban does not include the legitimate amusements which go with recognized agricultural fairs, but a special effort is being made this year to see that all attractions offered at these functions are wholesome and calculated to give the persons attending genuine entertainment. The shows hit by this order are the groups of six or eight tent shows with semi-gambling attractions "free."

In Kansas an extra appropriation for wholesome amusements at the State Fair has been approved, the provision being that all shows shall be well censored and shall not include any hurriedly arranged "war spectacles" or cheap "side-show" attractions.

If the profiteer had any morale it would never be sapped by the consumer's hunger.

OPPORTUNITY TO PIONEER.

John H. Page, Arkansas Commissioner of Agriculture, has given an official O. K. on several of the companies that are handling the development of cut-over lands in that State. It appears that the business men of several communities have realized that the best method of development of these lands is to bring contented settlers to tracts that are honestly represented to them. Also that the settlers must have established lines of communication.

As a result, groups of business men have undertaken the sale of the former timber lands in their neighborhoods and are beginning their work by the establishment of roads. Also they are laying out the farms to include both low and upland in the same unit. One such group of business men is placing more than 500,000 acres on the market. None of this land is now under cultivation, but a road is being built. Another local development concern which had 200,000 acres to dispose of has sold more than 20,000 acres this summer.

As a further inducement to settlers, the development companies are arranging for experimental farms in their tracts. This is easily done by inducing some good farmer to take up methods suggested by the United States Department of Agriculture, and this man points the way for other farmers to profit from their lands. It has been recognized now that the development of cut-over lands is a specialty, just as other branches of farming are distinctive. The lumber companies are contributing to the development by leaving on the lands a reasonable number of trees, instead of merely laying the land waste, as they formerly did. This timber left standing is well paid for by the value added to the land. Mr. Page remarks that there are millions of acres of this land, all of which will produce the right crop if properly handled, and that under a proper program the development will mean much to the State.

One of our marines is reported to be "in the hands of the enemy." We venture to say the enemy has his hands full.



"I'D TRADE MY PLACE IN THE SUN FOR A PLACE AT THE TABLE!"

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
by Clark McAdams

OUR OWN WAR REVIEW.

THE appearance of England out on the front page letting off fire-crackers on the Fourth of July may be said to have eclipsed everything else in the paper the past week. It was a prodigious spectacle, and we had more top thinkers in the grandstand than we have had out at any other time since the war began. Mr. Antwine expressed what was in the mind of everybody on our side when he said he hoped John wouldn't burn himself, which happily seems to have been managed.

As a matter of fact, the Fourth took on a significance beyond anything we had known. All the allies, and even some countries not yet actually in the movement against the Kaiser, celebrated it to some extent. They seemed to think it would be a nice courtesy to a country doing for everybody what we are doing just at this time, and Socrates gave just the right flavor to the whole thing by shouting at the Kaiser over on page 2 at the height of the fireworks, "Look out for the stick—together!"

There was a roar all over the paper at that, which was precisely the thing to say. There were countries participating in the celebration whose experience with us had gone all the way from being licked by us to still owing us money, and a bit of humor from us at the expense of the common enemy just as the last rockets were going up was exactly the thing with which to cap off the day. Socrates was wisely congratulated for his wit and tact; and the Kaiser, who was smart enough to see what had been done for allied morale, shouted in the very voice of thunder, "Gott strafe Socrates!"

Indeed, fighting during the past week has not held its usual sway in the paper. There have been occasional retreats to the front page to fight out local issues in which the Americans especially have seemed to be right; but for the most part things transcending in importance immediate combat have prevailed in print. Thus, almost the entire Wilson administration, including the President, turned out on the Fourth and said something relating to the war. Much of this was for home consumption only, and the orator had to content himself with the top of an advertisement anywhere he could get a few people together; but Mr. Wilson, of course, declaimed for universal guidance and had a prominent place forward where he was not much bothered by members of his cabinet and others talking about details. It was the opinion of our editorial staff, which listened attentively to what the President said, that in the definition of human aspirations, easily the most important thing in the world at this time, the President is without an equal. Answers say it was no surprise that he gave the Fourth a significance of which the founders of the republic never dreamed, for he does that with everything. He has given the republic itself a significance of which none of us has ever dreamed. Socrates says the President is one of those prophets who have from time to time arisen to project their vision beyond the point where that of the average man is stopped by the curvature of the earth, and that when it comes to making peace he will have to define it for us all. Socrates says this is a species of genius. Singularly, too, it usually occurs at a time when we most have need of its light.

One way and another we managed to have somebody hear all the speaking, which audiences generally seemed to enjoy. We are certain the orators enjoyed it. They had something to talk about that is of importance, and at such a time it is just as Mr. Antwine says: You can have all the motion pictures and all

the printing in the world, and you can hurl information at people with all manner of big-bore guns; but after all, what people require more than anything else is physical contact with the men who are running the war. They want to hear those men tell them about how we are doing, and every blessed man of them did that somewhere in the paper on the Fourth. Mr. Baker told about the army. Mr. Daniels talked of the navy. Mr. Schwab talked ships. We heard the whole story from top to bottom, and people who have been kicking about the progress we are making kept shifting back in the audiences until they let themselves out wherever a small potato could leak through.

However, talking isn't going to win the war. It is only necessary now and then to make sure that we shall win it. There will be a general resumption of the more sanguinary work of fighting the thing out on the western front, where the Americans seem to be having about the luck finding someone who can stand up against them that some of us were reasonably sure they would have. Nor is it altogether that the flower of the German army has been destroyed; our boys don't like people who kill babies and sink hospital ships, and they are out to skin the people who make a specialty of that sort of thing. Nobody ever stopped America when she was out to right some kind of a wrong, and the Germans won't do it. They will go down for the count, just as everyone else has; and when we let them up they will be in the way of doing what people should.

More proof of that next week, perhaps.

Reggie: I wonder if your fawthaw would consent to our marriage. Miss Bright: He might. Father's so eccentric.—Boston Transcript.

THE BIGGEST BIT.

His little mother, knitting in the sun,
Is by his side three thousand miles away.
Her image nerves his hand against the Hun,
And steals his spirit in the far-off fray;
She sends a dauntless thought his mind to stay,
To feed his courage and to flay his fear;
While over there he bombs the Boche today—
Here is the Biggest Bit done over here!

His little mother, knitting in the sun,
Is yonder in the struggle heart and soul;
At first she faltered from the belching gun,
The dripping saber and the ghastly toll;
But now her dreams come thrilling with the roll
Of thunder and the Yankees' ringing cheer;
She marches with the host to Freedom's goal—
Here is the Biggest Bit done over here!

O, little mother, knitting in the sun!
You're by his side three thousand miles away.
Your motto makes him master of the Hun,
You spur and speed him in the far-off fray.
May every plea you utter as you pray
For his homecoming reach God's willing ear;
While over there he bombs the Boche today—
Yours is the Biggest Bit done over here.

JAMES C. McNALLY.

The MIRROR of PUBLIC OPINION

This column is designed to reproduce without bias the latest comment by the leading publicists, newspapers and periodicals on the questions of the day.

BREAD AND THE BATTLE.

THOR H. DICKINSON in the Atlantic Monthly.
NOTHING in the unwritten history of the war is more dramatic than the struggle between the two great groups of Powers for the grain supplies of Eastern and Central Europe. England has been accused of never playing the romantic role. Those who make this complaint forget the Dardanelles expedition. Looking back from our present experience, it is hard to see how she could have been expected to succeed. But the stake was a great one. The granaries of Russia were bursting with wheat. Bulgaria was wavering between Germany and the allied Powers. Rumania and Serbia were openly friendly with the allies. The economic interests of all these countries lay in agriculture. By one stroke England might open up the four sources of a continent; she might close with a blow the ambitions of her rival; and she might secure the friendship of the Balkans. But Germany suborned the beggar who sat by the gateway, and the Turk stabbed the allies in the back.

The allies' failure to run the Dardanelles gave the food advantage to Germany. Russia was eliminated as a source of supplies, and was soon to disappear as a military factor. Even while she was at war with Germany, part of Russia's surplus stocks of wheat were finding their way to the Central Powers through Sweden, Rumania and Finland. . . . The strategy of battle was always turned to the service of the strategy of bread. Germany knows well how to make war pay for itself. Let war always be made on the enemy's territory. By so doing you twice beggar him. You take from him his source of supplies, and you add them to your own stores.

Behind the petty details of the Balkan imbroglios the larger negotiations were going forward. The elimination of Russia from the war, the laying of a track to the east through the sparsely settled rich arable lands of the south European plateau, the splitting of Russia into two parts, the flouting of the cold northern section, the seducing of the richer Ukraine, interpret themselves. They are a part of the present strategy; but behind this strategy the food needs of the Germany of the next generation are being well watched.

The present outlook is serious enough. Courland is farmed for the support of Germany, and 56,000,000 acres of Russia's agricultural land, 27 per cent of her total, are made tributary to Germany. How much food does this represent? By some estimates it is said to amount to 58,000,000 tons of foodstuffs and 30,000,000 tons of coal yearly; 37 and 75 per cent respectively of Russia's totals, and enough, once actually annexed to the German power, to solve her pressing food problems for a century to come. Now the word comes that Germany is demanding 85 per cent of the entire produce of the Ukraine for her own.

Even during Germany's giant offensive of 1918 we read mournful accounts of her food shortages. They are told that she may at any time collapse through hunger. We read of riots, of sawdust bread, and of synthetic meat. There may be some truth in the accounts of individual hardship. But all the evidence shows that Germany is not anywhere near a general collapse, either through a break in morale or through the pinch of hunger. Every year that Germany fights finds her food position stronger. Every one of her great engagements has been of the nature of a foraging expedition, save the last, and it is still too early to say that she has not added to her stores in this.

The multiplying of talk in America concerning the collapse of the German fighting spirit has gone past the point of harmless speculation. It has become positive misrepresentation, and, if persisted in, will amount to aid and comfort to the enemy. Let us take care that we do not fight Germany's battle for her.

Their Mistake.

AMERICAN military intervention, the Berlin Tageblatt finds, is "embarrassing to German strategy and to military writers as it does not coincide with the German program for influencing opinion at home." Germans, that is, were told that the "idiotic Yankees" could be counted on not to fight. For that mistake the Kaiser and his advisers will have to reckon with a beaten, and bitterly disappointed German people. It was not on the program.

TODAY'S BEST CARTOON.



THE NEW CHAIR.
—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

signed to reproduce
comment by the
papers and period-
of the day.

THE BATTLE

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CARTOON.

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Miss Frances Dunne. Miss Ferguson
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Events in the Social World

Exodus to Summer Colonies Will Follow Quiet Fourth of July Week—Social Activities Mingled With War Work, and Almost Every Entertainment Has a Patriotic Motive.

FOURTH of July week was one of the quietest weeks witnessed for some years, socially as well as otherwise. There was less demonstration in a florid way, but one was conscious of an undercurrent of pure patriotism, which has not heretofore been prevalent at that time. The big parade and the exercises of the Fourth, followed by the majestic beauty of the patriotic pageant in Forest Park, was of interest not only to members of society but to every true American. And brought to mind more forcibly the great part our country is playing in the world today. This is the first time in history that our birthday of independence has been conspicuously celebrated and recognized by foreign countries, and it should make America feel proud of such recognition by practically the whole of the civilized world.

NOW that the Fourth has passed, there will be a greater exodus to the summer colonies, and social activities, mingled with war work, the supreme work of women at home or away, will take on a livelier aspect at the various summer playgrounds. However, almost every sort of entertainment has a patriotic motive and the flower shows, horse shows, tennis matches, golf tournaments, garden fetes and so on, which mainly constitute the summer social life, will be for some war relief purpose.

At one of the most noted summer colonies frequented by fashionable Easterners, an unusual form of raising funds for the Red Cross will be inaugurated the coming week. One of the local newspapers has offered all the papers free of charge that can be sold during the week and many society girls have volunteered their services as "news girls" for the cause. Many and varied are the experiences that the society girl of the present day encounters in the cause for democracy.

IN the busy rush of life these days one is apt to escape traditions and sentiment and forget the things which were once of importance and interest to our forefathers. It is doubtful if there is another city in the United States of such traditions and which has had a more aristocratic inception than St. Louis, and it seems a pity that such things should be overlooked in the progress of a new regime.

It was noted, however, that one of the popular brides of the season held to the time-honored custom of her family and chose to be married in the church which had been so closely associated with the history of her family for generations, although it is now so far from the present residence district of the city as to be almost lost sight of.

It was on Tuesday that Miss Dorothy Leis Murphy became the bride of Ensign Marquard Forster at the old St. Louis Cathedral on Second and Walnut streets. Her great-grandfather, Henry von Phul, was one of the first trustees of the church, when it was consecrated in 1834. Her great-grandmother, who was Miss Celeste Pratte, daughter of Gen. Benard Pratte, was the godmother of the bells of the cathedral in the early part of the last century. In this same venerable edifice her paternal grandfather, Major M. P. Murphy, served as an acolyte. Her grandparents, the late Mr. and Mrs. Fred von Phul, were married there, and many other members of the Pratte, Bogy, Nidelet, Von Phul and other families of prominence connected with the social and civic history of St. Louis and related to the fair young bride have preceded her to the same sanctuary.

The ceremony was very quietly performed at 4:30 o'clock, with her father officiating. There were no attendants, and the bride wore her traveling gown of blue cloth with a black hat and a corsage bouquet of orchids. A bridal dinner for about 25 of the relatives and later the couple departed for Norfolk, Va., where Ensign Forster is stationed with the Naval Flying Corps at Hampton Roads.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Murphy, who have been residing at the Buckingham Hotel. She was educated in California and has traveled extensively but when in St. Louis has been one of the popular members of society. The bridegroom is the son of Mrs. Marquard Forster of 6251 McPherson avenue, and was graduated from the law department of Washington University in 1917. He received his training for a naval commission at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

This is the second marriage in the family of Mrs. Forster, her daughter, Miss Paula Forster having become the bride of Briggs Hoffmann on June 1. Miss Hilda Forster is another daughter.

Mrs. Louis Hayward of 4637 Berlin avenue, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Erwin Hayward, have gone to Biddenden, Me., where they have a summer home.

Miss Jessamyn Ferguson of 5446 Maple avenue has gone to Chicago, where she is the guest of her cousin, Miss Frances Dunne. Miss Ferguson is being much entertained during her visit and will remain about a month.

AN interesting engagement recently announced is that of Miss Annie Maud Kennedy to Ernest Eddy. Miss Kennedy is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Kennedy of 4947 Maryland avenue. Her mother was Miss Mary R. Kennard before her marriage, a sister of the late Samuel M. Kennard and is related to many families of promi-

ence. Miss Kennedy was graduated from Mary Institute in 1909. Mr. Eddy is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Eddy of 5158 Washington boulevard, and is a graduate of Yale, class of 1908. The wedding will be an event of October.

Among the St. Louisans at Atlantic City is Mrs. Andrew Sproule of 5175 Lindell boulevard, who will be joined later by her daughters, Misses Eliza and Emilie Sproule.

Mrs. Oliver Richards and her children of 4612 Maryland avenue have joined the St. Louis colony at Wequetonsing.

NEXT Sunday, July 14, will be the anniversary of the Fall of the Bastille, which is always celebrated with much eclat by the French of St. Louis. The Alliance Francaise has chosen this anniversary for a button day as a means of their celebration, but the 14th coming on Sunday, Saturday, the preceding day, has been chosen as the time. The proceeds from the sale of buttons will go to the American Fund for French Wounded. Mrs. Guy Study is chairman of the affair, assisted by Misses James Francisus, Walter Campbell, Sam Scott, Thomas McKittrick, Leo de Smet, Carlton, Truman Young, Julia M. Walsh and Miss Bertha Bates. A committee of 300 women have been chosen to sell the buttons in all parts of the city. Alton and East St. Louis will join in the work, and in Alton Mrs. R. Bowman and Mrs. Abbot Sherwood will act as chairmen of the day, while in East St. Louis Mrs. E. McKnight will be in charge. The officers of the alliance are Mrs. Walter Campbell, president; Miss Emilie Sproule, vice president; Miss Bertha Bates, treasurer, and Mrs. Guy Study, secretary.

Miss Sunie Cabanne Smith of 4334 Westminster place is spending the summer at Point aux Barques, Mich., where her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sheppard Smith, have a cottage.

Mrs. James W. Garneau of 26 Washington terrace, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. William Maffitt Bates, has joined the cottage colony at Wequetonsing for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman A. Steinwender Jr. and their daughter, Margaret Steinwender, of the Cathedral Apartments, have gone to their camp at Three Lakes, Wis., where it is their custom to spend a part of each summer.

Miss Edith Skipwith will spend the summer at the Northern resorts. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peyton Skipwith, have closed their home at 4105 Westminster place and will spend some time with their daughter, Mrs. John Guthrie Hopkins, in Virginia.

Mrs. Cornelius Tompkins of 4316 McPherson avenue has gone to Point-aux-Barques, Mich., to spend the summer months.

Miss Marie Clarkson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Clarkson of 2 Windemere place has gone to Camp Meenagha. Miss Marian Lemp, daughter of Mrs. Irene Verdin Langan of 4330 McPherson avenue, is also spending the summer at Hyannisport, Mass.

Mrs. Elisha G. Scudder of 59 Kingsbury place, with her two daughters, Mrs. Ellis Hallett and Mrs. Kenneth Green, have joined the summer sojourners at Hyannisport, Mass.

Mrs. Walter Fischel of 5082 Westminster place has gone to Fisk Creek, Wis., with her mother, Mrs. William Elliot.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Clemens Gutke have returned from their honeymoon trip. Mrs. Gutke was formerly Miss Melba Gaisler.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul McGaffigan are expected to arrive in the city on Sunday, July 14. They are the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. McGaffigan of 4928 Buckingham Court, and of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Heffernan of 5709 Etzel avenue. En route here they will visit Los Angeles, the city of angels, and San Francisco, where they will be the guests of Mr. McGaffigan's sister, Mrs. E. McGaffigan, who is a bride of the past winter.

Ensign and Mrs. Russell Gardner Jr. are being felicitated upon the arrival of a son who will be named Alan in honor of his maternal grandfather. Mrs. Gardner was Miss Enid Simpkins and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Allan T. Simpkins of 3720 Lindell boulevard. Ensign and Mrs. Gardner have been in New Or-



Photograph by Whiting

Mrs. Ray Clemens Gutke
Formerly Miss Melba Gaisler

leans since their marriage, he having been stationed there at the navy yard.

A Fourth of July birthday party was given in honor of the twentieth anniversary of Otto Brown at his home, 6503 Maple avenue. Among the guests were Misses Carol and Berenice Fleming, Roach, Caffney, M. and E. Richards, Annabell and Mary Dickman, Hazel Stock, Grace Riley, Thelma Martin, Anna Bernat, Helen Fleming and Downs. Messrs. Louis Bruckman, Ralph Bohson, W. Albright, Daniel Curtis, Henry Rosenberg and Coregan, Messrs. and Mrs. McMullen, Stock, Rosenberg, Dr. and Mrs. Sutter, Messrs. Riley and Martin. The engagement of Miss Helen Fleming, 4970 Magnolia avenue, to Otto Brown was announced during the evening.

Mrs. Mamie Whitehead, of Macon, Ga., who has been visiting in Minneapolis for three months, is now the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Smith of 3521 Utah place.

Mrs. Allys Dameron Weed of 4805 Washington boulevard was hostess Friday to 23 guests on the steamer St. Paul in honor of the birthday anniversary of Mrs. William Jaegers. Among the guests were: Messrs. A. Woelcke, F. W. Juller, A. J. Clardi, E. J. Diens, Louis Cicardi, Gertrude Donato, M. Kelso, Joseph Badaracco Jr., G. W. Steninger, John Ritter, H. J. Lillimeyer, Reynold Schopp, R. J. Dawson, E. R. Methudy, Edward H. Schopp, Edward Roth, Edward Rabenburg, C. A. Herr, Jassamine Mann; Misses F. Baars, Rose Harvey.

Dr. Charles Koeth, U. S. M. R., of Brady, Tex., has returned to Philadelphia with his bride, who was, until a week ago, Miss Nina Theiss, daughter of Albert Theiss, formerly of 25 Windemere place, but who is now residing in Philadelphia. The young couple will be at home at 1018 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. William F. King and young son have returned to their home in Buffalo, N. Y., after a seven weeks' visit with her mother, Mrs. M. Murphy of 5034 Vernon avenue.

Mrs. S. B. Stannard and her daughter, Miss Lucile Stannard, are at present in Seattle, Wash. They spent the past winter in Greensboro, N. C., later going to Asheville, where they remained some time.

Mrs. J. M. Goldstone entertained a number of young people with a week-end party at her country home,

on the Fee Fee Rock road. Among the guests were: Misses Jessie M. Dunn, May Helman, Helen Sanders, Leona Covin and Dorothy Goldstone; Messrs. Norman Livingston, Clifford Jacobs, Paul Marks, Ed Gossel, Lieut. Fred Cook and Corp. Roy Fischel. Lieut. Cook and Corp. Fischel are here on a furlough from one of the Southern camps.

The ladies of the Holy Ghost parish will entertain with euchre, domino and peanut party on Wednesday at 2 o'clock in Basement Hall, Taylor and Garfield avenues.

Mrs. Lew Irvine and daughter of 735 Bayard avenue have returned from a trip to New York and Atlantic City.

The wedding of Miss Mathilde L. Erdman, daughter of Mrs. Marie Erdman of 1900 Lami street to James Burton Hazlett of Wichita Falls, Tex. was quietly celebrated on June 26 at the residence of the bride. Only the immediate family were present. Miss Anna Erdman was her sister's only attendant and Edwin Erdman, the bride's brother, served as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Hazlett will reside at Wichita Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. William Punt of 6275 Famous avenue entertained with a buffet supper on Sunday evening in honor of their wedding anniversary. 25 guests were present.

Very cheap porch furniture is short lived and of limited use. The cretonne upholstered willow, reed and fiber furniture to be seen at Kennard's, Fourth and Washington, furnish just as admirably for the winter as for the summer.—Adv.

The marriage of Miss Florence Monica Gaffney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Gaffney of 5119 Pennsylvania avenue to Charles P. Lannon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael E. Lannon of 6601 Minnesota avenue took place on Tuesday evening, June 18, at 6 o'clock at St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church, the Rev. Father P. P. Crane, former administrator of St. Mary and Joseph's Church, officiating. Mr. Lannon having received orders to report at Washington, the wedding plans were hurried. Miss Lorretta Gaffney, sister of the bride was her only attendant and the best man was Richard M. Gaffney Jr., brother of the bride.

Mrs. Theo. Gerstley, N. Rosenthal and Joe Siegel gave an entertainment for 300 boys at the Lodge barracks, Belt and Etzel avenues, Friday evening. Besides having a



MISS SUNIE CABANNE SMITH.
Who is spending the summer at Point Aux Barques.

A popular 4-minute speaker a program was given by Misses Esther Monica, Gertrude Hirsch, Pauline Levy, Violet Scallet, Janet Alsberg and Foreman. Messrs. Elmer Lutz, Paul Goldblum, Master Edward Spence Reid and Master Frank Tepele.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Heitman whose marriage took place June 15, are at home at 553 Bates street.

The engagement of Miss Edna M. Norder of 5018 Cates avenue, to Leonard K. Edmondson, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Edmondson, formerly of this city, but now residing at Jefferson City, has been made known. Mr. Edmondson was formerly with the 129th Field artillery in France.

Dr. Crehore and Miss Crehore have taken an apartment at 4269 Olive street.

Mrs. Dave Cohen of Chicago is the guest of Mrs. Max Weil of the St. Regis apartments.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Albrecht celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage on July 4 at their residence on South King's highway. Dancing took place on the lawn. It was also the forty-ninth birthday anniversary of Mr. Albrecht.

Mrs. William Young of 1727 Longfellow boulevard entertained at a dinner at Bevo Mill in honor of Miss Anita Davis of Kansas City Wednes-



Miss Gertrude Ryan
Whose marriage to
Mr. Kenneth A. Reed will take
place July 15...

Photograph by Gaffney



Miss Edith Skipwith
Who is spending the summer in the north ...

day evening. Other guests were Mrs. William Warner and Mrs. Rastus Davis of Kansas City, and Mrs. Frank Furlong.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Ferguson, daughter of Mrs. and Mrs. D. W. Ferguson of 4043 St. Louis avenue, to William Schuster of Madison, Ill., will take place today.

A farewell party was given in honor of Charles Kaut at the home of his parents, 1216 Russell avenue, Wednesday evening. It was also in celebration of the fortieth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kaut. Those present were Misses Bertha Hassel, Violet and Anna Schuttenhelm, Katherine Kaut, Evelyn Boehm, Dorothy and Edward Schuttenhelm, Charles Bauer, Elmer Bennett, Charles Kroupa, Charles Blohm, Frank Boehm, Joseph Brockelman, William Mueller, John Schiska, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blohm and Oscar Fellhauer.

Special delegations from the Chamber of Commerce, the St. Louis Bar Association and the Women's Advertising Club will join the members of the Town Club and the women of the city engaged in war work in a luncheon to be given at 12:30 o'clock Monday at the American Annex Hotel in honor of Miss Florence King, president of the new Women's National Association of Commerce, and a Chicago attorney, who will address the luncheon party on "What Business Women Are Doing to Win the War."

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Garthoffner and two little daughters, Emmy Lou and Ruth, of 4396 Laclede avenue, have gone to Colorado Springs.

A farewell party was given at the home of Miss Irene G. Weaver, 5367 Arsenal street, Wednesday evening, in honor of Rudolph S. Thausberg, who departed for camp the next day. Those attending were: Misses Olga and Alma Hollmann, Clara, Viola and Florence Weaver, Pearl Waters, Eleanor Schimpf, Edna and Elsie Diederichs, Dorothy, Conradine and Alma Mueller, Edna, Elvira and



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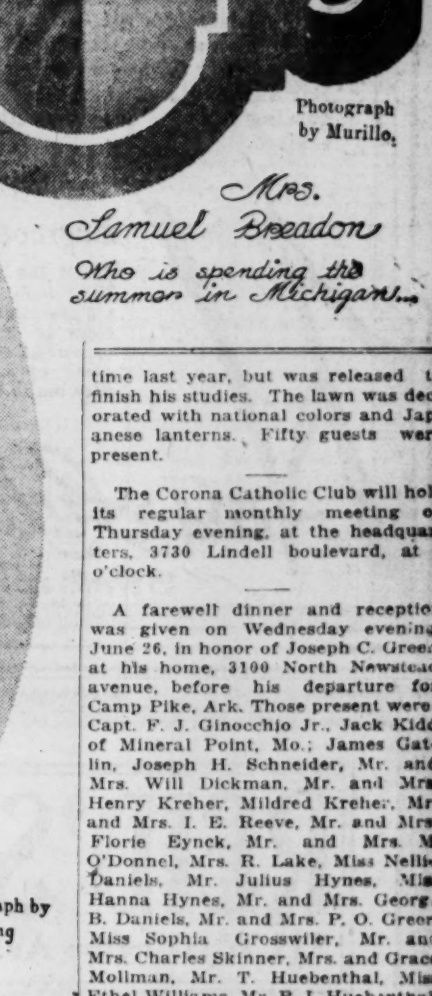
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time last year, but was released to finish his studies. The lawn was decorated with national colors and Japanese lanterns. Fifty guests were present.

The Corona Catholic Club will hold its regular monthly meeting on Thursday evening, at the headquarters, 3730 Lindell boulevard, at 8 o'clock.

A farewell dinner and reception was given on Wednesday evening, June 26, in honor of Joseph C. Green, at his home, 3100 North Newstead avenue, before his departure for Camp Pike, Ark. Those present were: Capt. F. J. Ginochio Jr., Jack Kidd of Mineral Point, Mo.; James Gattlin, Joseph H. Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. Will Dickman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kreher, Mildred Kreher, Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Reeve, Mr. and Mrs. Florie Eynck, Mr. and Mrs. M. O'Donnel, Mrs. R. Lake, Miss Nellie Daniels, Mr. Julius Hynes, Miss Hanna Hynes, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Green, Miss Sophia Grosswiler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Skinner, Mrs. and Grace Molman, Mr. T. Huebenthal, Miss Ethel Williams, Mr. E. I. Huebenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bridge, Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Rodgers, Mrs. L. Daniels, Mrs. Shank and Mr. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Will Hienman.

Misses Vivian and Sara Carl of 5347 St. Louis avenue will depart for Chicago July 15 for a two weeks' visit. Miss Vivian will go from there to New York and return some time in August.

You, too, will like
"The Cleanest Laundry."
Colonial Laundry Co. —ADV.

Miss Sarah Hitchcock and Miss Marion Gockrell gave a surprise party in honor of Miss Viola Wahl, at her home, 3905 Kosuth avenue, Saturday, June 29. The guests were: Misses Geneva Edwards, Mildred Hulser, Viola Echert, Helen Jost, Viola Meyer, Messrs. Francis and Robert Hinkley, James Finney, George Hitchcock, Joe Fox, Melvin McDaniels, Richard Noonan, Lawrence Wattman, Hugo Meinhardt, John Elberbracht, Walter Schafferberger, Edward Raush.

The Froebel School Mothers' Circle will sew every Wednesday afternoon for the Junior Red Cross from 1 to 4:30 o'clock in the Froebel School kindergarten instead of Monday afternoon, as they have been doing. All members and friends are asked to come and sew as often as possible.

A surprise party was given in honor of Miss Florence Smith at her home, 5228 Garfield avenue, on Saturday of last week. Those present were: Misses Alice Bowers, Florence Casey, Irene Close, Frances Kendrick, Vivian Lee, Margaret Low and Hazel Thawes; Messrs. Jack Gifford, Alfred Houle, Wallace Koegey, John P. Loughlin, Donald Parker, Otto Smith.

Miss Beatrice Pesek of 1813 Geyer avenue is spending the week with her sister, Miss Marie Pesek, who is residing at Bonne Terre, Mo.

Miss Adele Gunther was the recipient of a surprise dance last Thursday evening at the Century Boat Club in honor of her eighteenth anniversary. Among those present were: Misses V. Jost, A. Doener, E. Rodiek, E. Giesecke, E. Rom, M. Proute, L. and E. Gidjones, E. Jost.

Continued on Next Page.

ARMY AND NAVY BALL GAME BEING PLANNED FOR ST. LOUIS

Arrangements Proceeding for
Championship Contest to Be
Played Here July 20.

The army-navy baseball championship of the Middle West is to be decided in St. Louis July 20, according to the plans of the St. Louis Tuberculosis Society, whose special war fund is to benefit by the game. The Great Lakes Naval Training Station is expected to send its team here to represent the navy, and one of the four principal cantonments in the Middle West is expected to

furnish the team to contest for the army. It was expected this team would be announced before this, but up to last night no definite word from the War Department on the subject has been received by Secretary A. W. Jones Jr. of the Tuberculosis Society.

Preceding the game there will be a boys' marathon, the third annual St. Louis junior marathon, open to all St. Louis and St. Louis County boys between 12 and 15 years of age who are found physically fit to make the run.

Board in the suburbs is offered through Post-Dispatch Wants.

ST. LOUIS CLUB TO OFFER TROPHY TO ADVERTISING MEN

Bronze Plaque to Be Presented to
Organization Doing Most in Co-
operation With Government.

A feature of the thirteenth annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, which will be held in San Francisco for the six days beginning today, will be the offering of a trophy to be presented by the Advertising Club of St. Louis to the club doing the most valuable Government co-operation work in the year ending June 1, 1919.

The trophy is a bronze plaque 22 by 25 inches in size, with flags in red, white and blue enamel, and base of mahogany. What can be done in Government co-operation work is shown in a booklet on "War Activities of the Advertising Club of St. Louis," several thousand copies of which will be distributed at the convention. The St. Louis club has done notable work along this line, and James O'Shaughnessy, secretary of the Associated Advertising Agencies of America, referred to it as a 200 per cent club.

The St. Louis delegation reached San Francisco yesterday. Included in it are W. C. d'Arcy, president of the D'Arcy Advertising Co., who is president of the Associated Clubs; Miss Elizabeth Cueny, president of the Women's Advertising Club of St. Louis; M. E. Holderness, Mark Silverstone, W. J. Hesse, Festus J. Shaughnessy, W. F. Carter, S. J. McKinley and George Compton.

AFFAIR FOR GREEKS' RELIEF

Entertainment for Asia Minor Fund
at Webster Groves.

Plans are being completed by the St. Louis branch of the Relief Committee for Greeks of Asia Minor for an entertainment which will be held July 25 at Parnassus, the home of D. Jannopoulos, Webster Groves. The proceeds will be devoted to the fund for the relief of Greeks of Asia Minor which is being raised all over the United States. One of the features of the entertainment will be interpretative readings by Bessie Bowen Ricker.

The organization of the St. Louis committee has just been completed and the Executive Committee consists of Mrs. Hector M. E. Pasmazoglou, chairman; D. A. Ruebel, secretary; W. D. Ravenscroft, treasurer; Mrs. Charles Cummings Collins, J. B. Cook, Mrs. Joseph W. Folk, Mrs. Charles A. Houts, Mrs. D. Jannopoulos, Mrs. Frank E. Kauffman, Mrs. W. A. McCandless, Mrs. N. A. McMillan, Dr. George Mandelaris, Mrs. Charles Martin, W. A. Meletio, Mrs. Archer O'Reilly, Hector M. E. Pasmazoglou, Rev. P. G. Phambolis, Mrs. Mac Seguin and John Theodoropoulos.

Restrictions on Outgo of Money.
PARIS, July 6.—A decree issued by Louis Klotz, the Minister of Finance, prohibits any person from taking more than 1000 francs in French, Russian or American paper money outside of France. The reason for the decree lies in the efforts of the enemy to acquire paper money in all the neutral states.

BUTTON DAY FOR BENEFIT OF FRENCH WOUNDED FUND

Effort on Behalf of Work to Be Carried Out Here by Alliance
Francaise July 13.

The Alliance Francaise of St. Louis will have on July 13 a French button day for the benefit of the American Fund for French Wounded. The American Fund for French Wounded furnished supplies to 4000 hospitals in France where all allied wounded are treated. The organization is working in close co-operation with the best-known war relief committees. The national Red Cross forwards its shipment direct to Paris, where a depot is established at the Alcazar d'ete in the Champs-Elysees, from where American supplies are forwarded to any part of France.

Mrs. Frank Crunden is chairman; Mrs. James Francisus, acting chairman; Miss Eugenie Berthold, vice chairman; Mrs. Samuel Scott, treasurer; Mrs. Guy Study, secretary; and Mrs. Thomas McKittrick, chairman Civilian Committee.

The Executive Committee consists of Mrs. Leo de Smet Carton, Mrs. Charles Bates, Mrs. Walter T. Campbell, Mrs. Harold Carlisle, Mrs. Seth

Cobb, Mrs. Alexander de Menil, Mrs. Julia M. Walsh and Mrs. Newton Wilson.

The committee in charge of French Button day is as follows: Mrs. Guy Study, chairman; Misses James Francisus, W. T. Campbell, Thomas McKittrick, Sam Scott, Truman Young, L. de Smet Carton and Julia M. Walsh and Misses Emilie Maffitt and Bertha Bates.

FREE INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH

Women's Committee of Defense
Council Arranges for Them.

The courses of instruction division of the Women's Committee, Council of National Defense, of which Mrs. Elias Michael is chairman, has arranged with the Alliance Francaise to conduct French classes for the benefit of soldiers, sailors and Red Cross nurses who may desire to study the French language.

The members of the society have arranged for the best teachers of the society to volunteer their services. The classes are free and are conducted at the Central Library and Barnes Hospital and on Sunday afternoon on the grounds of the D. R. Francis home, Maryland and Newstead avenues.

Something You Should Have While Away

Before leaving for your summer vacation, order the POST-DISPATCH sent to your summer home. It will be mailed you regularly if you give your order by your carrier, or notify us by mail, or you can phone if more convenient—Oliver or Central 6600. POST-DISPATCH Circulation Department.

Social Events

Continued From Preceding Page.

V. Ecker, E. Christopherson, H. Hilgedag, E. Frel, M. Ecker, A. Welsert, G. Aufderheide, F. and M. Padberg, E. Reed, V. Becker, and Messrs. G. Davis, A. Tebbe, F. Windler, Lieut. H. Hense, H. Thomas, E. and A. Gidousen, E. Frel, J. Gewinner, L. Hoag, A. Busse, C. and J. Lupton, R. Wagner, W. Rodiek, G. Lager, W. Quain, A. Jast, S. Seligman, H. Tremaine and J. F. Quinlivan.

The A. F. M. girls entertained several out-of-town soldiers from the Lodge Barracks with an outing at Creve Coeur Lake Saturday afternoon and evening. Those entertain-

ing were Misses Helen Petersen, Ella Bowen, Lee Winkelman, Virginia Nelson, Celeste Martin, Evelyn Stolte, Florence Hirth and Mamie McKernan.

Miss Severine Zika of 3611 Utah street has returned home from a month's visit in the East.

Business partners are seeking each other through Post-Dispatch Wants.

Mexican Rebel Executed.

JUAREZ, Mexico, July 6.—Canuto Reyes, a revolutionary General credited with being the leader of the Felix Diaz movement in the North, was executed at Terrame, Durango, June 27, Gen. Francisco Murgula announced here today. Reyes, with 20 of his followers, was captured in the Durango Mountains by Federal cavalry.

Have You a

Wash-Day Problem?

AN
ELECTRICAL WASHING
& WRINGING MACHINE
Will Solve It!

JUST THINK! WASH-DAY WITHOUT HARD WORK! Let us show you in your home how quick and thoroughly you can do your washing. We carry all the better makes of washers, ranging in price from \$10.00 to \$125.00. PAY AS YOU SAVE—\$1 DOWN. Balance Small Monthly Payments. Main 4100 Central 1400.

Frank Adam Electric Co.
904-906 PINE ST.

Hess & Culbertson
Established 1883

Solid Green Gold Jewelry Is Now in Vogue!

THE Fashion Creators have decreed that Solid Green Gold be used for the settings of fine jewelry, and those who seek correctness and distinctiveness in jewelry will not hesitate to purchase beautiful Solid Gold Jewelry.

OUR collection offers innumerable suggestions for gift-giving or for practical personal use and the new and exclusive Green Gold Rings, Brooches, La Vallieres, Bar Pins, etc., are to be found here in surpassing variety. An inspection is cordially invited.

Engraved Stationery

FOR the wedding, for the social function and for all personal correspondence, Hess & Culbertson finely engraved stationery is the acme of perfection. Steel dies made to order.

Hess & Culbertson
Seventh and St. Charles

REID'S
711 Washington Av.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

OF SUMMER FOOTWEAR

IN OUR MAIN STORE AND BARGAIN ANNEX

Sale Now On—Your Special Opportunity!

Reid's annual sales are known to hun-reds of St. Louis women as the OPPORTUNITY par excellence for supplying their footwear needs for the remainder of the season. If you are not taking advantage of them you are missing something.

Every pair of shoes offered below is taken from our REGULAR STOCK—standard shoes—and NOT goods specially bought for a sale. They are unmistakable bargains.



\$7.50 to \$9.00 Oxfords—Latest styles, Louis XV heels, brown kid, light, dark and medium shades in gray; all sizes and widths. Clearing Sale Price. \$6.40

Dark Brown Russia Calf Oxfords and Pumps—Military heel, welted soles; high-grade footwear; values up to \$6.50; all sizes and widths. Clearing Sale Price. \$4.90

Patent Colt Oxfords and Pumps—Louis XV heels; high-grade footwear made by manufacturers of women's finest shoes; former prices up to \$7.50. Clearing Sale Price. \$5.40

Kid and Patent Leather Pumps—Louis XV heels in good run of sizes; excellent shoes; former price \$6.00. Clearing Sale Price. \$4.40

On nearly every pair of our Women's Summer Shoes there is a substantial cut in price, with the exception of a few lines, such as Ground Gripper, Groves' Comfort Shoes, and lines of pumps and Oxfords now coming in for Fall business.

Special in Our Bargain Annex (TAKE ELEVATOR)

In our Bargain Annex on the Fourth Floor we will have on sale over 2000 pairs of Women's Pumps, Oxfords and Straps that have been selected from our regular stock, which we will close out at an exceptionally low price. Sizes mostly 2 1/2 to 5; some large sizes. Choice of the lot.

\$2.45 Per Pair

DON'T FORGET THIS—Every pair of shoes offered in this sale, both on the main floor and in our bargain annex, is taken from our regular stock and not bought up for a sale.

MIDSUMMER SUITS, COATS, DRESSES

Suits and Coats of Tricotine, Tricolette, Crepe de Chine, Jersey and other fabrics.
Dresses of Foulard, Net, Linen, Georgette, Crepe de Chine, etc.

At Reductions of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ From Former Prices

Clearance of BLOUSES

Our Entire Stock Without Reserve

At a Discount of $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ From Regular Prices

\$30.00 Blouses, for clearance \$20.00
\$25.00 Blouses, for clearance \$16.67
\$18.00 Blouses, for clearance \$12.00
\$15.00 Blouses, for clearance \$10.00

\$13.50 Blouses, for clearance \$9.00
\$10.00 Blouses, for clearance \$6.67
\$8.50 Blouses, for clearance \$5.67
\$5.00 Blouses, for clearance \$3.34

IMPORTANT: No exchanges or approvals will be permitted. Every sale must be final.

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1 Blk. Wood

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July Clearing Sales

Our Clearance of Players and Pianos
Will Begin Monday—See Monday's Globe for Details

THIS July Clearing Sale is an event eagerly awaited by thousands of thrifty folks, because of its noteworthy offerings in things needed for Summer. It has a greater meaning this year than ever before, because of market conditions and the price of merchandise. The savings are in proportion.

MANY lines of staple goods for which there is much need in the months to come are offered at price sacrifices to make this occasion of greater interest. The wisdom of anticipating needs far into the future will be readily seen by shrewd shoppers who read carefully the items given below.

July Clearing of Lace Curtains

Curtains at \$2.30 Pair
HAND-MADE Lace Curtains, Flirt Curtains, lace bordered Marquisette Curtains—all small and soiled lots.
Flirt and Scrim Curtains, clearing price, \$1.30
Marquisette Lace Borders, clearing price, \$1.50
Hand-made Cluny Curtains, clearing price, pair, \$3.40
Hand-made Arabian Curtains, clearing price, pr., \$4.80
French Curtains, hand made, clearing price, pair, \$6.90
Real Lace Curtains, pr., \$7.85
Lace Panel Bed Sets, odd lots, \$4.85
Panel Curtains, odd lots, \$2.90
1 Table Curtain Remnants, clearing price, yard, 11c
1 Table Cretonne Remnants, clearing price, yard, 21c
1 Table Drapery Fabric Remnants, yard, 68c
(Fourth Floor.)

July Clearing of Wash Goods

White Gabardine, 36-inch, yard, 35c
"Beauty" Voiles, colored stripes, yard, 15c
Plaid Organdies, colored, 36 inch, yard, 15c
Colored Striped Eponge Skirtings, yard, 12 1/2c
Fancy Printed Voiles, yard, 15c
Silk and Lisle Crepe, solid colors, yard, 39c
"Robair" Voiles, fancy printed, yard, 50c
Poplins, silk-and-lisle, yard, \$1.25
Irish Dimity, printed, yd., 25c
Batiste, printed, yard, 15c
Colored Woven Voiles, per yard, 23c
Longcloth, 10 yards for \$1.95
Nainsook, 10 yards for \$1.95
White Pique, reduced to 35c
Wash Goods, remnants, at, yard, 15c
(Second Floor.)

Clearing Sale of Dresses

100 Dresses, in great variety; priced for quick clearance,
\$9.95

63 Dresses in checked taffeta, satins, nets and crepes; priced for clearance,
\$16.50

About 80 Dresses of charmeuse, crepes, velours, Georgette combinations, chiffons and taffetas; priced for clearance,
\$29.75



Clearing Fine Blouses, Choice, \$4.75
Hand Fagoting
Hand Tucked
Hand Hemstitching
Hand Sewn

All of the finest quality batiste, each one more dainty than the other. Styles that are sure to appeal to women of refinement. They are pretty enough to apply your own real laces. This is a manufacturer's clearance sold to us at a great concession and for that reason we offer all sizes at this remarkably low price.

July Clearing of Furniture

Lawn Swings, Old Hickory, 3 ft., complete with chains and stand, \$11.95
Steamer Chairs, canvas, adjustable, \$1.49
Maple Porch Rockers, high back, \$3.69
Odd Dressers, mahogany, French plate mirror, Colonial designs, \$39.75
Odd Chiffoniers, Colonial design, walnut, \$37.50
Odd Ivory Chests of Drawers, clearing, \$39.75
Odd Ivory Dressers to Match, clearing, \$59.50
Odd Dressing Tables, Cathedral oak, triple mirrors, \$21
Odd Chiffoniers, mahogany, with mirror, Colonial design, \$29.75
Odd Chiffoniers, walnut, Colonial design, \$32.50
(Sixth Floor.)

July Clearing of Pictures

BROKEN lots and samples of Standing and Swinging Photo Frames, in sizes up to 10x12 inches, in antique gold and silver, with glass and back, \$1.50
Frames made from short lengths of moulding, with glass and back, at 39c, 49c, 69c and 98c
Copies of Noted Paintings, in brown and gray tones, unframed, 45c
300 Framed Pictures, each, 50c
250 Framed Pictures, ea., \$1.00
195 Framed Pictures, ea., \$1.50
160 Framed Pictures, ea., \$2.00
130 Framed Pictures, ea., \$2.50
100 Framed Pictures, ea., \$3.00
45 Framed Pictures, ea., \$7.50
25 Framed Pictures and Oil Paintings, (Fourth Floor.)

July Clearing Sale of Chinaware

100-Piece Dinner Sets, \$15.00
AMERICAN semi-porcelain, with dainty pink border decoration and gold lined; complete service for 12 persons, and include Bread and Butter Plates. They are subject to slight imperfections.
Three 100-Piece Dinner Sets of American semi-porcelain, slightly imperfect, 1/2 Price
Incomplete Dinner Sets
In border and spray designs, as follows:
92-Pc. Set, American Semi-Porcelain, \$8.50
85-Pc. Set, American Semi-Porcelain, \$9.45
99-Pc. Set, American Semi-Porcelain, \$11.95
84-Pc. Set, American Semi-Porcelain, \$13.95
91-Pc. Set, American Semi-Porcelain, \$14.95
91-Pc. Set, American Semi-Porcelain, \$16.95
97-Pc. Set, French China, \$39.50
Metal Jardiniere, copper color trim, 25c
Pottery Jardinieres, 6 to 10 inch openings, 60c
Vases of imported china, Japanese and American pottery, 50c
Dinner Plates, white and decorated, 12c
Salad Plates, floral decoration, 69c
Metal Umbrella Jars, bronze finish, 50c
Flower Pots, all sizes, 1/2 Price
Novelties, hand-decorated wood and metal, 1/2 Price
(Fifth Floor.)

July Clearing of Glassware

English Crystalware at Half
500 pieces of fine English Crystal, in delicate shade of old rose, turquoise, emerald and canary, at One-Half Price.
600 Pieces Light Cut Crystal, ea., 25c
150 Mirror Plateaus for wine and water sets, each, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50
30 Dozen Punch Cups, pressed glass, each, 5c
50 Flower Pots, colored crystal, 5-in. size; clearing price, each, 15c
2000 Water and Iced Tea Tumblers, each, 5c
100 Water Jugs, pressed and blown crystal, 3-pint and 1/2-gallon sizes, each, 49c
65 Pairs Sugar and Cream Sets, light cut, clearing price, pair, 50c
15 Lemonade Bowls, footed, each, 75c
125 Flower Bowls, plain and decorated, and crystal urns, at 1/2 price
25 Water Sets, cut glass, 7 pieces at, set, \$1.98
75 Mustard Jars and Spoon, cut glass, each, 59c
Our entire stock of Cut Glass on sale at 33 1/2% discount.
(Fifth Floor.)

July Clearing Sale of Housefurnishings

Carpet Brooms, 5 dozen; clearing sale price, each, 25c
9 Medicine Cabinets, white enameled, clearing price, \$3.19
9 Bread Boxes, heavy tin, white enameled, \$2.45
33 Bathroom Mirrors, white enameled, slightly marred, 89c
14 Baby Bassinets, willow, soiled, \$1.89
126 Wall Soap Dishes, nickel plated, 35c
35 Trays, nickel finished, 10x14-in, 25c
5 Stepladders, strongly constructed, \$2.10
6 Stepladders, strongly made, \$2.10
"Sunbrite" Cleanser, 5 cans for 21c
48 Oval Baskets, fancy styles, 10-in., 20c
14 Bath Stools, white enameled, at 89c
Clearing Refrigerators
1 White Enameled, Floor Sample, \$31.50
1 Porcelain Lined, Floor Sample, \$32.00
1 Porcelain Lined, Floor Sample, \$40.00
1 Porcelain Lined, Floor Sample, \$45.00
1 Fireless Cooker Range, Sibley, \$29.75
1 Toy Automobiles, samples, 1/2 Off
(Fifth Floor.)

Gray Tube Free

With Every Bucyrus Tire
THESE Tires are giving the utmost satisfaction and service to motorists in Saint Louis. They are all first-class Tires, and sold with written guarantee of 4000 miles of service. Although prices of Tires are advancing, we are able to sell these Tires at a very low price because of special buying advantages.
30x3 non-skid, \$12.94
30x3 1/2 non-skid, \$16.66
32x3 1/2 non-skid, \$19.30
31x4 non-skid, \$25.75
32x4 non-skid, \$26.18
33x4 non-skid, \$27.57
34x4 non-skid, \$28.18
(Second Floor Annex.)

Sporting Goods

Bicycle Tires, Goodyear's "Blue Streak," non-skid, each, \$2.25
Bicycle Tires, Goodyear's, plain, each, \$1.50
Leather Wrist Bands, for athletic purposes, each, 19c
Leather Leggings, black or brown, pair, \$2.00
Dog Collars, plain and brass studded, each, 15c
Bathing Slippers, white canvas, pr., 10c
Bathing Suit Bags, waterproof, 19c
Golf Bags, canvas, white and brown, soiled, 50c
Fielders' Gloves, all-leather, leather-lined, 98c
Baseball Bats, Victor, Honor, Shakespear, 19c
Boys' Baseball Suits, flannelette, sizes 4 to 9 years, 69c
Tennis, Gym. and Running Shoes, 49c
Broken sizes, pair, 29c
Tennis Rackets, juvenile, for boys and girls, soiled, each, 29c
Pennants, wool felt, sewed on letters, soiled, each, 19c
Pillow Tops, wool felt, sewed letters, various high schools, \$1.25
(Second Floor Annex.)

Clearing Notions

Safety Pins, nicked, various sizes, 4 cards, 15c
Cord Shopping Bags, well made and roomy, each, 19c
Bias Seam Tape, white, various widths, bolt, 5c
Embroidery Edging, scalloped, white and colors, 3 bolts, 25c; bolt, 9c
Rust Proof Snap Fasteners, black or white, gross, 44c; dozen, 36c
(Main Floor.)

July Clearing of Sewing Machines

1 Singer Machine, clearing at \$12.98
1 Grant Machine, clearing at \$19.75
1 New Home Machine, clearing at \$14.98
2 Singer Machines, clearing, \$33.75
1 Empire Machine, clearing at \$11
2 White Rotary, clearing at \$24.75
4 Parlor Cabinets, clearing at \$33.00
1 Free Machine, clearing at \$29.85
3 Domestic Sit-Rite, clearing at \$35
(Fifth Floor.)

July Clearing Sale of Trunks and Bags

1 Wardrobe Trunk, reduced to \$50
1 Wardrobe Trunk, reduced to \$40
1 Wardrobe Trunk, reduced to \$44
1 Wardrobe Trunk, reduced, \$37.50
1 Wardrobe Trunk, reduced, \$37.50
5 Steamer Wardrobe Trunks, reduced to \$14.50
2 Dress Trunks, reduced to \$15.00
3 Steamer Trunks, reduced to \$16.50
4 Suitcases, reduced to \$5.00
2 Suitcases, reduced to \$10.00
3 Bags, reduced to \$15.00
1 Traveling Bag, reduced to \$20.00
5 Traveling Bags, reduced to \$7.50
(Fifth Floor.)

July Clearing of Baby Carriages

1 Blue Enameled Baby Carriage, \$39.00
1 White Enameled Baby Carriage, \$29.00
1 "Alwin" Baby Carriage, \$12.50
1 Gray Baby Carriage, \$18.75
1 Gray Baby Carriage, \$21.00
1 Brown Baby Carriage, \$18.75
1 Blk. Wood Body Carriage, \$18.50
(Fifth Floor.)

July Clearing Sale of Floorcoverings

Axminster Rugs, \$32.50
ONE lot of extra good grade Axminster Rugs, and a limited quantity of seamless Wilton Velvets, all in 9x12-ft. size.
Scotch Art Rugs, two colors, green and brown, 9x12-ft. size, \$15.75
Seamless Brussels Rugs, limited quantity, 6x9-ft. size, \$15.75
Axminster Rugs, 22 in this lot, 4.6x6.6 ft., \$11.75
Axminster Rugs, 8.3x10.6 ft.; several choice designs, \$29.75
Seamless Axminster Rugs, the better kind, \$42.50
Body Brussels Rugs, finest quality, 9x12-ft. size, \$37.50
Fiber Rugs, 8x10 ft., beautiful effects, \$13.50
Cres Rugs, 9x12 ft., plain effects, \$9.75
Cres Rugs, 36x72 in., figured effects, \$12.99
Cres Rugs, 36x72 in., plain colors, \$10.05
Cres Rugs, 24x4 in., plain effects, 75c
Cres Grass Matting, 36 in., yard, 35c
Inlaid Linoleum, remnants, 2 to 10 yards to the piece, square yard, 85c
(Fourth Floor.)

July Clearing in Downstairs Store

Clearing Lace Curtains

170 Single Pairs Curtains, comprising lace-trimmed Voiles, Serims and Marquisettes, also Nottingham Lace Curtains; pair, 95c and \$1.49
Lacet Arabian Scarfs and Centerpieces, each, 89c, \$1.29 and \$1.69
135 Pairs Valance Curtains, of fine scrim, all ready to hang; pair, 98c
Remnants Crettones, all-over designs, light and dark; yard, 15c
60 Odd Rope Portieres, all colorings, soiled; each, 75c
160 Pairs Scrim Curtains, Flirt lace insertion, lace edge; pair, 79c
Marquisette Curtains, odd lots, with hemstitched bands and Cluny and novelty lace edges, white, cream or ecru; pair, \$1.49
Curtain Grenadines, figured and dotted designs; lengths up to 5 yards; yard, 17c
(Downstairs Store.)

Clearing Corsets

Batiste and Net Corsets, \$1.45
POPULAR standard makes, of batiste, topless, low and medium bust—Net Corsets in lace front and back styles. Splendid-fitting models for all figures; sizes 19 to 30.
69 Corsets of Batiste and Net, broken sizes, 85c
127 Bust Confiners and Brassieres, pink, 49c
124 Pink Bust Confiners, clearing at, each, 29c

Clearing Gloves

Silk and Chamoisette Gloves for women, mostly white, odd lots; pair, 49c
Women's Fine Lisle Thread Gloves, two-clasp, white; pair, 35c
Heavy Silk Glove Tops, black and white, some embroidered; pair, 19c
(Downstairs Store.)

Clearing Men's Wear

Men's Shirts, 50c
ABOUT 350 Men's Shirts, plain shades and striped effects, with laundered or soft cuffs, broken lots and sizes.
Men's Soft Collars, broken assortment, each, 8 1/2c
Men's Suspenders, lisle web, good elastic, 15c
Men's Belts, seconds, various colors, 15c
Men's Union Suits, athletic style, (Downstairs Store.)

Clearing of Hosiery

Men's Socks, Pair, 11c
MEDIUM weight cotton, black—reinforced heels and toes; all sizes. Slight seconds.
Women's Black Cotton Stockings, all sizes, seconds, pair, 15c
Women's Fiber Stockings, black; pair, 19c
(Downstairs Store.)

Clearing Undermuslins

THIS is a manufacturer's clearance of his samples, and comprises a great variety of the most desirable undergarments including—
Nightgowns Petticoats
Pajamas Envelope Chemise
Corset Covers Drawers
Of cambric, nainsook and batiste.
Prettily trimmed with lace, embroidery, tucks and beading. They are slightly soiled from handling. On sale in three groups. Wonderful bargains. The price,
\$1.19 \$1.39 \$1.69
(Downstairs Store.)

The Downstairs Apparel Sections Offers Silk Dresses at \$6.90 and \$10.00

Women's and Misses' Sizes

THERE are 137 pretty garments in these two lots; of taffeta, crepe de chine and Georgette and taffeta combination, and foulard; in shades of navy, rose, gray, Copenhagen and black.

Cloth Suits

97 attractive garments for women and misses—of poplin and serge, in navy, tan, green, Pekin and a few Shepherd checks. Many of them silk lined, offered in one lot at
\$10

Summer Dresses

Pretty styles, in voile, lawn and gingham, in plaid, checked and striped patterns, trimmed with pockets, sash, pearl buttons, white collar and cuffs, tunic and straightline skirts. Sizes to 44, also a few extra sizes, at
\$3 and \$4

Wash Waists

About 200 garments soiled from display—of voile and organdie, embroidery or lace trimmed, or semi-tailored. All sizes. Each,
50c

Silk Waists

Slightly soiled from display—including crepe de chine, heavy Jap and tub silks—all sizes, for quick-clearing, each,
\$1.55

Silk Skirts

Just 58 in the lot, striped silks, also a few of cloth, sizes for women and misses, at
\$1.55
(Downstairs Store.)

Clearing Staple Cottons

No mail or phone orders filled.

Dress Voiles, 2100 yards of solid colored and fancy printed voiles; 36 inches wide. Slightly imperfect; yard, 15c
4600 Yards Voiles, light and dark colors; 36 and 39 inches wide; yard, 19c
1600 Yards Plaid Pongees, plaid effects; yard, 25c
900 Yards Union Linen Waistings, all-white, 36-inch; yard, 48c
Skirtings, all-white Gabardine, 36-inch, yard, 35c
Jap Silks, solid colors, plain and figured; yard, 15c
Silk Skirtings, figured and stripes, 36-in.; yard, 49c

Bed Sets, of 61x90-inch embroidered sheet and 2 embroidered pillowcases; set, \$2.49
Sheets, Spreads and Blankets; slightly soiled, due to their being used as samples. Specially priced—
Bleached Sheets, ready made, seamless, medium weight, size 61x90 inches—a lot of 5000, limit 4 to a customer, at, each, \$1.25
Pillow Tubing, bleached, seamless, 42 and 45 inches wide, yard, 27c
Shirting Cheviots, tan color with stripes, for men's work shirts; yard, 17c
(Downstairs Store.)

Undermuslins
NIGHTGOWNS, Havelope
Chemise, Skirts and Pajamas, of nainsook and batiste—samples, one or two of a kind, each
\$1.27
(Square 15—Main Floor.)

Fiber Silk Stockings
WHITE with colored stripes, with lisle splicing at wearing points. Slight seconds.
Pair, 19c
(Square 5—Main Floor.)

Fiber Silk Stockings
BLACK or white. Double lisle heels and toes.
Second quality, pair, 29c
(Escalator 84—Main Floor.)

Stix, Baer & Fuller
GRAND-LEADER
SIXTH-WASHINGTON-SEVENTH & LUCAS

Silk Remnants
PLAIN, figured and all kinds of 36 and 40-inch silks, lengths of 2 yds. and up, yard, 98c up
(6th St. Highway—Main Fl.)

Children's Pique Coats
SIZES 4 to 6 years, also Stamp-ed Dresses, of pique, lawn or rep, in various sizes, each, 39c
(6th St. Highway—Main Fl.)

Summer Corsets
NET Corsets, front and back lace styles, also batiste, for medium and stout figures, all sizes, at
\$1.45
(Square 14—Main Floor.)

BEAUTIFUL
DEFECTS?Famous Beauty Gives
Secret to the WorldOatmeal Prescription You
Prepare at Home

Blemishes Moved.

Crows, Deep Lines, Sagging
Skin, Wrinkles, Freckles, Moth
Marks, Pimples, Blackheads,
and Permanently.

CE SPECIALIST

ED BLDG.
DETROIT
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100 Woodward Arcade"PIRATES OF PENZANCE" TO BE
SUNG AT PARK THEATER TONIGHTSelected for Fourth Week of Gilbert
and Sullivan Season; New
Highlands Bill.The fourth week of the Gilbert
and Sullivan season at the Park
Theater will open tonight with "The
Pirates of Penzance." The cast is
distributed as follows among the
members of the company:Richard, a pirate chief, A. L. Pel-
laton; Samuel, his lieutenant, James
Stevens; Frederick, a pirate apprentice,
Arthur Aldridge; Major-General
Stanley of the British army, Bertram
Peacock; Edward, a sergeant of
police, John E. Young; Mabel, Gen.
Stanley's youngest daughter, Ivy
Scott; Kate, Edith and Isabel, Gen.
Stanley's other daughters, Yvra
Jeanne, Edith Andrews and Bess
Goode; and Ruth, a piratical maid
of all work, Mildred Rogers.The bill at the Forest Park High-
lands Theater, beginning this after-
noon, is headed by Frank Lefell
in a rifle shooting mystery called
"The Bullet Proof Lady," and by
Harry and Etta Connolly in a rural
comedy, "At the Old Cross Roads."

Soldier's Wife Ends Life.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 6.—
Despondent over the absence of her
husband, who is a soldier at Camp
Merritt in New Jersey, Mrs. Charles
MacPherson of Sidney drowned her-
self. She leaves two children.AMERICAN COLONEL,
KILLED IN BATTLE,
WAS REAL FIGHTER

Continued From Page One.

The preparation for the removal of
freckles is usually so successful in
removing freckles and giving a clear,
beautiful complexion that it is sold
by any druggist under guarantee to
refund the money if it fails.Don't hide your freckles under a
veil; get an ounce of Othine and re-
move them. Even the first few applica-
tions should show a wonderful im-
provement, some of the lighter freck-
les vanishing entirely.Be sure you ask the druggist for the
double strength Othine; it is this that
is sold on the money-back guarantee.
—ADVERTISEMENT.When the highest command made
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was about time he took a rest, or
looked for some less arduous job
back on the line."Quit," he exclaimed impatiently.
"Not while there's a German in
France. They'll have to kill me first.
If they will, at that."SIMONDS ANALYZES
EXPECTED GERMAN
PEACE OFFENSIVE

Continued From Page One.

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along the pathways of German ex-
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developing into still stronger states
and effectively barring the road for-
ever.Such states are Poland, Roumania
and Serbia; while it is exactly as im-
portant that German rule should be
abolished at Constantinople and the
Osmanli Empire resolved into its nat-
ural elements.

Must Crush Hun Military.

The greatest danger for the fu-
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threat to Paris or Calais; we may
lose both and win the war, and it is
hardly conceivable that we shall lose
either. The greatest danger does
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and the fourth anniversary of the
battle of the Marne, which should
see the climax of the present cam-
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out winning the war outright, will
make sufficient progress on the map
to persuade a war-weary world to
make peace, ignorantly or because of
approximate exhaustion disregarding
the greater issues for the smaller
and better known issues which were
in all minds at the outset of the struggle
and continue to hypnotize most ob-
servers.We shall have no permanent peace
with Germany until the German
army is beaten in the field. It can
hardly be decisively beaten this year,
and it will be the business of Ger-
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is over, to remove all chance of such
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peace which shall leave Germany the
"jumping-off" places for next time.Just as the Napoleonic legend was
invincible until Napoleon had fought
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man army's invincibility will survive
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German army maintains its supre-
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the world.The Europe which existed before
August, 1914, has been swept away;
Russia is in an upheaval which no
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Poland to be made with almost as
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1918 is over and German diplomacy
undertakes to avoid the threat which
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be enormous by the campaign of
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And Germany's diplomacy will seek
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of the whole world, it will beyond all
else drive at French weariness and
turn to instant account any new out-
burst of sentimental and purblind
British pacifism.But beyond all else Germany will
seek to capitalize American igno-
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concessions in questions once vital,
still important, but no longer of first
importance.

Duty of America.

And I believe that it will be a con-
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peace offensive fails, as the defeat
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ed in some part on the speed with
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ALKALI MAKES SOAP
BAD FOR WASHING HAIRMost soaps and prepared shampoos
contain too much alkali, which is very
injurious, as it dries the scalp and
makes the hair brittle.The best thing to use is just plain
mulsified coconut oil, for this is pure
and entirely greaseless. It's very
cheap, and beats the most expensive
soaps or any thing else all to pieces.
You can get this at any drug store,
and a few ounces will last the whole
family for months.Simply moisten the hair with water
and rub it in, about a teaspoonful is
all that is required. It makes an abun-
dance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses
thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The
hair dries quickly and evenly, and is
soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy
and easy to handle. Besides, it loosens
and takes out every particle of dust,
dirt and dandruff.—ADV.

Continued on Next Page.

The voice of American public opinion
would warn American diplomacy
against German endeavors.

Seriousness of Russia.

No man understands the Russian
problem, and there is a manifest
readiness on the part of the Euro-
pean nations which have suffered
most by reason of Russia's desertion
to abandon the Russians to a Ger-
man fate with little sympathy. The
temptation is natural, but the costs
of such a course would be enormous.
On the other hand, no man can sug-
gest a way in which to insure Rus-
sian regeneration, no matter what
help be furnished.By contrast the reconstitution of
Poland is not only possible but car-
ries with it the hope that behind the
Polish barrier Russia may regain her
national health without fear of Ger-
man domination.As it stands 75,000,000 Germans
and 10,000,000 Magyars dominate
populations of other races as numer-
ous or even more numerous, and un-
less those races are now freed the
slavery may be perpetual, and out of
these enslaved races Germany will

Continued on Next Page.

\$500 Reward

FOR INFORMATION LEADING TO THE RE-
COVERY OF THE TIE SILKS AND NECK-
WEAR STOLEN FROM OUR FACTORY, 1508
WASHINGTON AV. JULY 4TH.

FRANK & MEYER NECKWEAR CO.

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Kansas City

Cleveland

Detroit

606-608 Washington Avenue,
Thru to Sixth Street

Klines

See Our Great Sale of Dresses Advertised
in Today's Globe-Democrat

ANNOUNCE THEIR ANNUAL

JULY CLEARANCE!

One of the Greatest Money-Saving Events of the Season

Coming, as it does, in the midst of the real hot weather, this sale offers the opportunity of fresh-
ening your wardrobe with new apparel. Every garment offered in this sale is right up to the min-
ute in style—merchandise chosen with the utmost care for our regular stocks—but this is the month
for Clearance, so—slash goes the blue pencil. Radical reductions that mean real bargains for you.

SILK SUITS

Every Silk Suit in Our Entire Stock
GOES!—Nothing Reserved!—Di-
vided Into Three Groups—An absolute clearance of 44 Silk Suits
—fine taffeta and faille models; types that
will appeal to the miss as well as the
matron; sold regularly up to \$35. \$14.50An absolute clearance of 84 Silk Suits—
dressy and sports styles; taffeta, silk faille
and silk crepe; all sizes in the group; sold
regularly up to \$45. \$17.50At this price you may have your unrestricted
choice of any Silk Suit in the store—beautiful
models of khaki kool, Hero crepe, brocaded crepe
de chine, Roshanara, silk jersey, faille and taffeta. \$2547 Women's and Misses' Suits; silk,
cloth and wool jersey; values up to \$25. \$9.95

SILK COATS

Choose from Coats made to sell at \$25, \$35
and \$40—taffeta, silk faille, satin, pongee and
peau de soie; black, navy, Belgian blue and
gray; practically our entire stock of high-class
Summer Coats. \$16.7541 Coats; silk and wool fabrics; values
up to \$16; clearance price. \$5.00

WAISTS

Georgette Waists; beaded, embroidered,
braided and lace trimmed; white,
flesh and wanted Summer shades; worth
up to \$5.00. \$3.95A very special clearance price on Voile and Or-
gandie Waists that sell regularly at \$1 and \$1.25;
all sizes; embroidered and lace trimmed; while they
last. 89cRegular \$1 Waists; voiles and organdies; slightly
mussed and soiled from handling. 49c

SKIRTS

Wash Skirts—Gabardines, piques, honey-
comb cloth, Bedford cords and novelties; skirts
that sell regularly up to \$5.00; clearance
price. \$3.55A very special group of high-class Skirts
—wash gabardines, tricelines and linens; also
white serge and flannel Skirts; worth up to
\$12.75. \$7.9536 Novelty Wool Skirts; plaids, checks, etc.;
values to \$9.95; this sale. \$3.95

UNDERWEAR

Gowns and Chemise—garments of nainsook,
batiste and good quality cambric; white and
flesh tints; specially reduced for this clear-
ance sale; on sale Monday. \$1.00

DRESSES

An Absolute Sacrifice of Several
Hundred Fine Dresses—Smartest
Summer Styles—Priced for Imme-
diate Clearance!A group of Dresses worth up to \$20—fine
wash frocks, including voiles, voile and linen
combinations and organdies; also beautiful
silk models of Georgette, taffeta, crepe de
chine and foulard. \$10.90A splendid group of Silk Dresses worth up
to \$25—choose from fine Georgettes, taf-
fetas and foulards; made in the best Sum-
mer styles; white and light colors as well as
fashionable dark shades. \$14.90Dresses of the highest type worth up to
\$35—Afternoon, Dinner, Sports and Street
models of finest Georgette, crepe de chine,
foulard and taffeta; priced for immediate
clearance. \$18.90

APRONS

A quick clearance price on several hundred
aprons—ginghams and chambrays in stripes,
checks, plaids and solid colors; \$1.50 values.
Clearance Price. \$1.00

MILLINERY

Two remarkable groups of Millinery,
offering the season's very newest and
prettiest hats at greatly reduced prices.
Georgette hats in all wanted colors, hats
of Georgette combined with straw, and
hats of Milan; all very specially priced
for July Clearance. \$3.50
\$4.95Cushion Brim Sailors; in white, black
and colors; clearance prices, \$2.95 & \$3.95

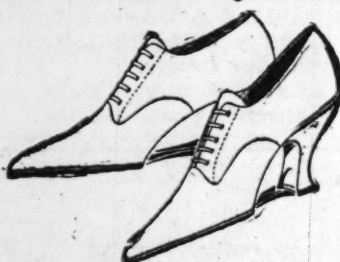
FOOTWEAR

Pumps and Oxfords Sacrificed!

A group of Pumps and Oxfords worth up to
\$7.00—white canvas, patent leather, brown,
gray and black kid—all sizes; priced for abso-
lute clearance at. \$4.95A group of Pumps and Oxfords worth up to
\$8.00—models in white, gray, champagne,
brown and tan calf; black kid and patent
leather; priced for absolute clearance at. \$5.95A group of Pumps and Oxfords worth up to
\$9.00—models of patent leather, black kid, of
white, gray, champagne, brown and tan calf;
priced for absolute clearance at. \$6.95Brandt's
FOOTWEAR

618 Washington Ave.

Albert's Dainty Oxfords

Specially Priced
\$6.45Particular women have always been de-
lighted with the beautiful Shoes created by
Albert's, one of Brooklyn's foremost mak-
ers of fine footwear. In these graceful,
smooth-fitting Oxfords are combined all
the niceties and individual touches that
belong to the artistry of shoe making. Fea-
tured at this special price Monday and
Tuesday only.Your choice of Tan Calf, Gray Suede or
Black Russia Calf, with turned soles and
French wood covered Louis heels with
plate. They are incomparable values at the
reduced price of \$6.45.

Two Entrances

618 Washington Av. 617 St. Charles St.

BLUE WHITE
GENUINE DIAMONDSSelect any diamond in our store, take it home,
wear it, pay us one dollar a week. After you
have paid for it, exchange it at full purchase
price for any other diamond in our store.
Diamonds—the kind we sell—\$1.00
always have full value pur-
chasing power. \$1.00
\$25.00

Aronbergs

426 N. Sixth St.
Opposite Columbia Theater
Open Saturdays Until 9 P. M.See
Our
Diamonds
at \$50
20-Year
Gold-Filled
15-Jewel
Bracelet
Watch,
\$25
\$1.00
Week17-Jewel
Illinois
Watch,
\$22.50
a Week

SIMONDS ANALYZES EXPECTED GERMAN PEACE OFFENSIVE

Continued From Preceding Page.

construct new armies and in due course of time make new attacks upon Europe.

This is the story of Prussia; this is the history of the Hohenzollerns; and as long as the way is open and the human material is at hand the Germans are bound to keep on in their determination to restore the Roman world under German control.

We are winning the war on the battlefield. Despite the dangers in the immediate future, there is clear water not too far ahead, so far as the military problems are concerned. But we are just entering the danger zone, so far as the peace offensive is concerned. The German is preparing his new line of attack, and his new methods of combat.

We shall have every artifice in his whole stock employed for the precise purpose of blinding us to the real issues at stake and keeping open the roads to new expansions and the hopes of new conquests. If we permit our eyes to be blinded, our wounds by weary us, our mistaken conceptions of Germans or of German ideas to deceive us, we shall have it all to do over again and the German will win the war.

It is the duty of the United States to fight until Belgium is freed and France and Italy regain their lost and rightful citizens and frontiers. But this is not a measure of our duty. Coming latest into the war and having suffered least, it is our duty to see most clearly and keep most constantly in mind what the larger issues are. Germany has dynamited the Russian edifice, but it would be fatal to leave her in possession of the ruins. Permanent Austro-German control in Serbia would mean that the peace that follows this struggle would be a truce, a breathing spell only.

There has been a good deal of nonsense talked first and last about

freeing enslaved peoples. They should be free; we ought to do all that we can to aid in liberating them; but we ought to recognize that in freeing them we are not engaged upon a quixotic mission, but in erecting barriers against our common enemy. For 300 years and more the Serbs fought the Turk along the Danube and broke the weight of his thrust, and thus contributed greatly to the salvation of Europe. Poland likewise saved Europe against Turk and Teuton.

Both races have a new mission in the new order that is to come, but it is essential that the American people should understand that the mission is one of vital importance to them, that it is a necessary part of the insurance we are going to take out against a repetition of the great tragedy of the World War.

We have got a new German offensive to meet and break, and it is idle to talk about peace terms and peace negotiations while the German is less than 50 miles from Paris and gathering his legions for a new thrust toward the Seine or the channel. We are not out of the area of military dangers yet, and to discuss peace terms is to fall into a German trap, as we have before.

Two Views of Peace. But it is getting close to the time when the German will have to win his military decision or go back to his second line, and his second line is diplomacy. And we have got to be ready for him there, for we can lose the war there just as easily as on the battlefield, and it will be harder to win back, once we have lost it in this fashion.

In the German mind a peace campaign is a war measure, and as his fighting chances diminish he turns more and more eagerly to the second arm. When we talk about peace, we allies, it is with the thought of ending the conflict, but with the German it is merely the effort to use a desire for peace among his enemies as a means of winning something he has not won by the sword or perceives he cannot hold by the sword.

If the battle goes to its logical conclusion.

Unless all signs fail, the German is getting ready for a new peace offensive. It will be the most dangerous of all, because with everything at stake he will make it so. If it fails, like his present military offensive, then he will lose the war. If it succeeds he will win the war, even if he never gets another mile nearer to Paris and ultimately surrenders Metz and Strasbourg.

No German peace proposal will be a real peace proposal, a proffer of peace on reasonable or possible

terms, while the German army is unconquered, because all peace proposals will be controlled by those who control the German army. Therefore all proposals must be met as attacks by the enemy, not as anything else.

The way to peace remains through military victory, and before we can

hope for victory we must repulse first the German military attack, which is going forward, and next the

German peace offensive, which is preparing.

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5%
CERTIFICATES OF
INDEBTEDNESS

When you consider a combination of absolute safety, high income and quick negotiability, the Industrial Loan Company Certificates of Indebtedness are preferred by many to Bonds.

We issue them in amounts of \$50, bearing 5% interest per annum. Smaller amounts draw 4% interest.

Money Can Be Withdrawn on 30 Days Notice.

THE MORRIS PLAN

Industrial Loan Co.

714 CHESTNUT ST.

Rubicam's Employment Department

Received During June

210 Calls

for High-Class Office Positions.

This does not include the Government Positions, many of which remain unfilled for lack of women to take them. If you can't FIGHT, at least you can become a Good Stenographer and HELP YOUR COUNTRY'S CAUSE.

Summer Rates

RUBICAM
BUSINESS SCHOOL

4933 Delmar Avenue
Grand and Arsenal

The Palace

Will Open Its
NEW STORE
517-519 Olive St.

Tomorrow—
Monday, July 8th
Flowers to Visitors

(Formerly 516 Washington Av.)

Garland's

It Starts Monday—Tomorrow

Garland's

JULY CLEARANCE

The First General Price-Reductions We Have Made This Season

THE FIRST reductions we have made all over the store since our winter clearance, and, incidentally, it offers the biggest bargains of the year. Bigger stocks—bigger assortments—better selected styles. Every garment offered is fresh, clean, new and suitable for all summer and early fall wear. No one should miss this sale. The savings are unusual. Never have we offered such vast assortments at such drastic reductions in price. Every article of outer apparel is involved.

Suits—Dresses—Coats—Wraps—Waists—Skirts

Nothing reserved—every piece of Spring and Summer merchandise, whether it has been in the house two months or two weeks, is marked regardless of cost or value—our aim being to make as short work as possible of the clearance process.

SUITS

Up to \$22.50 Suits
\$7.95

Youthful Shepherd check Suits. Light shades in serge and poplin. Taffeta Silk Suits in the light, Summer and early Fall shades. Two full racks of these, sizes for misses and women.

Up to \$29.50 Suits
\$9.95

Smartly tailored and trimmed models, fashioned of serge, Delhi, poplin, trellis cloth and checks. The most wanted colors are included and there are styles to suit all tastes, and sizes for misses and women.

Up to \$45.00 Suits
\$14.95

Silk and Cloth Suits in this lot, including Sports Suits of Hero crepe, taffetas in light and dark shades and many elegant cloth Suits, suitable for Fall wear. Over 30 styles, all sizes.

Up to \$49.50 Suits
\$16.95

This gives you choice of any Jersey Sport Suit in the house, and they come in all the most desirable and popular shades for these Suits. A wide range of styles to select from.

Up to \$59.50 Suits
\$24.95

Silk and Cloth Models in our most exclusive creations. Plenty of blue serges are included, and many silk Suits. Also other dark shades, and all the light shades for early Fall wear.

DRESSES

To \$59.50 Gowns and Frocks
\$28.80

Finest Georgette crepes, Nets, laces and silks, in a wondrous variety of exclusive modes, the flesh and white; also light shades, in Georgette are especially fresh, new and beautiful.

To \$45 Street and Afternoon Frocks
\$18.80

Beautiful flesh-white and flowered Georgette, foulards, taffeta silks and satins, in light and dark shades; all sizes.

To \$25 Crepe Scrim Frocks
\$7.80

Take your choice of any Crepe Scrim Dress in the house, you know the many pretty shades and styles which we are showing in these popular frocks.

To \$15 Gingham and Voile Dresses
\$5.80

Dainty Summer Frocks in all the wanted Summer colorings and styles; sizes for misses and women.

COATS

To \$12.50 Coats Clearance Price
\$4.89

Cloth Coats in checks and plaids, and a few sleeveless Coatees.

To \$25.00 Coats Clearance Price
\$9.89

A wonderful selection of serge, chinchilla, burella and poplin, in light and dark shades, for the present cool evenings and Fall wear.

To \$45.00 Capes and Coats
\$14.89

Capes are the smart thing for present wear, and bid fair to be very popular this Fall; navy blues and other colors; Coats are in a variety of styles and colors.

To \$150.00 Finest Coats and Wraps
\$34.50

This gives you choice of the house; elegant Silk Wraps and our most exclusive Coats are included.

Sweaters—A Rousing Clearance

Offering choice of values up to \$12.50 for

These garments—about 125 in all are made from finest shetland and Zephyr wool, fiber silks and mercerized materials in the prettiest styles, weaves, colors and shades—turquoise, peacock, Copen, coral, watermelon, salmon, pink, Nile, Kelly, rose, corn, purple, in fact, every one of the new shades is found in this unusual selection, in all sizes from 38 to 46.

The limited number of garments warrants your early attendance Monday morning, July 8th.

\$5.95

(Second Floor.)

THOMAS W. GARLAND

409-11-13 Broadway

Addison's

511-515 WASHINGTON AV.

2000 SUMMER GARMENTS

WHITE WASHABLE SILK WAISTS—
BLACK OR WHITE SILK LACE WAISTS—
BEAUTIFUL ORGANIC AND SWISS WAISTS—
WHITE PIQUE AND GABERDINE SKIRTS—
A FEW NAVY BLUE SERGE SKIRTS—
HOLKID MIDDY SMOCKS—
CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES—
WOMEN'S GINGHAM DRESSES—
SILK DRESSING SACQUES—
CHOICE OF ALL UNDERMUSLINS—
CHOICE OF ALL SILK PETTICOATS—

\$1.00 EACH!

Black Taffeta Silk Skirts \$3.95
Navy and Black Wool Poplin Skirts \$4.95
Plaid and Striped Silk Skirts \$4.95
1000 soiled Wash Waists, choice \$5.00
One lot of Silk Dresses, choice \$5.00
Finest Silk Foulard & Pongee Dresses, \$7.95
Georgette and Crepe de Chine Dresses, \$9.95
Fiber Silk Sweater Coats \$2.95
One lot of Misses' Middy Waists \$2.95
One lot of Women's Wash Skirts \$2.95



Taffeta Silk Coats
Taffeta Silk Suits
Wool Poplin Suits
French Serge Suits

Velour Coats—
Serge Coats—
Poplin Coats—
Satin Coats—
Moire Coats—
Bengaline Coats—

PLUSH COATS Advance Winter styles—
genuine fur bottoms and
collars full lined—also
extra sizes, too!..... **\$20**

CHILDREN'S COATS Silk and wool—
choice **\$2**

NEVER SAY DYE—SAY RIT

(Registered U. S. Patent Office)

**Last Summer
Sweater**
is just as good as when
bought it—but you're tired
of the color or it has faded
Dye it with

RIT

(Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office)

"The Original"

Accept No Substitutes

Washes and Dyes in One Operation

Your friends will remark your "new" sweaters

Removes All Dirt—Dyes Beautifully

Restores faded colors—creates new ones. No beautiful shades—fast colors—no boiling or solving. Accept no substitutes. RIT will not stain the hands nor injure any fabric. The goods never streaked. Ask your dealer. Sunbeam Chemical Co., Inc., Chicago, New York, Los Angeles, Toronto, Can.

10

NEVER SAY DYE—SAY RIT

The Sunday Post-Dispatch has over ONE-HALF MILLION more readers than any other newspaper west of the Mississippi.

"First in Everything."

92,062 "HELPS" MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS
Printed in the Post-Dispatch Want pages during the First 3 Months of 1918.
\$4,970 MORE than the two morning papers and—
THREE TIMES as many as the TWO other St. Louis evening newspapers COMBINED

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

General News

PART TWO.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1918.

PAGES 1-8B

How Crews Are Being Trained for Our Great New Mercantile Marine

When the 1856 Freight and Passenger Ships on the All-American Building Program Are Completed There Will Be Ready to Man Them All-American Crews Drilled to the Minute in Navigating Them.

By JAMES H. COLLINS,
Of the U. S. Shipping Board's Information Bureau.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

PUTTING the American flag back on the ocean, over our new mercantile fleet, calls for ships first of all. We are now building the ships and sending them to sea.

During the first five months of this year we built 805,000 tons, and by the end of 1918 will probably be turning out 500,000 tons each month. Uncle Sam now has, in new ships, confiscated enemy ships, chartered neutral ships and others, a total ocean mercantile fleet of 7,000,000 tons. The United States Shipping Board program at present calls for the building of 1856 ships for freight and passengers, with a total deadweight capacity of 13,000,000 tons, so that by the end of the next year we may possibly have 20,000,000 tons of merchant shipping afloat—equivalent to the British merchant fleet at the outbreak of the great war.

Ships are not everything, of course. They must be manned by sailors, engineers and firemen, and navigated by competent officers.

The decade of our merchant marine went deeper than lack of ships. Even the few ocean vessels sailing under the American flag before the war were operated almost entirely by foreign crews and officers. But now the American flag is going out over the Seven Seas once more, borne by real American ships. And these ships will be operated by American officers and crews.

Training Began Year Ago.

The recruiting and training of officers and engineers has been going on since last June, and with such success that nearly 5000 men have been placed in free schools of navigation and engineering throughout the country. They have been drawn from our lake, fishing, coastwise and pilot vessels, both steam and sail, and also from the machine shops, power plants, shipyards, railroads and technical schools of the country. This branch of training requires that the applicant have from one to three years previous experience in actual seamanship or engineering. It also calls for a longer period of training than is needed for making capable sailors, firemen, oilers, water tenders, cooks and stewards to serve in merchant crews.

The training of crews began last January, when two large coastwise passenger steamers, running from Boston to Portland, Me., the "Calvin Austin" and the "Governor Dingley," were taken over by the United States Shipping Board for that purpose. Today there are four training ships at Boston, and a fifth is being put into commission at San Francisco, with still others to follow, located at Norfolk, New Orleans and Seattle. To meet demands for crews on the new ships being built by the Emergency Fleet Corporation this year, steel and wood, steam and sail, about 25,000 men must be instructed in the three chief branches of merchant ship operation—deck department, stewards' department and engine room.

There is an interesting personal story in this sea training work of the United States Shipping Board—the story of Henry Howard, a Boston business man who foresaw the need for merchant officers and sailors while the thoughts of nearly everyone else were directed to the building of ships alone.

A Far-Seeing America.

Henry Howard is a chemist, a manufacturer, a yachtman, a navigator. Some of his grandparents owned or sailed ships in the days when Boston was a center for the swift Yankee clippers. To put the American flag back on the ocean has been one of his ambitions since boyhood, and with the declaration of war by the United States and the planning of our new merchant marine he was on hand at Washington with definite proposals for manning the ships which we are now building and launching. His plan covered the training of both officers and crews, and was so sound and far reaching that he was made director of the recruiting and sea training service.

Three days after receiving his authority he had opened the first free navigation school at Harvard, and a few days later the first free school of marine engineering at Massachusetts "Tech." Week by week he

People used to listen tolerantly to Henry Howard before we got into the war ourselves, as he enthused about the possibilities for once more building a "Tech." Week by week he

How Surgery Has Achieved Its Triumph of Returning 85 Per Cent of Wounded to Front

Consulting Officer in British Army Medical Corps Says Chief Lesson Has Been to Use the Knife More Freely to Eradicate Infection From Bone and Tissue and to Avoid Medical Decoctions.

NEW YORK, July 6.

SURGERY'S greatest triumph during this war has come through a repudiation of medical decoctions. It has come through the elimination of disinfectant processes in treating septic wounds, and the substitution thereof of the knife. The surgeon has taken a giant stride through the major operation of cutting himself loose from the Esculapian apron-strings.

It was not in those words that Col. Herbert A. Bruce, consulting surgeon of the British armies in France, whose professional territory at the front embraces 36,000 beds, expressed it when he was asked what he regarded as the greatest achievement of surgical science since the war began. He discussed the new method merely as a scientist interested in a more scientific method. In peace times he is professor of clinical surgery at the University of Toronto, and he had come to the United States with Sir William Arbuthnot Lane and Sir James MacKenzie, distinguished British practitioners, to attend the medical congress in Chicago. It was on the eve of his return to Europe that he answered the question.

"Practically all wounds are infected," Col. Bruce said to a New York Times reporter. "We have passed through various stages in the treatment of such wounds, and I think I may say now, in our service and in the French and in yours, a new technique has developed.

Using the Knife Freely

"This method consists of the thorough mechanical cleansing of the wound, the excision of all infected and damaged tissues, and the primary closure of the wounds in cases operated upon soon after the injury is inflicted. When conditions do not permit of primary closure in the casualty clearing stations, then either the delayed primary closure or a secondary closure takes place at the base hospital.

"When I use the term 'mechanical cleansing' I mean using the knife instead of a disinfectant. After Joseph Lister made known the value of antiseptics in operations listerism became popular, and carbolic sprays were set up in the operating room, then the pendulum swung back, with the realization that the better method was to prevent any germs from getting into the

NOWADAYS, instead of using disinfectants, the contaminated tissue, muscle, even bone, is cut away. Whatever the conditions, the excision is such as to remove all the infection; and then, unless the man has been for an unusual length of time without treatment or some other condition makes closure inadvisable, the wound is closed. That is a matter of surgical technique. It may be necessary to work in muscle or fat if the excision is large, but almost invariably the closure can be made. Under this treatment the wound heals as a rule in two weeks. This means an enormous saving in time, in lives, in man power, in bandages, nursing, and surgical attention, to say nothing of money. To my mind it is the most important thing we have learned during this war. From 85 to 90 per cent of the wounded recover and are returned to the firing line.—COL. HERBERT A. BRUCE.

wound. But when this war began disinfectants still were used in treating wounds, practically all of which are contaminated. The treatment required six or eight months, sometimes longer. There was always the danger of sepsis, necessitating the amputation of a limb. Aside from the fact that the wounded man was kept all this time out of service, so that another man must replace him, there was the expense involved of hospital accommodation, nursing, vast quantities of bandages and surgical attention.

Infection Cut Away

"Nowadays, instead of using disinfectants, the contaminated tissue, muscle, even bone, is cut away. Whatever the conditions, the excision is such as to remove all the infection; and then, unless the man has been for an unusual length of time without treatment or some other condition makes closure inadvisable, the wound is closed. That is a matter of surgical technique. It may be necessary to work in muscle or fat if the excision is large, but almost invariably the closure can be made.

"Under this treatment the wound heals as a rule in two weeks. This means an enormous saving in time, in lives, in man power, in bandages, nursing and surgical attention, to say nothing of money. To my mind it is the most important thing we have learned during this war. From

Remarkable Progress Also Is Made in the Practice of Blood Transfusion and Cases Formerly Regarded as Hopeless are Successfully Treated—Large Supplies of Blood Kept in Refrigerators.

85 to 90 per cent of the wounded recover and are returned to the firing line.

"Then we are using transfusion of blood much more freely than heretofore. In each casualty clearing station 'donors,' as we call them, are selected and held in readiness, properly grouped. These 'donors' are men who have been slightly wounded or who are suffering from some minor mishap—say, a sprained ankle—and who are fit and willing to give their blood for their fellows. Instead of sending them back, we keep them near the front in readiness for transfusions.

"In addition, each casualty clearing station keeps in its ice box about 30 pints of blood, to be available in periods of rush. We have found that blood suited for transfusion can be kept thus for several weeks without deteriorating. You may have heard that during the offensive at the end of last March we lost a few of our casualty clearing stations. I am glad to say that none of our wounded or doctors or nurses or orderlies fell into the hands of the enemy; but our doctors regretted bitterly the loss in one clearing station of 30 pints of blood.

"To make clear what a casualty clearing station is, I may give you a brief outline of the system of disposing of casualties. The wounded are collected at certain points, or aid posts, and from these points are carried by stretchers to the advanced dressing station, where they receive a field dressing.

Casualty Clearing Station

"Then the men are taken in horse ambulances or in light motor ambulances to the C. C. S.—Casualty Clearing Station—which is really the hospital most advanced toward the front in that sector, and there all serious cases undergo operation. In order to increase the capacity of the clearing stations, surgical teams have been organized, consisting of a surgeon, anesthetist, nurses and several orderlies. These teams move from station to station as emergencies arise. During the big offensive from 2000 to 2500 wounded sometimes pass through a single station in one day.

"From the clearing station the patients are taken in an ambulance train to the base hospital. In the British service we have 40 of these trains, with a capacity of 500 beds each, equipped with operating rooms, doctors, nurses and orderlies. We thus have a mobile hospital of 20,000 beds."

Around the Clock With Secretary Baker

From a Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

"THERE he goes now," remarked one of the office force who sat working in the room outside Secretary Baker's office. "There he goes, in his Palm Beach suit, with that little old soft hat on his head. Just as friendly and natural. Nothing pompous about him. I should say not. Just as easy and democratic as an old shoe."

It is a good sign when a man is liked by his employer. It is even better when he is unaffectedly respected by the men who work for him. And the Secretary of War has, in an unusual degree, the genuine and sincere esteem of everyone connected with his organization.

Secretary Baker is one of the busiest men in the whole world. No other Secretary of War has ever had so big a job. Stanton, the Secretary under Lincoln, is his closest rival. But the size of this war makes it even a greater administrative task than the Civil War.

Each night a stenographer packs a brief case full of letters to be answered and documents requiring action. This package represents the overflow of work—work which is unfinished because the conferences of the day left no time for it.

"Somewhere in Washington"

Next morning, at an unknown meeting place outside the State, War, and Navy Building, Mr. Baker meets one of his stenographers and together they plunge into this sea of papers. In former days, they used to do this at an early hour in the Secretary's office in the War Building. But soon it became known that the Secretary could be found in his private room at that time of day, and his seclusion was invaded. The only way to achieve absolute concentration was to arrange for another place of seclusion, "somewhere in Washington," where telephones would not ring, and the knock of the bright and early visitor would not be heard upon the door.

Mr. Baker goes through this session with the thoroughness which marks everything he does. When the last long letter has been read and an answer dictated, he rises from the littered desk. About 10 o'clock, he walks into his office in the State, War, and Navy Building, with a manner

How War Department Chief Transacts Vast Volume of Business That Comes to His Office.

as serene as if he had not already finished the equivalent of a day's work.

Unlike the President, Secretary Baker does not begin his day with a round of golf or some other variety of exercise. Some months ago, Walter Camp came down to Washington with a mind full of anxiety for the health of the Cabinet officers. He went around to Mr. Baker and tried to entice him into a class in gymnastics. He explained the perils of ill-health, and the patriotic duty of a public official to swing clubs and pull chest weights. Mr. Baker listened politely, but he was not enticed.

A Stationary Engine.

"I've been a stationary engine for 47 years," he told Camp. "I don't think, at this time of life, you'll be able to make a locomotive out of me."

From 10 until 1, the Secretary is available for all his regular appointments. He makes it a rule to see everyone who has legitimate business, no matter who he may be. Practically every day he receives delegations from all parts of the country on scores of subjects. He listens courteously and always impresses people with his sincere interest in what they have to say. He uses the same tone in talking with the mother of a private that he uses with an Ambassador. In his conferences with the newspaper men, which he holds daily, he treats all the correspondents alike, talks with them frankly, listens to their opinions, and tries to cooperate with them in the important work of telling the people what is going on in military circles, both here and abroad.

The first callers of the day are usually Congressmen, who come in between 10 and 11:30. The sessions on Capitol Hill convene at noon, and the Senators and Representatives are obliged to be back in their respective halls at that time. Following the legislators come the civilians and business men in private life. Frequently there are so many callers that it seems probable that some of them will have to be

Viscount Grey on League of Nations

Former British Foreign Secretary Outlines Plan Based on Eradication of Militarism Which He Calls "The Deadly Enemy of Mankind."

Below is the unexpurgated text of Viscount Grey's pamphlet on the League of Nations, of which excerpts only have appeared here before. Its author was British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at the outbreak of the war in 1914, and it was he who handled the negotiations with the German Government and put the case of Belgium before the world in such a way as to forever brand Germany as a conquest-seeking foe of mankind. He was then Sir Edward Grey.

By VISCOUNT GREY OF FALLODEN.

THERE are projects that exist in shadowy form in an atmosphere of tepid idealism, admired by those who see that, if possible, they would be desirable. From time to time an attempt is made to embody them in material form and make them of practical use in national or international politics. It is then discovered that what appeared as an ideal to be wholly desirable and amiable cannot be of practical use unless we are ready to subject ourselves to some limitations or discipline that may be inconvenient, and unless we are prepared to overcome some difficulties that were not at first sight apparent.

The ideal is found to have in fact, must become an essential part of a stern and disagreeable as well as their practical policy, one of their chief reasons for being, or continuing to be, responsible for the policy of their states.

Thereupon the storm beats against it. Those who never thought it desirable, for there are intelligences to which most ideals seem dangerous and temperaments to which they are offensive, and who had previously treated it only with contempt in the abstract, offer the fiercest opposition to it as a practical proposal. Many of its supporters are paralyzed by difficult aspects which they had not previously considered and the project recedes again into a region of shadows or abstract resolutions.

Civilization at Stake.

This, or something like this, has hitherto been the history of the ideal that has now become associated with the phrase "League of Nations," but it does not follow that the history of this or of other ideals will be the same after the war as before it.

There is more at stake in this war than the existence of individual states or empires or the fate of the Continent. The whole of modern civilization is at stake, and whether it will perish, be submerged, as has happened to previous civilizations of older types, or whether it will live and progress depends upon whether the nations engaged in this war, and even those that are on-lookers, learn the lessons that the experience of the war may teach them. It must be with nations as with individuals. In the great trials of life they must become better or worse, they cannot stand still. They must learn to profit by experience and rise to greater heights, or else sink lower and drop eventually into an abyss.

And this war is the greatest trial of which there is any record in history. If the war does not teach mankind new lessons that will so dominate the thought and feeling of those who survive it and those who succeed the survivors as to make new things possible, then the war will be the greatest catastrophe as well as the most grievous trial and suffering of which mankind has any record.

Therefore, it does not follow that a league of nations to secure the peace of the world will remain, impossible because it has not been possible hitherto, and I propose in this paper to consider shortly, to state rather than examine, for it would take a long time to examine thoroughly conditions that have not been present before, and that are present now, or may soon be present, and that are essential if a league of nations is to become effective.

These conditions appear to me to be as follows:

Where U. S. Stands.

First, the idea must be adopted with earnestness and conviction by the executive heads of states. It

Continued on Page Five.

Quent's

We inaugurate tomorrow morning a selling event that is of extreme significance to our patrons, and of great importance to us as a selling institution. To our patrons the event looms out as one with a reputation—for this is our 90th Semi-Annual Clearing Sale, and our friends have realized for years that the Clearing Sale here is one in FACT as well as in name. To us, as an institution, the Clearing Sale means an opportunity to rid ourselves of numerous lots, incomplete lines in size and color, and merchandise which, for some reason or other, has outlived its welcome. In other words, we are clearing the decks for Fall, and we advise you to visit every department, because space permits the mention of only about one-tenth of the offerings in this great event. See Globe-Democrat and Republic for additional Clearing Sale lots. Dealers will not be supplied.

High Class Costume Room Garments Reduced in Two Lots

- (1) \$50.00 Tan Taffeta Coat.
- (1) \$75.00 Tan Covert Coat.
- (1) \$65.00 Taupe Cloth Suit.
- (1) \$65.00 Gray Cloth Suit.
- (1) \$65.00 Navy Cloth Suit.
- (1) \$65.00 Tan Cloth Suit.
- (1) \$65.00 Black and White Wool
Cheek Dress

25c White Striped Voiles and Lawns; reduced to . . .	12½c
35c White Gabardine Skirting; reduced to . . .	25c
50c White Voile, with embroidered figures; reduced to . . .	29c
75c White Skirting; block designs; reduced to . . .	45c
90c White Skirting, stripe effects; reduced to . . .	69c
39c White Pique . . . to sale;	
36 in. wide; reduced to . . .	29c
59c White Striped Gabardine; reduced to . . .	39c
27-inch White Dimity, in stripes or checks, reduced to . . .	15c

Four Great Lots of Suits, Coats and Dresses

Women's and Misses' Stylish Apparel Dramatically Reduced—Only a Few of the Items Can Be Mentioned.

<p style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; margin: 0;">Lot 1—\$9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2) Women's \$12.75 Wash Suits. (19) Women's \$23 to \$29.50 Cloth Suits. (2) Women's \$12.75 Velvet Sleeveless Jackets. (2) Women's \$15 Satin Sleeveless Jackets. (2) \$10 Satin Sleeveless Jackets. (4) \$12.75 Silk Jersey Jackets. (1) Woman's \$16.75 Wool Jersey Sleeveless Jacket. (7) Women's \$12.75 Wool Jersey Sleeveless Jackets. (5) Women's \$10.00 Wool Jersey Sleeveless Jackets. (3) Women's \$15.00 Wool Jersey Sleeveless Jackets. (17) Women's \$19.50 Coats. (2) Women's \$19.75 Silk Dresses. (2) Women's \$15.00 Silk Dresses. (5) Women's \$12.50 Cloth Coats. (19) Misses' \$19.50 Cloth Suits. (29) Misses' \$19.75 Wool Check Coats. 	<p style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; margin: 0;">Lot 2—\$13</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2) Women's \$24.50 Silk Jersey Suits. (2) Women's \$19.50 Silk Jersey Suits. (5) Women's \$19.50 Wash Suits. (3) Women's \$19.50 Silk Suits. (8) \$19.50 Sleeveless Jacket Suits. (2) Women's \$19.50 Satin Sleeveless Jackets. (1) Woman's \$19.50 Velvet Sleeveless Jacket. (30) Women's \$15, \$16.75, \$19.50 Navy and Black Cloth Coats. (28) Women's \$21.00 Cloth Coats. (4) Women's \$19.50 Cloth Capes. (3) Women's \$19.75 Silk Dresses. (1) \$15.00 Cloth Cape. (4) Misses' \$19.50 Cloth Coats. (1) Misses' \$15.00 Cloth Coat. (1) Misses' \$19.75 Wool Jersey Dress. (5) Misses' \$19.75 Silk Dresses. 	<p style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; margin: 0;">Lot 3—\$19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (15) Women's \$25.00 Silk Dresses. (2) Women's \$35.00 Silk Dresses. (1) Woman's \$39.75 Silk Dress. (2) Women's \$29.75 Silk Dresses. (14) Women's \$29.50 to \$39.50 Shepherd Check Suits. (7) Women's \$24.50 Wash Suits. (45) Women's \$24.50 Silk Suits. (1) \$25 Velvet Sleeveless Jacket. (6) \$35.00 Cloth Cape. (1) \$35.00 Silk Cape. (9) \$25.00 Cloth Capes. (1) \$29.50 Cloth Cape. (1) \$39.50 Cloth Cape. (2) Misses' \$50.00 Cloth Suits. (3) Misses' \$39.50 Cloth Suits. (1) Misses' \$39.00 Cloth Suit. (2) Misses' \$29.50 Cloth Suits. (4) Misses' \$39.50 Silk Suits. (1) Misses' \$35.00 Silk Suit. (5) Misses' \$29.50 Silk Suits. (8) Misses' \$24.50 Silk Suits. (3) Misses' \$29.50 Silk Coats. (4) Misses' \$25.00 Silk Coats. 	<p style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; margin: 0;">Lot 4—\$22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2) Women's \$39.50 White Jersey Suits. (10) Women's \$45.00 Silk Suits. (1) Women's \$39.50 Silk Suit. (1) Women's \$35.00 Wool Suit. (11) Women's \$29.50 Wool Jersey Suits. (4) Women's \$39.50 Wool Jersey Suits. (1) Sleeveless Jacket Suit. (5) Women's \$35.00 Wool Jersey Dresses. (3) Women's \$24.75 Wool Jersey Dresses. (8) \$29.75 Women's Wool Jersey Dresses. (16) \$39.50 and \$45.00 Light Cloth Coats. (20) \$25.00 Silk Taffeta Coats. (8) \$29.50 Silk Taffeta Coats. (5) \$35.00 Silk Taffeta Coats. (1) Misses' \$39.50 Cloth Coat. (3) Misses' \$45.00 Cloth Coats. (1) Misses' \$35.00 Cloth Coat.
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All Second-Floor Cotton Wash Dresses in 5 Great Lots

Colored and White Dresses	\$5.95	Colored and White Dresses	\$7.95	Women's White and White Dresses	\$9.95	Colored and White Dresses	\$12.95	Colored and White Dresses	\$19.95
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Millinery Reductions! Half Price & Less 1

Beautiful Summer Models of Georgette, Leghorns, Organdy Milans
 \$25.00 Hats reduced to \$12.50 \$15.00 Hats reduced to \$7.50
 \$20.00 Hats reduced to \$10.00 \$10.00 Hats reduced to \$5.00
 \$7.50 Hats reduced to \$3.75
 Hats formerly up to \$5; reduced to \$1.95

Sheets, Pillowcases

ing- 50, 60	\$1.85 Sheets, \$1
25c	Made of bleached cotton
5c	from dressing; size 81x96
5c	to \$1.58.
3c	\$2.15 Sheets, \$1
6c	Made of heavy bleached
10c	free from dressing; sizes
7c	reduced to \$1.89.
9c	\$1.75 Sheets, \$1
	Made of fine bleached
	tra size 72x90 ins.; reduced
	45c Pillowcases, 3
	Bleached cotton; free f
	ing; size 42x36; reduced to

Choice-of-the-House Sale of A-L-L 2-Piece Summer Suits

Step into the clothing department Monday morning—get busy on the cases and racks that offer choice of any two-piece Summer Suit in the house at \$20.

MEN

Two-Piece Summer Suits that were \$40.00
Two-Piece Summer Suits that were \$35.00
Two-Piece Summer Suits that were \$30.00
Two-Piece Summer Suits that were \$26.50
Two-Piece Summer Suits that were \$23.50

Realize what this sensationally important announcement means! You select from America's foremost tailors their most up-to-date models in

***Finest Gabardine, Priestley Mohairs,
Finest Tropical Worsteds, Blue Serges,***

and instead of paying \$40, \$35, \$30, \$26.50 and \$23.50, you take any suit for **\$20.00**.

There are styles and sizes for every man of every size and build.

\$1 White and Natural
 Color Pongee
 36 in. wide
 \$3.50 to \$3.75
 Khaki Kool Silks
 36 in. wide
 \$3.00 Sport Tus-
 sah Silks, in oyster
 white; 36 in. wide
 \$4 Balkan Satin;
 Bordeaux color only
 —36 in. wide
 \$3 Crepe Meteors,
 in Nile green; 40 in.
 wide
 \$1.25 Gossamer, in white or
 gold; 32 in. and 36 in. wide
 \$1.59 Stripe Chiffon Taf-
 fetas; 36 in. wide
 \$2.00 Satin Foulards; dots
 and figures; 36 in. wide
 \$2.50 Yo San Silks; 36 in.
 wide
 \$2.50 Belt Satin Foulards;
 40 in. wide
 \$4.00 Carnival Faille, in white
 and natural tan shade; 36 in.
 wide; reduced to
 \$1.29 and \$1.50 Silks
 36 and 40 in.; several hundred
 yards Satin Foulards, Printed Poi-
 laines, Satin Messallines, Chiffon Ta-
 fetas and Pongee Silks;
 clearing sale price

\$1.98
 Yard
69c
\$1.75
\$1.40
\$1.69
\$1.89
\$2.08
\$2.29
89c

42-Inch Fine French Serge, in all colors; clearing sale	\$1.50
price
\$1.75 Wool Taffeta; 42 in. wide; brown, taupe and Burgundy	\$1.85
gundy
\$2.75 Checked Serge; 54 inches wide; reduced to, yd.	\$1.30
\$3 Tennis Stripe 54-inch Serge; reduced to, yard...	\$1.50
\$3.25 54-In. Striped Velour	\$1.50
Skirting; reduced to, yard...

Men's Ribbed Union Suits that
sold up to \$1.50; size 34 only; **55c**
reduced to

Men's Poro-knit Union Suits (sec-
onds); all sizes; reduced **89c**
from \$1.15 to

All of our new and stylish Hats, including Milans and Panamas:

\$1.00 Hats reduced to...	79c
\$1.50 Hats reduced to	\$1.19
\$2.00 Hats reduced to	\$1.69
\$2.50 Hats reduced to	\$2.19
\$3.00 Hats reduced to	\$2.69

\$1.25 Wash Suits, 77c
Good assortment of this Summer Suits, "Cadet" and "Kumfort" makes, long and short sleeves, juniors and short Russians; sizes 2 1/2 to

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Vandervoort's July Clearance Sales

Extra Special!

Clearance Sale of
25,000 Yards of
Laces at 3c a Yard

(Regularly 5c and 10c a Yard)

Val. and Cotton Laces, Edges, Beadings and Insertions, in a wonderful choice of designs; broken lots and lengths.

Lace Shop—First Floor.

Buy Thrift Stamps

Clearance Sale of Dress Goods

Remnants and Odd Lots

An accumulation of remnants from the past season's selling, in lengths suitable for the making of children's dresses, separate skirts and coats

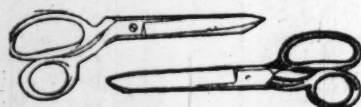
At Great Price Reductions

Black and white Shepherd Checks, 48 inches wide. Clearance price, yard 45c

French Voiles, all-wool imported fabrics, 42 inches wide, in tan, gobein and reseda. Clearance price, the yard \$1

Dress Goods Shop—Second Floor.

Buy Thrift Stamps



July Clearance Sale of
All-Steel High-Grade
Shears and Scissors
Choice, 50c

(About one-half the former price.)

A great quantity of seconds and discontinued patterns in medium size Shears and light-weight sewing Scissors.

A splendid opportunity for Dress-makers and others that need Scissors for sewing purposes.

First Floor Tables.

Buy Thrift Stamps

Women's and Misses' Apparel Reduced

Coats, Capes, Suits, Costumes, Dresses, Skirts, Waists

Every Ready-to-wear Department is participating in this big event, which St. Louis women have been eagerly looking forward to. The radical reductions make it advantageous to anticipate your needs, and you'll be wise to come when the store opens at 8:30.

The savings will warrant out-of-town residents making a special trip to the city.

There will be
extra salespeople
in these
departments

No garments
sent C. O. D., on
approval, exchanged
or credited

Women's Coats and Capes Reduced

Up to \$25 Coats and Capes \$11.50

Up to \$35 Coats and Capes \$14.75

Up to \$40 Coats and Capes \$18.50

Up to \$50 Coats and Capes \$22.50

15 Odd Garments

The more exclusive Coats and Capes formerly priced \$65 to \$90, reduced to \$29.75

Third Floor.

Dresses in This Clearance Sale

Some of these dresses are slightly soiled, while others are perfectly fresh. Each lot is small and does not represent our entire stock.

From the Costume Salon

\$25.00 Lace Dresses (odd lots) reduced to \$11.75
\$39.50 to \$69.50 Net Dresses (odd lot) \$29.75
\$25.00 Crepe de Chine and Taffeta Dresses \$12.75
\$35 to \$55 Georgette, Crepe de Chine and Taffeta Dresses \$29.75
\$65 to \$95 Foulard, Georgette, Meteor and Taffeta Dresses \$45.00
\$100 to \$175 Georgette and Satin Dresses \$55.00

From the Women's Dress Shop

Wash Dresses Reduced

\$8.95 and \$9.95 Wash Dresses reduced to \$ 5.00
\$12.75 and \$16.75 Wash Dresses reduced to \$ 8.95
\$19.75 and \$22.50 Wash Dresses reduced to \$10.95

Silk and Satin Dresses

\$19.75 and \$16.75 Silk Dresses reduced to \$ 9.75
\$24.75 and \$22.75 Silk Dresses reduced to \$12.75

Third Floor.

Black Waists

An accumulation of broken sizes in black Waists of crepe de chine, Georgette crepe and Jap silk that were formerly priced up to \$6.00, reduced to \$3.45

Mourning Shop—Third Floor.

Garden Suits

The popular war-time Thrift-garden Suits of cotton khaki, made in coatee effect with pantaloons.

\$16.50 Suits \$10.50

Third Floor.

Wash Fabrics

at July Clearance Prices.

Printed Voiles and Fancy Skirtings in a large color assortment. Clearance price, the yard, 25c

Imported Irish Dimities, in neat floral and figured effects on white ground of pink, blue, helio, tan, etc. Regularly 35c yard. Clearance price, 25c

Printed Voiles in neat figured and striped effects on white and colored ground. Regularly 75c yard. Clearance price, 50c

Embroidered Voiles in allover effects on white ground, 40 in. wide; regular \$1.25 yard. Clearance price, 90c

Imported Handkerchief Linen in stripes on white and colored grounds, 36 in. wide; regular \$1.25 yard. Clearance price, 95c

Wash Goods Shop—Second Floor.

Buy Thrift Stamps

Every Hat 1/2 Price

French Room—Tailored Shop
—Juvenile Hat Shop.

Monday only you will have an opportunity to choose any Trimmed or Untrimmed Hat in our Millinery Shop on the Third Floor at just half the regular price.

Included are White Georgette Hats, black Hats, Flower-trimmed Hats—Hats for all occasions.

No Approvals, Returns or Credits—Each Sale Must Be Final

Third Floor.

Buy Thrift Stamps

Clearance Sale of Water Sets

7 Pieces, \$1.25
Complete.

A splendid 7-piece set of beautiful light cut glass, in a grape design. Set consists of large tankard and 6 tumblers.

Just 100 sets in the sale, so we advise you to come early to tomorrow morning.

On sale on First Floor Tables and Glassware Shop—Fourth Floor

Buy Thrift Stamps

Women's and Misses' Wash Skirts

100 \$4.95 Wash Skirts—many styles—various materials, \$2.95
60 \$2.95 Wash Skirts—only one or two of a kind, \$1.95
50 \$1.50 to \$1.95 Wash Skirts—some slightly soiled, \$1.00
25 Wash Skirts—soiled and mused—reduced to 50c
35 \$5 to \$7.50 Wash Skirts, \$4.95

Excellent lot of

High-Grade Skirts

\$10.00 to \$12.50 Skirts, \$8.95.
Beautiful models—only one of a kind—smart exclusive novelties.

Third Floor.

Women's and Misses' Silk and Wool SUITS

\$25.00 Suits reduced to \$11.75
\$32.50 to \$35.00 Suits reduced to \$14.50
\$40.00 Suits reduced to \$18.50
\$45.00 to \$50.00 Suits reduced to \$22.50

Exclusive Model Suits

Formerly \$55.00 to \$187.50

Handsome Silk Suits, exclusive Sports Suits in two piece models, smart hand-tailored Cloth Suits—just one of a kind—quite a few navy blues and dark shades. Reduced for clearance

\$27.50 to \$75.00

Third Floor.

Women's Blouses

1000 Summer Blouses

300 Summer Smocks

1/2 Price

In this lot there are White and Colored Blouses—new novelties, dainty Organdie, Voile and Batiste as well as sports styles—a wonderful buying opportunity.

Other Blouse Bargains

200 Wash Blouses reduced to 75c
100 Wash Blouses reduced to \$1.25
100 Wash Blouses reduced to \$1.95

Third Floor.



Summer Suits

Men! Here is a real opportunity!

Summer Suits, including such materials as Palm Beach, sunlight crash, cool cloth, flannels, etc., are priced in three special groups tomorrow for clearance:

\$7.75 \$11.75 \$13.75

Priced according to materials.

Supply yourself with Suits not only for the balance of this season, but also for next year, when many of these Suits will cost you practically double these prices.

Note These Clearance Prices:

Extra Trousers

Materials are Palm Beach, in several styles \$2.95

Sport Coats

Blazers, Shepherd plaids and many solid colors \$4.95

Flannel Trousers

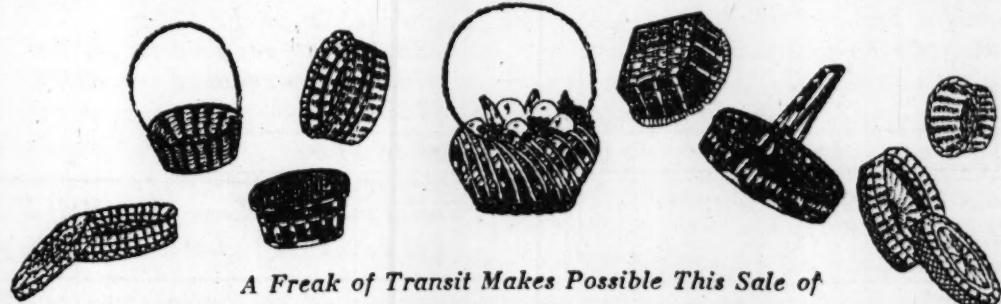
Made of fine quality white flannel and white serge \$4.95

Office Coats

A big lot of odd sizes greatly reduced, choice \$2.95

No C. O. D.'s. No approvals. No exchanges. Owing to the great reductions, slight charge will be made for alterations.

Men's Clothing Shop—Second Floor.



A Freak of Transit Makes Possible This Sale of

500 Fancy Baskets, Imported, Handmade

Bought more than a year ago—just arrived now—six months later than planned for—thus these prices. On sale Monday, as long as they last,

5c 15c 25c 50c \$1

and others up to \$2.00.

Sandwich Baskets
Calling Card Baskets
Sewing Baskets

Fruit Baskets
Handkerchief Baskets
Knitting Baskets

Bonbon Baskets
Guest Room Baskets
Hair Ribbon Baskets

In a wonderful selection of Oriental colors.

These ridiculous prices will bring a big crowd Monday and we do not restrict the quantity to any customer; first come, first served. We do not know how long the quantity will last—therefore, come early.

Buy them now for Gift-Giving Later.

First Floor Tables.

Buy Thrift Stamps

Clearance Sale of 1000 Pairs of Men's Oxfords



Sizes to fit all, from 5A to 12D, in all the styles and colors.

Men's Shoe Shop—Second Floor.

Black Oxfords
Tan Oxfords
Blucher or Ball, and narrow and broad toe styles.

Two great groups \$5.65 & \$6.35

Men, here is an opportunity you will take advantage of at once if you are wise. Every pair of these Shoes was taken from our regular high-grade stocks and include the season's latest models and shades.

Store Hours: 8:30 to 5—Saturday, 1 O'Clock

Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney

Olive and Locust from Ninth to Tenth

Imported Chinaware—Half Price

A large quantity of fine imported China, with real hand-decorations, in a wonderful choice of patterns and designs. Useful and ornamental pieces, such as

Salad and Fruit Bowls, Plates, Compotes, Relish Dishes, Dresser Sets, Berry Sets, Vases, etc.

Clearance Sale Table No. 1—Choice 15c

To clear out an accumulation of slightly damaged pieces of useful and ornamental pieces of fine Chinaware, we have grouped a lot of pieces on this table to be sold at this special price.

Clearance Sale Table No. 2—At Great Reductions

Many other slightly damaged pieces, such as Chocolate Sets, Coffee Sets, Berry Sets, and single and odd pieces, at great price reductions.

Special for Monday—Set of 6 Cups and Saucers, \$1
Made of Best American semi-porcelain, in the Colonial shape.

China Shop—Fourth Floor.

Buy Thrift Stamps

Clearance of Boys' Clothing

Suits of fancy wool mixtures in the trench-style coats, plain and military effects; medium-weight garments, excellently tailored; sizes 7 to 17 years. Clearance Sale Prices \$5.95 & \$6.95

Wash Norfolk and Fancy Wool Mixture Suits, in plain and trench styles and box pleats, serviceable colors and materials for Summer wear; sizes 7 to 16 years. Clearance Sale Price, \$4.95

Novelty Woolen and Wash Suits, in broken lots and sizes; a splendid assortment of odd lot suits will be sold tomorrow \$1.95 and \$2.65

Jersey Sweaters, light weight, in fancy colors for Summer and early Fall wear; fine for outings; sizes 6 to 14 years. Clearance prices, \$2.50 to \$4

Bath Robes, in Terry cloth, fancy colors; sizes 4 to 18 years. Clearance price, \$1.69

Sport Shirts and Blouses; low roll collars and short sleeves, plain and fancy stripes, fine materials; sizes 6 to 14 years. Clearance price, 39c

Straw Hats for little tots, many colors and combinations; latest styles. Clearance price, \$1.00

Children's Straw and Wash Hats, of all sizes; slightly soiled. Clearance price, 19c

Boys' Madras Wash Ties, in many fancy patterns, 12 1/2c

Wash Suits for little tots, in high and low neck styles, Summer materials of good quality and all are well made; sizes 2 1/2 to 9 years. Clearance price, 95c and \$1.25

Boys' Shop—Second Floor

les

Fabrics

Price. Fancy Skirtings in
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25c
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etc. Regularly 35c
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white and colored
yard. Clearance
50c
in all over effects
in wide; regular
price, 90c
chief linen in stripes
and grounds, 36 in.
yard. Clearance
95c
Second Floor.

Hat

Price. Tailored Shop
Hat Shop.

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Trimmed or Untrim-
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if the regular price.

White Georgette
Flower-trimmed
occasions.

Turns or Credits—
Best Be Final
Floor.

Stamps

Sale of

Sets

\$1.25

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Floor Tables

p-Fourth Floor

Stamps

Half Price

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2 1/2 to 9 years.

95c and \$1.25



Officers' Uniforms

The importance of correct-fitting uniforms should, in itself, influence you to come to Greenfield's Military Department, where you are sure of a perfect fit, as well as the absolute correctness of your uniform.

Our policy is one of complete devotion to your interests and assures your satisfaction.

SEE OUR—

Serge, Whipcord, Gabardine and
Khaki Suits

Raincoats Trench Coats Over-Seas Coats
—and Other Accessories

Greenfield's

Olive and Eighth

VISCOUNT GREY
GIVES IDEAS OF
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Continued From Page One.

as much suffering to themselves as to others, and that the security based upon law and treaty and the sense of mutual advantage is better than the risks, dangers and sufferings of the will to supreme power and the efforts to obtain it, and this conviction must work upon them as to displace the Military Party and their policy and ideals from power in Germany.

The situation, therefore, of this first condition essential to make the League of Nations practical may be summed up as follows:

It is present certainly as regards the executive head of the United States which is potentially the strongest and actually the least exhausted of all belligerent states. It either is, or will at the end of the war be found to be present as regards the Governments of the countries fighting on the same side as the United States. Even among their enemies, Austria has publicly shown a disposition to accept the proposal and probably welcomes it genuinely, though secretly, as a security for her future, not only against old enemies, but against Prussian domination. All small states, belligerent or neutral, must naturally desire in their own interest everything that will safeguard the small states as well as the great from aggression and war.

Concessions All Around.

There remains the opposition of Germany, where the recent military success and ascendancy of Prussian militarism have reduced the advocates of anything but force to silence. Germany has to be convinced that force does not pay, that the aims and policy of her military rulers inflict intolerable and also unnecessary suffering upon her, and that when the world is free from the menace of these military rulers, with their sharp swords, shining armor, and mailed fists, Germany will find peaceful development assured and preferable to expansion by war and will realize that the condition of true security for one nation is the sense of security on the part of all nations.

Till Germany feels this to be true there can be no League of Nations in the sense intended by President Wilson. A league such as he desires must include Germany, and should include no nation that is not thoroughly convinced of the advantages, of the necessity, of such a league, and is, therefore, not prepared to make the efforts, and if need be the sacrifices necessary to maintain it.

The second condition essential to the foundation of the League of Nations is that the Governments and peoples of the states willing to found it understand clearly that it will impose some limitations upon the national action of each, and may entail some inconvenient obligations. Smaller and weaker nations will have rights that must be respected and upheld by the league. Stronger nations must forego the right to make their interests prevail against the weaker by force, and all states must forego the right in any dispute to resort to force before other methods of settlement by conference, conciliation, or if need be by arbitration, have been tried. This is the limitation. The obligation is that if any nation will not observe this limitation upon its national actions, if it breaks the agreement which is the basis of the league, rejects all peaceful methods of settlement and resorts to force against another nation they must one and all use their combined force against it.

The economic pressure that such a league could use would in itself be very powerful and the action of some of the smaller states composing the league could not perhaps go beyond the economic pressure, but those states that have the power must be ready to use all the force economic, military, naval, they possess. It must be clearly understood and accepted that deflection from or violation of the agreement by one or more states does not absolve all or any of the others from the obligation to enforce the agreement.

Anything less than this is of no value. How worthless it may be can be seen by reading the debate in the House of Lords in 1847 upon the Treaty Guaranteeing the Neutrality of Luxembourg. It was there explained that we entered only into a collective guarantee. By this it was apparently meant that if anyone of the guaranteeing Powers violated the neutrality of Luxembourg, or even if any one of them declined to take active steps to defend it, Great Britain and the other guarantors were thereby absolved from taking any action whatever. This was contrasted at the time with the Belgian treaty, which entails a separate guarantee. Hitherto the nations of the world had made reserves in arbitration or conciliation agreements showing that they were not prepared to accept the limitations upon national action that are essential to secure an effective league of nations. An exception is the conciliation treaty between Great Britain and the United States negotiated before the war. But the statement made above is generally true. The nations also carefully abstained from undertaking any obligation to use force to uphold the benevolent rules of agreement of general application that had been recorded at The Hague conferences. Such obligation had been confined to individual objects like the neutrality of Belgium or to alliances between particular Powers made to protect or serve their special interests.

Are Nations Prepared for It? Are the nations of the world prepared now, or will they be ready after the war, to look steadily and clearly at this aspect of the League of Nations; at the limitations and obligations that it will impose, and to pay wholeheartedly and convincingly, as they have never done before: "We will accept and under-

take them." Individuals in civilized states have long ago accepted analogous limitations and obligations as regards disputes between individuals. These are settled by law, and any individual who, instead of appealing to law, resorts to force to give effect to what he considers his rights, finds himself at once opposed and restrained by the force of the state—that is, in democratic countries, by the combined force of other individuals. And we not only accept this arrangement, but uphold it as essential to prevent the oppression of one by another, to secure each per-

son in quiet life, and to guarantee to each the greatest liberty that is consistent with the equal liberty of his neighbors. That at any rate is part of the theory and object of democratic government, and if it is not perfectly attained, most of the proposals for improving it look rather to increased than to diminished state control.

But in less civilized parts of the world individuals have not reached the point of view from which this order of things seems desirable. There is the story of the native chief in Africa who protested to the Brit-

ish official against having to pay any taxes. The British official explained, no doubt in the best modern manner, that these taxes were used to keep order in the country, with

Continued on Next Page.

75th ANNIVERSARY
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Aluminum
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Cool Relief From
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One at each side
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Big price concession on lovely
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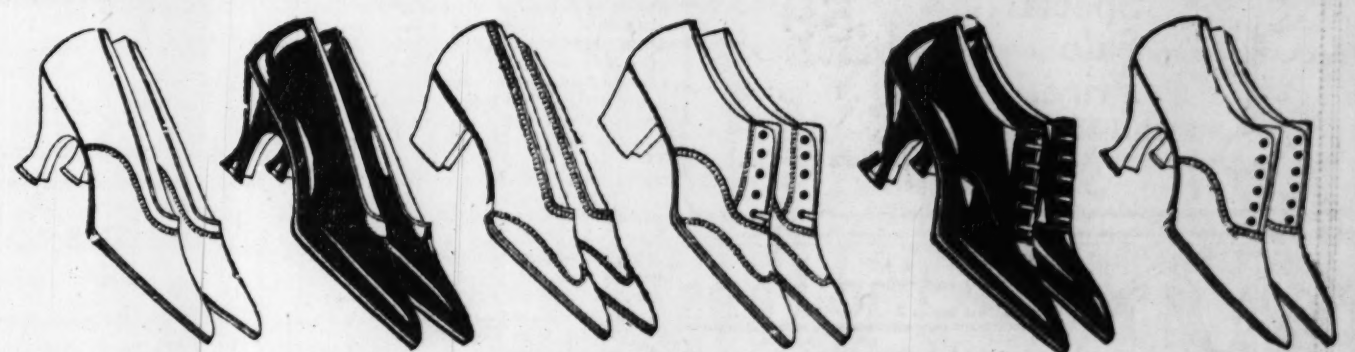
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These Dresses
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SUITS Up to \$35 values—of
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Clearance—PUMPS & OXFORDS



\$4.50 to \$7 Values in 3 Groups—

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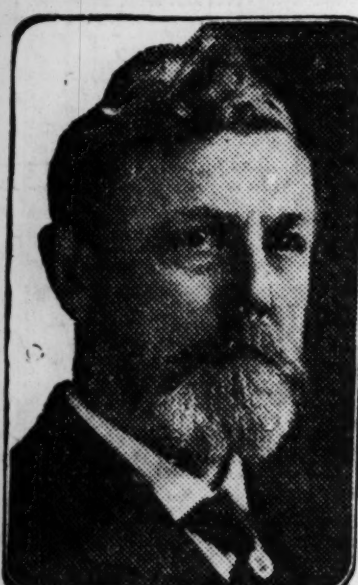
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GROUP NO. 1 at \$2.85, consists of a
great array of DULL KID, PATENT
or WHITE CANVAS Pumps, including
our celebrated \$4.50 "American
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Louis or military heels, hand turned
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FORDS or PUMPS—choice of DULL
KID, PATENT, WHITE KID, BROWN
KID, CHAMPAGNE KID or TAN CALF.
The newest covered French Louis or military
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The majority of these lots have a complete assortment of sizes from 2 to 8, widths AA to D, although
a few numbers are a little broken in sizes. Every pair assures you of a won-
derful value at the prices.

The DOCTOR'S
ADVICE
by Dr. Lewis Baker

The questions answered below are general in character, the symptoms or diseases are given and the answers will apply in any case of similar nature. Those wishing further advice, free, may address Dr. Lewis Baker, Holmes Bldg., College-Bldg. streets, Dayton, Ohio, enclosing ten-cent address envelope for reply. Full name and address must be given, but only given or fictitious names will be used in my answers. The prescriptions can be filled at any well-stocked drug store. Any druggist can order of wholesaler.

perate living. Obtain three-grain cadme-
nate tablets in sealed tubes with full
directions, use them, and an agreeable
pleasant restoration should ensue to your
entire satisfaction.

N. O. G. writes: "These are the sym-
ptoms which lead me to think I need
medicine for kidneys and bladder: Se-
vere headache, blood-shot eyes, chills
followed by fever."

Answer: When such symptoms are
present bismuth tablets are prescribed
to tone up and increase the elimination,
neutralize the alkalinity, and produce
natural functioning. Get them in
sealed tubes with full directions.

Matron asks: "I suffer from head-
ache and constipation and my blood
seems too thick, causing dizziness and
tired feeling. I will thank you to pre-
scribe for me."

Answer: Three-grain sulphur tablets
(not saltpeter) are most effective in re-
lieving constipation, thinning the blood
and removing the symptoms of languor,
etc. I advise you to begin taking as per
direction with each sealed package.

NOTE: For many years Dr. Baker has
been giving free advice and prescrip-
tions to millions of people through the
press columns and doubtless has helped
in relieving the suffering of many more
than any single individual in the world's
history. Thousands have written him ex-
pressions of gratitude and confidence
similar to the following: "I have
been taking the Cadme-nate Tablets for
the past month. They certainly have
done wonders for me, as I was so nerv-
ous and unable to do my own house-
work I was so sick and miserable. Now
I can do all my own work and feel good
all the time. My daughter and her hus-
band have also been taking them and
they help wonderfully."

Answer: Cheer up, get well and then
conquer your vitality by proper, tem-

SANITOL
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POWDER OR PASTE

If used night and morning
will aid in preventing for-
mation of tartar. Antiseptic
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It's White Because It's Pure
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Gray Hair

Restore natural color
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and lifeless looking hair to its natural
dark, lustrous shade, perfectly natural
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Thousands are renewing their youthful
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It's not a dye. Harmless and ready to use.
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Continued From Preceding Page.

each could live in its own territory without fear of disturbance, and that the payment of taxes was for the good of all. The effect of this ex-

C.E. Williams
BABY BAREFOOT SANDALS, 75c
Sixth and Franklin
"Our location saves you money"
Add 5c for Mail Orders
LADIES' PURE THREAD SILK HOSE, \$1.00

DOUBLE EAGLE STAMPS ALL DAY MONDAY

"Nurses' White Shoes"
Genuine white Reighn canvas, hand-turned soles, white rubber heels. Ideal for Red Cross workers, hospital, home or street wear.
Our \$3.00 Price...
"White Dress Boots"
High or Low Heels. Ladies' white canvas lace shoes, with high covered heels or low leather heels. Regular \$3.00 values.
Special \$2.50 Price...

"Ladies' Dress Oxfords"
Genuine white kid, covered Louis heels. Gray or brown kid, or black patent, leather Louis heels. Black vici kid, leather Louis heels. White Eye cloth, Louis covered heels.
\$5.00
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"Ladies' White Pumps"
Hand-turned soles, high or low heels, in each style.
Choice of 6 Styles in the New Models:
\$3.00 values; special... \$2.50
\$2.50 values; special... \$2.19
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"Sport Shoes and Oxfords"
For Ladies and Growing Girls
\$3.00 value; sale price... \$1.39

SHOES are of white canvas with white kid trimming and white rubber soles and heels.
OXFORDS are of white Reighn canvas, white soles and heels, and have either tan or gray kid trimming. All sizes 2 1/2 to 8.

"Boudoir Slippers"
Black kid, quilted white satin lining, hand-turned soles; Monday special, \$1.25
"Ye Olde Tyme Comfort"
"Ladies' 2-Strap Pumps"
Genuine Black Vici Kid hand-turned soles. The last word in comfort and style. Regular \$3.50 value. B to EE.
Our \$2.85 Price... Steel Arch Support

"Barefoot Sandals"
Tan Willow Calf
Sizes 1 to 5... 75c
8 1/2 to 11... \$1.25
11 1/2 to 2... \$1.50
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"Ye Olde Tyme Comfort"
"Ladies' House Slippers"
The Slipper you have been looking for. Medium low heel, turned soles that wear; widths B to E; sizes 2 1/2 to 9; \$2.50 value.
Our \$2.25 Price... Steel Arch Support

"White Mary Janes"
For Summer Wear
Babies' 1 to 5... 75c
Child's 5 to 8... 98c
Children's 8 1/2 to 11... 98c
Misses' 11 1/2 to 2... \$1.29
Big Girls' 2 1/2 to 7... \$1.59
"Mary Jane Pumps"
Patent or Kid
Infants' 3 to 8... 98c
Child's 8 1/2 to 11... \$1.59
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Big Girls' 2 1/2 to 7... \$2.00

"Men's White Canvas Oxfords"
Usual \$2.50 Values
Special \$1.59 Price,
Wholesale house closes out to us their entire floor stock of this number. Sizes 5 to 11. Every pair perfect.

Electric Fans
SPECIAL MONDAY ONLY
Special 8-inch Fan... \$5.50
Emerson, Co., 10-inch... \$13.25
12-inch Straight Fan... \$16.75
12-inch Oscillator... \$23.50
16-inch Oscillator... \$27.00
Cent. 1938
Olive 1938
7th and St. Charles

NOTE THIS
In the hurry of packing for your journey you may forget a few necessities in the way of drugs and sundries. Don't worry—there is a first-class
Drug Store in the Union Station
(West end of Midway, entrance from Midway or from Market Street through Terminal Hotel)
A complete line of Cigars, Cigarettes and Soda Fountain Service. Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

planation was to make the chief very angry. Before the British came he said he could raid the neighborhood, return with captives and captures of all sorts, and be received in triumph by the women and the rest of the tribe when he returned. The protection of his own tribe from similar raids he was willing to undertake himself. "Now," he said, "come here and tell me that I ought to like to pay taxes to be prevented from doing this, and that makes me mad."

Profiting by Experience Only.

The analogy between states and individuals, or groups of individuals, is not perfect, but there is sufficient analogy to make it not quite irrelevant to ask whether after this war the view held by the great states of the relations desirable between themselves will be that of the African chief or that of individuals in what we call civilized nations.

Nothing but experience convinced individuals that law was better than anarchy to settle relations between themselves. And the sanction that maintains law is the application of force with the support of the great majority of individuals behind it. It is possible that the experience of this war will produce a settled opinion of the same sort to regulate the relations of states with one another and to safeguard the world from that which is in fact anarchy? What does the experience of this war amount to?

Our minds cannot grasp it. Thought is crushed by the accumulated suffering that the war has caused and is still causing. We cannot utter all we feel, and if we could not that our feelings are in a way stunned by the very violence of the catastrophe, as physical nerves are to some extent numbed by great blows, the human heart could not bear up and live under the trial of this war. Great must be the effect of all this; greater after, even, than during the war, on the working of men's minds and on human nature itself, but this is not what I intend to urge here.

No Peace by Domination.
It was long before the allies adopted any of these practices even as reprisals, but the Germans have forced a ruthless, unlimited application of scientific discovery to the destruction of human life, combatant and non-combatant. They have shown the world that now and henceforth war means this, and nothing less than this.

If there is to be another war in 20 or 30 years' time, what will it be like? If there is to be concentrated preparation for more war, the researches of science will be devoted hereafter to discovering methods by which the human race can be destroyed. These discoveries cannot be confined to one nation, and their object of wholesale destruction will be much more completely achieved hereafter than in this war. The Germans are not blind to this, as far as I can see, their rulers propose to avoid future wars by establishing domination by Germany forever.

Peace can never be secured by the domination of one country, securing its power and prosperity by submission and disadvantage to others; and the German idea of a world peace secured by the power of German militarism is impracticable as well as unfair and abhorrent to other nations. It is as intolerable and as inhuman in the world as despotism would be here or in the United States.

In opposition to this idea of Germany, the allies should set forth, as President Wilson has already set forth, an idea of peace secured by mutual regard between States for the rights of each, and the determination to stamp out any attempt at war as they would a plague that threatened the destruction of all. When those who accept this idea and this sort of peace can in word and deed speak for Germany we shall be within sight of a good peace.

The establishment and maintenance of a league of nations such as President Wilson had advocated is more important and essential to secure peace than any of the actual terms of peace that may conclude the war. It will transcend them all. The best of them will be worth little unless the future relations of States are to be on a basis that will prevent a recurrence of militarism in any State.

"Learn by experience or suffer," is the rule of life. We have all of us seen individuals becoming more and more violent to themselves and others because they cannot understand or will not accept this rule. Is it not applicable to nations as well? And, if so, have not nations come to the great crisis in which for them the rule "Learn or perish" will prove inexorable? All must learn the lesson of this war. The United States and the allies cannot save the world from militarism unless Germany learns her lesson thoroughly and completely, and they will not save the world or even themselves by a complete victory over Germany until they, too, have learned and can apply the lesson that militarism has become the deadly enemy of mankind.

Diamond Rings, \$40 values \$1 a week. Loft, Brook & Co., 23 floor, 308 N. 6th St.—Adv.

HOW CREWS ARE TRAINED FOR OUR MERCHANT MARINE
Continued From Page One.

ing up a real American merchant fleet with American officers and sailors.
A Sea-Going Nation Again.
"We are no longer a sea-going people," they argued. "The American sailor disappeared with the American square-rigged ship. We cannot compete with other countries." It would do some of these doubts.

ful ones good to get aboard one of Henry Howard's training ships now and see young fellows who have never sniffed salt water in their lives become absorbed in the technical routine of the sailor. The daily routine begins at 6 a. m. and lasts until 6 p. m. With the time spent in meals and light duties it amounts to an eight-hour day, but crowded full of drill, inspection, cleaning, discipline and instruction. From 6 to 9 in the evening are the recreation hours, when the men may rest, read, have music and singing, and occupy themselves in their own ways. Go through one of the training ships at this time, however, and by far the greater number of apprentices will be found studying the compass card, or nautical terms, or the duties of fireman and water tenders, or the international signaling codes. Instructors are asked for spare ends of rope with which to practice knots, splices and hitches.

Chantie singing has been revived in our mercantile marine, with an official chantie singing instructor, Stanton H. King of Boston, formerly a deep water Yankee sailor himself, and a man who has kept chantie singing alive at his Boston mission for sailors. Mr. King not only knows how to teach rousing old chanties like "Shenandoah," "Bound for the Rio Grande" and "Blow the Man Down," but teaches our new merchant sailors to sing these old sea songs with the punch that makes for team work.

To rebuild the American mercantile navy, supplying both ships and

men, is taking far less time than was believed necessary. At the end of 1919 we will have a mercantile fleet beside which that of the past will seem small. The eagerness with which American youth is again taking to the ocean in war time leads people to ask, "But will these new American merchant sailors stick to the ocean when peace comes—can we sail ships in competition with other nations, as well as build them?"

War Changes Wage Scale.
Henry Howard has given considerable thought to that question, along the practical lines of sailor's wages on our own ships and those of other maritime nations. Before the war, the difference between average sea wages and those for shore occupations in this country was so great that the American merchant sailor hardly existed except in coastwise trade. While vessels under the American flag, such as the big tankers of the Standard Oil Co. were manned by American officers under the law, usually these officers were foreigners who had taken out natu-

Continued on Next Page.

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Modern conveniences; extensive grounds; new gymnasium; swimming pool; abundant opportunity for outdoor recreation.

Hardin gives two years of college work, which is approved and fully accredited by the University of Missouri and the University of Chicago. Teachers' State certificates given.

Advantages in music under Dr. A. L. Manchester, Dean, are unsurpassed west of the Mississippi River. Seventy more reservations than at this time last year. For a beautiful View Book and catalogue, address
Z. J. EDGE, President
Hardin College, Mexico, Missouri.

Daily 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. WE GIVE EAGLE STAMPS Saturdays 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

July Clearing Sale

OUR July Clearing Sale once more triumphantly proclaims the savings customary to the patrons of "The Store for Everybody," and, as before, on merchandise that is in demand and reliable as to quality.

Clearance of Embroideries—50 to 100 Embroideries; many good styles; sale price, yard... 3 1/2c
50c Neckwear—Many styles; slightly soiled... 25c
Chamoisette Gloves—50c to \$1.00 values; clearance price... 39c
Silk Gloves—50c to \$1.00 Silk Gloves; slightly soiled... 39c

ST. LOUIS BARGAIN CENTER
Penny & Jenks
BROADWAY & MORGAN ST.

Clearance of Dress Goods
\$1.15 Silk Poplin—Yard wide; fast black; \$1.15 value... 89c
69c White Serge—Yard wide; remnants; 89c value... 39c
\$2 Taffeta—Yard wide; splendid colors... \$1.29

July Clearance of Wash Goods
Special
2000 yards of 36-inch wide Percales, in short remnants; clearing sale price, yard... 10c
Gingham, 25c
30c Zephyr Dress (ingham) extra fine quality... 25c
Tissue, 23c
30c Tissue Zephyr; extra fine material for Summer dresses... 23c
Lawn—1000 yards printed batiste lawn; extra fine quality; clearing sale price, yard... 18c

July Clearance Prices on Women's Apparel
\$6.50 New Silk Skirts
Clearing Sale Price... \$4.48
Pretty styles that are all the rage just now; made of fine silk poplin in gray and black; all sizes.
\$3.00 Silk Waists
Clearing Sale Price... \$1.90
Hemstitched or lace trimmed; all colors and black.
\$4.00 Summer Dresses
Clearing Sale Price... \$2.88
Smart styles, with fancy pockets; made of gingham in assorted shades.

Clearance of Undermuslins
\$1.30 Envelope Chemise; very fine materials, richly trimmed; clearing sale price... 98c
50c Corset Covers; made of fine lingerie, beautifully trimmed; clearing sale price... 23c
Children's 65c Nightgowns; made of best grade muslin; clearing sale price... 33c
Children's 30c Rompers; made of sanitary cloth; sizes to 3 years; July clearing sale price... 15c

July Clearance of Hosiery, Underwear, Men's Shirts
We are not alone featuring our own large accumulations of odds and ends from this season's selling, but thousands of garments which we secured from some of the largest manufacturers in the country.
Men's 19c Cotton Socks; Clearing Sale Price... 10c
25c Hose; for men and women. Clearing Sale Price... 15c
50c Fiber Silk Hose; for men and women. Clearing Sale Price... 35c
Women's 80c Silk Hose Clearing Sale Price, pair... 59c
Children's 25c Ribbed Hose. Clearing Sale Price, pair... 19c
Women's 59c Ribbed Union Suits. Clearing Sale Price... 39c
Men's 69c Union Suits; athletic style. Clearing Sale Price... 50c
Women's \$1.25 Ribbed Union Suits. Clearing Sale Price... 50c
Men's \$1.25 Ribbed Union Suits; Clearing Sale Price... 79c
Women's 20c Ribbed Vests. Clearing Sale Price... 10c
Men's \$1.45 Khaki Pants; cuff bottoms; belt loops, etc.; Union made; 26 to 50 waist... \$1.15
Men's \$2.50 Pants; neat gray wash Pants of excellent quality; Union made; 30 to 42 waist... \$1.65
Men's \$3.00 Pants; good strong Pants that will resist the hardest kind of wear; neat medium dark patterns; all sizes; Union made... \$1.95
Men's \$3.50 Pants; elegant worsteds in good seasonal shades; light or dark shades; Union made; 31 to 48 waist... \$2.95

Women's \$2.50 & \$3 Low Shoes, \$1.49
Received another shipment of Women's Patent and Dull Low Shoes, in pump, strap and Oxford styles; high or low heels. Cheaper than house slippers. The biggest bargain in St. Louis. Special... \$1.49
Women's \$2.00 and \$2.50 Sample White Canvas Pumps, Strap Slippers and Lace Oxfords, at... 69c
Child's \$2.00 Sample Ankle Strap Mary Jane Pumps, in all leathers... \$1.39
Girls' \$2.50 and \$3 Low Shoes, in all leathers and styles; Red Goose samples; at... \$1.69

85c Window Shades 49c
500 Opaque Cloth Window Shades; regular size, mounted on good rollers. Clearing sale price, 49c.
Clearance of Overalls
\$2.50 Values at \$1.85
The best known Men's Union-Made Overalls on the market; plain blue denim, also stripes and pin checks.

July Clearance of Wall Paper
30-inch Plain Oil-meal Papers, in all wanted colors; regular 25c grade; Monday per roll... 8c
Parlor, Dining Room, Bedroom and Kitchen Papers will be sold regardless of cost. These papers cover a wide range of patterns; dark and medium colors; per roll... 5c, 7c, 9c
25,000 Rolls of good Combination Papers, suitable for any room in the house; medium and dark colors; per roll... 1c, 3 1/2c and 4 1/2c
All Above Items Sold Only With Borders.
Millinery July Clearance Sale Trimmed Hats \$1.00
All reduced from prices up to \$5.00. An unusual opportunity. White Hats, Panama, Leghorns, etc., trimmed in the very newest effects. While 150 Hats last.
SPORT HATS \$1.19
Of Panama cloth, with fancy bands.

Clearance of Lace Curtains
75c Lace Curtains; 2 1/2 yards long; pair... 25c
\$1.75 Lace Curtains; 2 1/2 and 3 yards long; pair... 98c
\$2.50 Lace Curtains; white or ecru, 2 1/2 yards long; extra wide; pair... \$1.25

Linoleum
Special, Square Yard... 49c
Bird & Son's Neopact brand high-grade—terproof floorcovering in large variety of patterns, colors, woods, fancy block or tile designs; cut from roll, as many yards as desired; every yard perfect.
89c Linoleum
Specially Priced, Sq. Yard, at... 69c

30c Bleached Muslin 15c
36 inches wide; also heavy White Goods; mill rejects, soiled and mused; 1000 yards in the lot; clearing sale price, yard... 15c
20c Towels Hemmed huck; seconds... 10c
\$2 Bedspreads Marcelline patterns; slightly imperfect... \$1.49
\$5 Molded Hose, \$2.50
25 ft. genuine Molded Hose at the rate of 10c per foot; worth 15c per ft. Extra... \$2.50
50 ft. genuine Molded Hose... \$5.00
100 ft. genuine Molded Hose... \$9.00
READY-MIXED PAINTS
50c Ready-Mixed Paint per quart... 49c
75c Ready-Mixed Paint per quart... 59c

Continued From Preceding Page.

realization papers for the purpose, and often lived abroad.

But war has wrought a change. Foreign nations have been compelled to pay higher wages to their men, and the submarine zone, and also meet living costs and labor scarcity. It is not likely that sea wages will ever go back to the old levels. There is further strengthening influence in the seaman's act, passed by Congress in 1915, which abolishes arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion of sailors in our ports. This applies to foreign sailors as well as our own, and its effect has thus far been to attract foreign sailors to our own ships, where they can get higher wages, and to lead other countries to raise seamen's wages. Henry Ford believes that this will be a permanent influence after the war, and aid in keeping our young men at sea.

Surprising Results Here in St. Louis

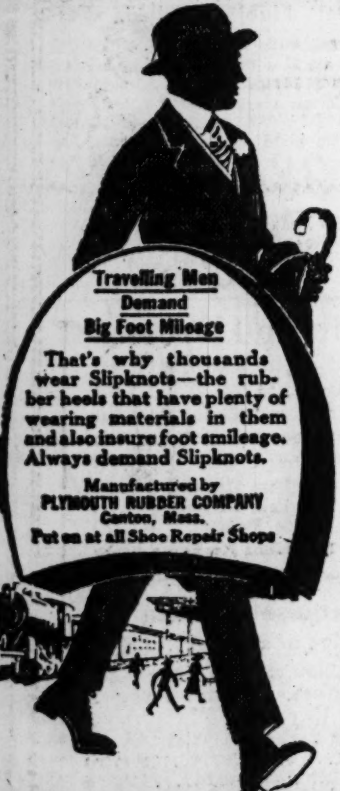
St. Louis people are astonished at the great amount of foul, poisonous matter simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-ika, draws from the alimentary canal. It removes matter which you never thought was in your system and which has been poisoning your stomach for months. Because Adler-ika empties BOTH large and small intestines it relieves ANY CASE constipation, sour stomach or gas and prevents APPENDICITIS. A short treatment helps chronic stomach trouble. The Wolff-Wilson Drug Company (corner 7th and Washington) reports Adler-ika has the quickest and most COMPLETE action of anything they ever sold.—ADVERTISEMENT.



BABY RASHES Itching and Chafing Quickly Soothed and Healed by Cuticura

Mothers, don't let your little ones suffer because of eczemas, rashes, irritations, itchings, burnings or chafings. Cuticura will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep and point to speedy healing often when all else seems to fail. Bathe with hot water and Cuticura Soap, using plenty of soap, dry and anoint gently with Cuticura Ointment. These super-creamy emollients are a boon to tired, fretted mothers of skin-tortured infants.

Sample Pack Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 18A, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c.



SLIPKNOT RUBBER HEELS

SHE USED TO BE GRAY

Society Ladies Everywhere Use "LaCreole" Hair Dressing

The well known society leader's hair was prematurely gray, perhaps just like yours, but Mrs. J. — heard of "LaCreole" Hair Dressing—how thousands of people everywhere had used it with perfect satisfaction. It is not a dye, but a preparation designed especially for the purpose of gradually restoring color to gray or faded hair, and which is easily applied by simply combing or brushing through the hair. "LaCreole" Hair Dressing positively eradicates dandruff, keeps the scalp in a healthy condition and promotes the growth of new hair; brings back a natural, soft, even, dark shade to gray or faded hair, and makes it lustrous, full of life and beautiful.

USE "LA CREOLE" HAIR DRESSING to prevent your hair from growing gray and to restore a beautiful dark color to gray or faded hair. Sold and guaranteed by all good drug stores everywhere, or sent direct for \$1.20 by Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn.—ADVERTISEMENT.

desertion of sailors in our ports. This applies to foreign sailors as well as our own, and its effect has thus far been to attract foreign sailors to our own ships, where they can get higher wages, and to lead other countries to raise seamen's wages. Henry Ford believes that this will be a permanent influence after the war, and aid in keeping our young men at sea.

AROUND THE CLOCK WITH BAKER IN WAR OFFICE DUTIES

Continued From Page One.

—Betty, aged 12; Jack, aged 11, and Peggy, who is 6 years old. Luncheon is a very informal meal, and within a few minutes Mr. Baker is back at the War Office Building and ready for the afternoon engagements.

Always Works Under Pressure. Every afternoon begins with an hour's conference with Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff. Then come the other military appointments and the various staff and council meetings. On Tuesday and Friday afternoons there are Cabinet meetings, on Wednesday a meeting of the War Council of all the departments, and on other days there are other conferences. In addition to his regular duties as Secretary of War, Mr. Baker is a member of many special committees and commissions organized for special war work. Among these are the Commission on Training Camp Activities, the Committee on Public Information, the President's Commission, and the National Adjustment Commission.

He holds frequent conferences with the allied military commissions and frequently talks with Ambassadors and representatives of foreign Governments. Military as well as civil questions come to him daily for final decision. His "yes" or "no" decides the spending of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Yet, with all these important duties, he always has a little time to listen to details of small matters which call for democratic administration—cases that even in normal times might be considered too trivial for the attention of a Cabinet officer. It is the knowledge that Mr. Baker can be counted on for a square deal that wins for him the support of everyone with whom he comes in contact.

At about 6:15 the afternoon's work is considered finished, and the Secretary goes home to dinner. Sometimes he has dinner engagements to fulfill, but he tries to curtail these as much as possible. When, as is sometimes the case, he is invited to speak at a banquet or at an evening gathering, he makes his address and then asks to be excused. By 8 he is back in his office. He spends the evening immersed in papers of state, sometimes dictating to some of his stenographers. There are five stenographers constantly at his call, and he is often forced to call in others from the general force of the department. About 11 he pushes aside the unfinished correspondence, and the stenographer bundles it into the familiar brief case. Then he goes home, and it is to be hoped that he sleeps.

No Time to Be Idle. Does he ever take any recreation? It is said that he scarcely relaxes at all these days. He gets worlds of comfort out of his old briar pipe. If he has a spare moment to himself he would probably like to curl up in a deep, soft armchair with a book. Since his boyhood in Massachusetts, W. Va., that has been his favorite pastime. And books that he chooses are real books, not the ephemeral fiction of the day. When he was a lawyer in Cleveland, Mr. Baker used to be seen reading Latin or Greek on the street cars. Hardly the average lawyer's notion of the way to pass an idle half hour. But the Secretary of War gets very little time nowadays for his Theocritus or his Juvenal. If you talk to him about the necessity for relaxation, he will probably tell you that there will be time for that by and by. Besides, has he not lately been in the war zone? If there were any danger of mental cobwebs, he has averted that by remaining for hours in the trenches and dugouts, close to the bursting shell and scattering shrapnel. No, take one consideration with another, it is unlikely that Mr. Baker has found or will soon find his round of duties dull or lacking in variety.

JEWISH GROCERIES OPEN SUNDAY

Must Close on Saturday; Other Groceries Close Sunday.

W. F. Gephart, Federal Food Administrator for St. Louis, has given special permission to all Jewish grocers in St. Louis to keep their stores open from sundown Saturday night to 11 a. m. Sunday, on condition that the stores are closed on Saturday and that they sell only to their regular customers Sunday morning. The other grocery stores have been ordered to remain closed on Sunday, as well as all bakery shops and butcher shops.

Because of the fact that several delicatessens and bread as reported to the Food Administration, special instructions were issued by Gephart yesterday to the delicatessens that they were included in the closing order in so far as the selling of bread and groceries was concerned.

Twelve Hundred Positions for Workers Are listed in the big REAL ESTATE AND WANT DIRECTORIES today—five hundred more than are printed in the two other St. Louis Sunday newspapers combined.

J. B. SPENCER SCHEDULED TO DEPART FOR SERVICE TOMORROW

Son of Chairman of St. Louis District Exemption Board Has Infant Child Which Is Ill.

James Brooks Spencer, 27 years old, eldest son of Selden P. Spencer, chairman of the St. Louis District Exemption Board, who was placed

in class 1A by the board of which his father is chairman, although he applied for deferred classification on industrial grounds, is scheduled to depart for service in the National Army tomorrow.

Young Spencer, who is now in Buffalo, N. Y., working in the equipment division of the United States Army Signal Corps, was married to Miss Elma Sanderson of Chicago Nov.

3 of last year. A son was born to them at Buffalo two days ago, according to Judge Spencer, and the infant has been hovering between life and death since.

Spencer yesterday said he had not been advised of the present status of his son, but believed the latter will be sent to camp from Buffalo rather than return to St. Louis. When the son's claim came before the ex-

emption board his father withdrew from the room. Before his return the other four members of the board had voted unanimously against deferred classification. Young Spencer, a graduate of Yale, based his claim on his position as assistant to the president of the Southern Wheel Co. He did not mention his marriage.

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry on credit. Lowest prices. Lofthill Bros. & Co., 2d floor, 505 N. 4th st. Open evenings—ADV.

BLIND PEOPLE HAVE FEW OR NO HEADACHES OR NEURALGIC PAINS. NEITHER DO THEY HAVE EYE GLASSES.

Protective Glasses. \$1.00
Adjusted Glasses. \$2.00
Special Glasses. \$3.00

HOME OPTICIANS. 625 Locust St.

REPAIR

Optical Repair. 25c
Watch Repair. 15c
Nose Glasses. 10c
Shower Glasses. 10c

The Sunday Post-Dispatch has over ONE-HALF MILLION more readers than any other newspaper west of the Mississippi.

GOLDMAN BROS.' GREAT "30-60-90 DAY"

This New Beautiful Blue Bird Dinner Set Given Away



Absolutely Free With Every Purchase of \$10 or Over, Either on Cash or Credit Purchases.

This wonderful new creation in a Blue Bird Dinner Set will lend a tone of refinement to any table. We have a limited number; get one absolutely free while they last—at Goldman Bros., Olive, near Eleventh.

REFRIGERATOR SALE

Six Months ago we placed an order for two cars of our celebrated "SANITARY" Refrigerators, which, owing to delay in transportation, has just arrived. This has placed us in the predicament of being so overcrowded that we have decided to place these Refrigerators on Special Sale in order to move them quickly. Price is no object. Every Refrigerator must go. Every Refrigerator is marked in plain figures and SOLD FOR CASH ONLY. (30, 60 or 90 DAYS' TIME CONSIDERED THE SAME AS CASH). Special arrangements have been made to have plenty of salesmen to accommodate the rush. Never will these Refrigerators be sold at such low prices again. Come early and get your pick of the bargains. Don't wait! Don't delay!

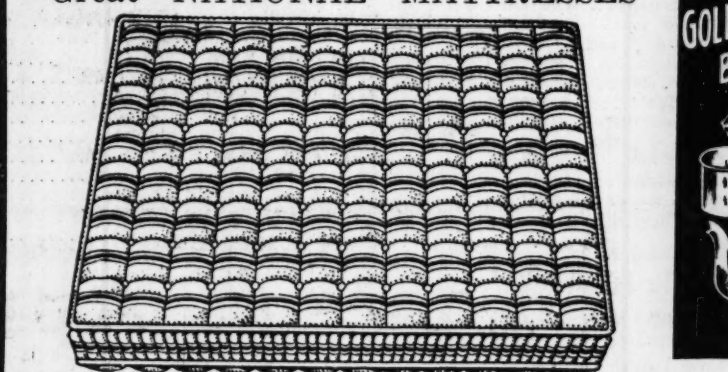
THIS SALE WILL NOT IN ANY WAY INTERFERE WITH OUR REGULAR CUSTOMERS WHO WISH TO BUY ON CREDIT. WE WILL ARRANGE TERMS TO SUIT ANYONE WISHING TO MAKE PURCHASE OF REFRIGERATORS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Some Refrigerator Bargains

Were \$14.75	Our Sale Price \$ 9.75
Were 18.75	Our Sale Price 12.75
Were 23.75	Our Sale Price 16.75
Were 29.75	Our Sale Price 19.75
Were 31.00	Our Sale Price 21.50
Were 36.75	Our Sale Price 26.75
Were 42.50	Our Sale Price 31.50



\$1 Down—\$1 Per Week—Buys These Great "NATIONAL" MATTRESSES



Spent your nights in rest. It will better fit you for the hard day's work to come. Why sleep on a worn-out, uncomfortable mattress when you can purchase a new one for so little? OUR GREAT NATIONAL MATTRESS AT \$1 DOWN—\$1 PER WEEK—MADE OF LAYERS OF FELT AND FIBER. IF YOU PAID TWICE THE PRICE WE ASK, THAT IT IS A GOOD INVESTMENT. See our National Combination Mattress on Special Sale.

See our great National Felt Mattress on Special Sale. \$19.75

\$1 CASH—\$1 Per MONTH



Buy This Big, Fine 20-Piece Aluminum Cooking Outfit

(Exactly as here shown.) By means of our wonderful Club Plan, wherein we sell a great number of these sets, we are enabled to offer the most wonderful Aluminum Cooking Outfit ever assembled. Worth considerably more than we ask for it. We call special attention to the large pieces in this set complete. No set has ever been assembled like it. Each piece is big and useful—nothing cheap and undersized. Made of our best guaranteed pure "QUALITY BRAND" aluminum. Do not overlook this wonderful opportunity—the chance of a lifetime. ON SPECIAL SALE.

See our great National Felt Mattress on Special Sale. \$19.75

\$1 DOWN BUYS THIS BEAUTIFUL 100-PIECE "BLUEBIRD" DINNER SET



Something very beautiful. Each piece illustrates gracefully living blue birds in actual colors. No dinner set at \$25.00 is anywhere near its equal. Elegance and refinement are the words that describe this dinner set. We have only a very limited number—get one while they last—100 pieces complete. ON SPECIAL SALE.

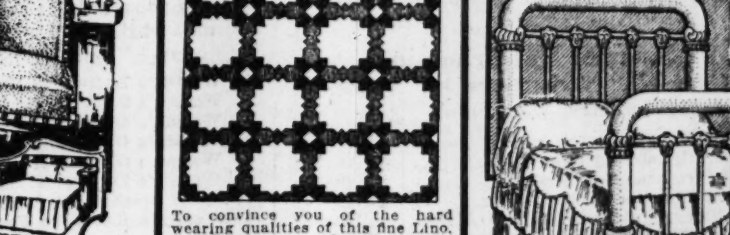
See our great National Felt Mattress on Special Sale. \$19.75

THIS BEAUTIFUL BED DAVENETTE SUITE



Take this beautiful three-piece Davenette Suite, for instance—solid quarter-sawn oak. Could you select anything more beautiful or useful for your home? Why not have one in your home when you can buy such values as we here show on such easy terms? Remember our free offer with your purchase. Easy Terms Made to Suit You.

SPECIAL!



To convince you of the hard wearing qualities of this fine bed, see it on our sidewalk, where thousands of people will walk over it. We offer on special sale this wonderful bed for the low price, per square yard, of 69c. Whole rooms covered on terms to suit.

\$2 DOWN 50c EACH WEEK BUYS THIS "BRASSOID" BED OUTFIT



Something new. A Bed that can never tarnish—remarkably successful offer—truly wonderful value. Consists of 1 massive Brassoid Bed—(2-inch post) 1 1-16-inch filler, 1 fine Mattress and 1 heavy all-iron Spring. See it on special sale. REMEMBER OUR GREAT FREE OFFER!

WE SELL FOR CASH OR CREDIT. 30, 60 or 90 DAYS CONSIDERED CASH

GOLDMAN BROS.

1104-6-8 OLIVE STREET

IF YOU LIVE OUT OF ST. LOUIS, SEND FOR OUR NEW FREE CATALOG. WE SELL ON EASY PAYMENTS OR CASH, NO MATTER WHERE YOU LIVE. WE PAY THE FREIGHT TO YOUR TOWN ON ALL PURCHASES.

Dr. E. R. Van Booven
614 Olive St.
Over Child's Restaurant—Opposite Famous-Barr

DENTISTRY \$5.00
OF QUALITY
Plates and Bridge Work
Satisfaction Guaranteed

A PAIN REMEDY Prepared for Family Use

Radway's Ready Relief

25c 50c

All Druggists

Externally for: Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Neuralgia.

Internally for: Malaria, Cold Chills, Indigestion, Sick Stomach, Headache.

For Seventy Years Tried and True

Externally for: Sore Throat, Cold in Chest, Toothache.

Externally for: Nervousness, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache.

List your vacant rooms in the Post-Dispatch. Big Banners Directory, where persons who rent rooms are looking for them.

"Complete Satisfaction"

Balmwort Kidney Tablets

Mrs. I. Goddard, 204 Cooper St., Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I have used your Sulphur Tablets (for liver and blood) and Balmwort Tablets with complete satisfaction. In fact, I thought I had a Paralytic stroke in December. In January I got a tube of the Balmwort Kidney Tablets and in one week's time I seemed to be alright again, and have had no return of symptoms, etc." Never neglect symptoms of kidney and bladder trouble if you would avoid dangers. Sold by all druggists.—ADVERTISEMENT.

WATERBUGS

The nastiest species of the cockroach family, and other cockroaches cleaned out with

GETZ COCKROACH POWDER

MADE AND SOLD BY

W. D. HUSSUNG

1139 Pine Street. Both Phones

Contracts taken to clean out Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, Rats and Mice.

New, Positive Treatment to Remove Hair or Fuzz

(Beauty Notes.) Women are fast learning the value of the use of delatone for removing hair or fuzz from face, neck or arms. A paste is made with a fine powdered delatone and water, and spread on the hairy surface. In 1 or 2 minutes it is rubbed off, the skin washed and every bit of hair has disappeared. No further result if you are careful to buy genuine delatone.—ADV.

Grocer Up Against It

"I have been up against it for the past 3 years suffering from pain in my stomach and side, until I was considering giving up my grocery business. Doctors and medicine did not help me. I heard of a friend in Buffalo. The first dose gave me more energy than all the medicine I had taken before and am now feeling as well as ever in my life. It is a simple, safe, and pleasant preparation that removes the cause of the inflammation which causes indigestion, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded. Write to: Wilson Drug Co., Judge & Doyle's Building, 100 Broadway, New York City. Or: Cloughly-Koppenhaver, Cloughly's Stores, Cloughly-Brewer, Pauley Drug Co.'s Stores, N. J. Landers, Carmichael, 7 Market, S. H. Lott, H. J. Markers, Broadway Pharmacy, E. H. Louis, III., Victor Drug Co., Weidman, and druggists everywhere.—ADV.

During the first five months of 1918 the Post-Dispatch printed 26,537 For Sale Want Ads—9770 more than the FOUR other St. Louis newspapers combined.

BUY CLEARING SALE

The Saving Event of the Season—Begins Monday Morning at 8:30 at Famous & Barr Co.

Our greater value-giving was never more ably demonstrated than at this time. We have made sure of the rapid disposal of our remaining summer stocks—all odd and broken lines—by the extreme reductions named. And the savings that accrue to you are not to be overlooked.

Certainly in many instances the quantities are limited, but this makes your early attendance all the more imperative. Many of the sale items will be just as seasonable next year as they are now; and when you consider the rising cost of most everything the advisability of sharing in the clearing sale is even more pronounced.



Clearing Summer Apparel

A wonderful occasion, offering surprising savings in desirable Summer apparel for women and misses. Broken lots, of course.

Dresses

of voiles, ginghams and tissues. Prettily trimmed.

\$4.75

Washable Skirts, soiled, \$1.45
Washable Skirts, all sizes, \$5.50
Sample Raincoats, \$5.00
Smart Velvetene Sleeveless Coats, \$5.75

Silk Coats

of taffeta and faille, trimmed with marabou.

\$13.95

Spring Coats, of wool, \$11.00
Silk Summer Coats, \$20.00
Washable Suits, all colors, \$8.00
Spring Suits, of wool, \$11.00
Wool and Silk Suits, \$25.00

Silk Suits

of taffeta and La Jerez, in desirable Summer shades.

\$15.00

Silk Dresses, \$7.50
Washable Frocks, \$7.50
Washable Frocks, \$10.00
Misses' Soiled Net Dresses, \$5

Skirts

Washable skirts of piques, gabardines, corded poplins

\$2.00

Coats, Suits, Dresses

About 110 of our very high grade garments

Dresses regularly priced from \$42.50 to \$170
Coats regularly priced from \$39.75 to \$195
Suits regularly priced from \$39.75 to \$140

1/2 Price

Organdie Waists

200 Waists—broken lots—all sizes, \$3, \$4 and \$5 values.

\$2.69

Voile, Lingerie Waists, \$2 values, \$1.39
Organdie Waists, \$2 values, \$1.19
Crepes de Chine Waists, to \$3.98 values, \$2.29
Sleeveless Shetland Slip-on Sweaters, \$2.19
To \$5.88 Shetland Slip-on Sweaters, \$3.29

Undermuslins and Silk Lingerie

Odd pieces of soiled and 1 to 1/2 Less
Muslin Lingerie and Muslin Undergarments. No C. O. D., mail or phone orders.

Corset Covers, lace and embroidery trimmed, 25c
Muslin Drawers, embroidery trimmed, 2 prs., 75c
Corset Covers, lace and embroidery, trim, 2 prs., 75c
Muslin knee length Petticoats, embroidery, trim, 50c
Mus. Gowns, Emb. Chemise, lace and emb. trim, 80c
Muslin Petticoats, emb. trimmed flounce, \$1.25
Philippine Gowns and Envelope Chemise, \$1.95
Silk Envelope Chemise, many styles, \$1.89

Girls' Dresses

Of line and rep. Pleated and high-waisted models in wanted colors. Sizes 6 to 12.

\$1.29

Silk Poplin Coats, sizes 10 and 12, \$6.45
Novelty Silk Coats, sizes 6 to 10, \$8.95
Girls' Voile Dresses, \$3.10
Girls' Plaid Gingham Dresses, \$3.45
Girls' White Drill Midway Blouses, 70c

\$5 Bonita Corsets

Newest models, of handsome silk brocade, in girder top, low rubber top and medium high top styles. All sizes.

\$3.95

Medium and low top Summer Net Corsets, \$1.85
Thompson's Girdle-Fitting Sample Corsets, \$1.75
Thompson's Batiste and Coutil Corsets, \$1.15
Lace Front Corsets, medium bust, all sizes, \$1.25
Odd lots lace trimmed Brassieres, \$1.89
Brassieres and Bust Corseters, all sizes, \$50c

Women's \$2.50 Neckwear

Charming Neckwear—pique, organdie and satin collars and sets.

\$1.69

\$1.95 Organdie and fancy colored Vests, \$1.25
50c Venice and Lace Collars and Sets, \$1.45
50c Colored Organdie Collars and Sets, \$1.35
\$1.00 Circular Vests in black and colors, 45c

To \$3 Solid Gold Jewelry

Many pieces of attractively designed solid gold jewelry, including Brooches, La Vallieres and Scarf Pins.

\$1.00

American guaranteed nickel plated Watches, \$1.19
Graduated Pearl Bead Necklaces, \$1.00
Novelty Jewelry, originally \$1 to \$2, \$1.00
Rogers' Tableware, Clinton pattern, 1/4 Off

Main Floor

\$4 to \$18 Infants' Sample Coats

Slightly soiled from handling, but 1 Price otherwise perfect. Of all-wool and 2 part wool cashmere, crepeella and Bedford; also silk poplins and crepe de chine; some hand-embroidered and silk lined.

Infants' \$2 Pique Coats, soiled, 98c
Children's Beach Sets—\$1.50 values, \$1.19
Children's \$1 Gingham Aprons, broken sizes, 60c
Children's Rompers, 50c and 70c values, 40c
Girls' Toodle Kid Rompers, reg. \$1.25 value, 79c
Children's Trim. Hats, piques, straws, soiled, 98c
Children's \$1.75 and \$2 Gingham Dresses, \$1.29
Children's White Dresses, odds and ends, \$1.19

59c Brocaded Ribbons

In white, pink, blue, lavender—5 inches wide.

39c

25c Striped Satin Ribbons, 3 to 5 in. wide, yd. 12c
75c Dark Flowered Brocaded Ribbon, yd. 47c

White Summer Hat Trimmings

All of our White Trimmings, including fancy feathers, wings and 1/2 burnt effects.

To \$5.00 Trimmed Summer Hats, \$1.00
To \$7.50 Trimmed Summer Hats, \$2.00
To \$10.00 Trimmed Summer Hats, \$3.00
Entire Stock Untrimmed Straw Hats, 75c
\$1.25 Horsehair Bands, black and white, 65c
75c Black Burnt Ostrich, 45c

\$1.00 Table Linens

Bleached Table Damask, mercerized finish, 2 yards wide—floral designs.

79c

\$3.95 Linen Pattern Tablecloths, \$3.25
\$3.75 Linen Damask Napkins, dozen, \$3.25
\$6.50 Linen Pattern Tablecloths, \$5.95
15c Bleached Toweling, red border, yd. 11c
20c Hemmed Huck Towels, 17c
20c Bleached Hemmed Turkish Towels, 25c
45c Fancy Border Bath Towels, 30c
60c White and Fancy Bath Towels, 50c
\$1.65 Hemmed Sheets, 81x90 inch, \$1.49
30c Pillowcases, 42x36 inch, 27c
\$2.75 Hemmed Crochet Bedspreads, \$2.25

\$2 Checked Panama

46-inch Wool Cream Panama with medium size and colored checks.

\$1.25

50c 36-inch Gray Panama, 40c
\$2.50 48-inch Striped Skirtings, \$1.85
\$2.00 54-inch Striped Skirtings, \$1.50
\$2.25 48-inch Narrow Striped Suitings, \$1.25
\$3.50 54-inch Shepherd Checks, \$2.95
\$1.00 40-inch Black Striped Mohair, 79c
\$1.50 40-inch Black Woolen Suitings, \$1.25
\$1.25 36-inch Black Wool Batiste, 85c

15c to 20c Wall Papers

In two-tone effects. Varnished gold, fruit, tapestry, oatmeal and embossed papers. With or without borders, bands and frieze.

11c

25c Varnished Kitchen Paper, roll, 10c
50c Imported Tecco and Leather Papers, roll, 35c
10c Kitchen Blocks and Attic Rooms, roll, 45c

\$1.50 Habutai Silks

Yard-wide domestic Habutai soft finish Silks. White ground with pretty colored prints and stripes.

98c

\$3.50 40-inch Fancy White Satin, \$2.50
\$2.50 40-inch White Pongee, \$1.98
\$2.50 40-inch Light Gros de Lendres, \$1.50
\$2.25 40-inch Light Printed Satin, \$1.69
\$1.75 36-inch Printed Light Taffeta, \$1.39
\$1.50 36-inch Odd Shades Taffeta, \$1.25
\$2 40-inch Sport Printed Pongee, \$1.25
\$1.50 36-inch Polka Dot Satin Poulard, \$1.25
\$3 36-inch Embroidered Pongee, \$2.25
\$2.50 40-inch Embroidered Crepe, \$1.75
60c 32-inch Silk-Mixed Shirts, 40c
\$1 32-inch Silk and Lisle Shirts, 79c
40c 36-inch Odd Lots Poulards, 30c
40c 34-inch Odd Pieces Striped Poplin, 35c
\$2.50 40-inch Black Charmeuse, \$1.98

75c White Goods

Fancy striped and figured Sheer Mercerized Waists, 38 inches wide.

59c

35c Mercerized Batiste, 38-inch, yd. 25c
35c Mercerized Finish Poplin, yd. 20c
35c Corded Pique, for skirts, yd. 29c
50c Fancy Sheer Waistings, yd. 39c
\$2.50 Imported Embroidered Waistings, yd. \$1.50
\$1.00 Mercerized Sport Skirting, yd. 75c
30c Longcloth, yard wide, yd. 25c
Mercerized Chiffon Finish Voile, yd. 39c
\$1.00 White Irish Linen, yard wide, yd. 85c

4-Piece Bedroom Suits

Dresser, chiffonier, toilet table and bed—in the Queen Anne style—choice of mahogany or American walnut.

\$148.75

Bedroom Suite—7 pieces—mahogany, \$265.00
Bedroom Suite—Ivory twin beds, \$280.00
Liv. Room Suite—tap, mahog. or f. oak, \$165.00
Brass Beds—two-inch stock, \$33.50
Sealy Mattresses—50 lbs. layer cotton felt, \$18.75
Englander Springs—"Wit Edge", \$7.95
Davenport Suites—fumed oak—3 pieces, \$65.00
Davenport Suites—fumed oak—3 pieces, \$75.00
Odd Davenport—oak or fumed oak, \$39.75
Buffet—solid oak, Colonial design, \$48.50
Dining Table—solid oak, plain top design, \$22.50
Reed and Fiber Summer Furniture, 25% Off.

Women's \$1.25 Silk Hosiery

Full-fashioned silk fancy novelty Hose—with lisle tops, also black or seamless silk with lisle tops—slight mill rejects.

69c

Black or white boot Silk Fashioned Hose, 59c
Black fiber boot Silk Hose—seconds, 25c
Black cut size Mercerized Hose—seconds, 39c
White Seamless Mercerized Hose, 29c
Children's Mercerized Hose—seconds, 39c
Children's Socks—fancy top, mercerized, 25c
Children's fiber Silk Socks—4 1/2 to 7, 25c
Women's White Hose with black clockings, 35c

Women's Union Suits

In white and pink, low neck, sleeveless, shell, lace or cuff knees; also bodice tops, cuff or lace knee and closed Union Suits—white or pink—"Surety," "Morale," "Monarch" and Hudson Mills.

68c

Women's Extra Size Union Suits, 79c
Women's Embroidered Top Union Suits, 95c
Women's Glove Silk Bloomers, \$1.95
Women's Glove Silk Bodices—lace top, \$1.79
Women's Glove Silk Vests, \$1.48
Women's Low Neck, Sleeveless Vests, 21c
Hand Crochet Yoke, Sleeveless Vests, 50c
Hand Crochet Yoke Vests—extra sizes, 58c
Women's Vests, plain or fancy kinds, 35c

Women's \$7, \$8 and \$9 Low Shoes

Oxfords, Pumps and Colonials, fashionable styles, short lots.

\$5.50

Women's \$4 and \$5 Shoes—broken lines, \$2.95
Women's Sport Shoes—white Nubuck—pr. \$1.65
To \$12.00 Women's Low Shoes, \$6.75
To \$9.00 Women's Low Shoes, \$7.85
To \$8.00 Women's Low Shoes, \$6.85
To \$7.00 Women's Low Shoes, \$5.85
To \$6.00 Women's Low Shoes, \$4.85
To \$5.00 Women's Low Shoes, \$3.85
Children's, Misses' and Growing Girls' Pumps, Oxfords and Strap Slippers—all leathers.
\$4.00 Shoes, \$3.35 3.00 Shoes, \$2.65
\$3.50 Shoes, \$3.10 2.50 Shoes, \$2.15
2.00 Shoes, \$1.70

\$1.50 Cretonne-Covered Cushions

Round shape—filled with best quality silk down—a variety of patterns.

\$1.00

80c Stamped 36-Inch Centerpieces, 50c
35c Stamped Bedspreads, \$2.59
30c Stamped Hand Bags, 10c
25c Baby Shoe Bags—stamped, 10c
Black Silk and Velvet Bags—stamped, 10c
70c Stamped Card Table Covers, 59c
30c Silver Cases—cretonne covered, 25c
20c Stamped and Tinted Pillow Tops, 10c
Odd lot of Stamped Pieces, 39c
Stamped Dollies—6 to 18 inch size, 5c

\$50 Axminster Rugs

Heavy Axminsters with rich, lustrous pile, 9x12-ft. size. Oriental, medallion, floral and conventional designs.

\$27.50

95x-9x12-ft. Wool Orientals, \$50.00
95x-9x12-ft. Royal Wiltons, \$37.50
94x50-9x12-ft. Body Brussels, \$22.50
95x-10x13.6 Axminsters, \$49.50
85x-8x10.6 Royal Wiltons, \$35.00
85x-9x12-ft. Seamless Wiltons, \$36.50
95x-9x12-ft. Axminsters, \$6.00
75x-36x70-in. Axminsters, \$5.00

Pinaud's Lilac Vegetal

This popular Toilet Water, with a limit of two bottles to a customer, each.

64c

Java Rice Face Powder, 32c
Kolyon Tooth Paste, 18c
Oulou Soap, cake, 18c
Palmolive Soap, cake, 7 1/2c
Mum Deodorant, 16c
Squibb's Talcum Powder, 14c
Simplex Cuticle Remover, 50c size, 33c
Horlick's Malted Milk, hospital size, \$2.70
Aspirin Tablets, 100 in bottle, 50c
Household Rubber Gloves, all sizes, 33c
Hughes' Ideal Hairbrushes, waterproof, 78c

J. & P. Coats' Spool Cotton

Black or white. All numbers—limit of 7 spools to customer; 7 spools.

24c

Turtle Brand, all widths, bolt, 10c
25c All-Silk Seam Braiding, 15c
Shoe Laces, 4-4 to 6-4, 2 pairs, 5c
Dress Shields, sizes 2 to 4, pair, 8c
Washington 400 Count Pins, paper, 3c
Best American Snap Fasteners, card, 3c
Clark's O. N. T. Luster Crochet, 4c
Bone Hairpins, box of 6, 5c
Silk Picot Edge and Buttonholing, 3c
Rubber Sheetting, 1 yard square, 35c
Florence Hair Nets, real hair, fringe style, 4c
Per dozen, 45c

95c Paris Saucepans

White enamel Paris Saucepans with covers, 3-qt. size—while 200 last.

52c

50c Sweeping Brooms, 32c
Refrigerators, slightly imperfect, 25% Discount
25c Wizard Polish, per bottle, 17c
\$1.95 Ideal Percolators, blue enamel, \$1.25
\$3.05 Aladdin Aluminum Coffee Pots, 3-qt., \$2.19
95c Keystone Clotheshlines, 100-ft., 68c
\$1.30 Cedar Bags, 30x50 size, 98c
\$2.65 Garbage Cans, galvanized, \$1.98
\$1.65 Washtubs, galvanized, \$1.19
\$1.75 Folding Ironing Boards, \$1.39
45c Silver King Washboards, 34c
\$1.75 Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons, \$1.35
\$6.50 Sprinkling Hose, 50 ft., \$5.25
\$4.75 Lawn Mowers, 12-inch, \$3.89
90c Window Screens, 30x37 size, 74c
\$1.35 Wood Hole Reels, \$1.10
\$15.95 Happy Day Washing Machines, \$12.59
\$6.75 Lawn Swings, 4-passenger, \$5.44
Fairbanks' Mascot Laundry Soap, 6 bars for 22c
Fairbanks' Clairette Laundry Soap, 10 bars, 45c
No phone or mail orders filled on Soap.

Basement Economy Store

Skirts, Suits, Etc.

Wash Skirts, to \$4.00, \$2.55
Wash Skirts, to \$5.00, \$3.77
Silk Suits, to \$20.00, \$10.00
Wool Suits, to \$25.00, \$13.75
Wool Suits, to \$29.50, \$18.95
Wash Dresses, to \$17.50, \$7.50
Silk Dresses, to \$12.50, \$7.50
Silk Dresses, to \$15.00, \$8.95
Silk Dresses, to \$19.50, \$13.65

Wash Dresses

\$3, \$4 & \$5

About 300 pretty Summer Frocks of ginghams, voiles and Summer tissues—varied assortment of neat striped and figured effects. \$5, \$7.50 and \$8.90 values.

Coats and Dresses

Wool Coats, to \$20.00, \$10.00
Wool Coats, to \$27.50, \$15.00
Silk Coats, to \$20.00, \$10.00
Silk Coats, to \$8 Spring Coats, \$3
Girls' Spring Coats, \$5.75
Girls' Gingham Dresses, \$1.33
Girls' Gingham Dresses, \$1.75
Girls' White Dresses, \$1.00

\$1.50 Georgetown Crepe

36-in. Georgetown Crepe, in white and flesh only.

\$1.19

\$1.25 36-in. Black Silk Poplin—imperfect, 80c
\$1.50 36-in. All-Silk Pongee, \$1.15
\$1.50 36-in. Colored Taffeta, \$1.25
\$1.00 32-in. Imported Shantung, 83c
50c 36-in. Silk and Lisle Crepe, 48c

Women's \$3 to \$4 Silk Waists

Of Crepe de Chine and Georgetown Crepe, embroidered and lace trimmed fronts, white, flesh, maize, peach, Nile and bisque.

\$2.55

\$1.98 to \$2.98 Silk Waists, \$1.69
\$4.98 and \$5.98 Georgetown Waists, \$3.79
\$1.50 Mercerized Silk Waists, 98c
To 98c White Wash Waists, 55c
To \$1.98 Twill Midway Blouses, 95c
\$3.98 Slipover Shetland Sweaters, \$2.69

Women's Muslin Underwear

Gowns, Teddy Bears, Petticoats and Silk Camisoles; to \$1.50 values.

79c

80c Nainsook Teddy Bears, 55c
To \$2.98 Soiled Muslin Underwear, \$1.85
50c Cambric Lace Trimmed Drawers, 29c
30c Corset Covers—fancy yokes, 25c
\$2.98 Silk and Satin Bloomers, \$1.85

81x90-In. Seamless Bed Sheets

2 1/2x2 1/2 yards, with imperfec-

\$1.25

tions. Not over 4 to customer.
54x90 Bed Sheets, seamless seconds, 75c
9-4 Bleached Sheetting (stains), yd. 59c
Bed Ticking—mill remnants, yd. 15c
Waffle Cloth Skirting, yd. 39c
54x54 Scallop Tablecloth, each, \$1.10
18-in. red border Crash, yd. 25c

Women's Union Suits

Low neck, sleeveless, with lace shell or cuff knee, regular and extra sizes. 3 for \$1.00.

35c

Men's Nainsook Union Suits, 39c
Women's Sleeveless Vests, extra & reg. 12 1/2c
Boy's Nainsook Union Suits, 27c
Men's Union Suits—broken lots, 55c
Men's Socks, black and colors, 16c
Women's black or white seamless hose, 12 1/2c
Women's black and fiber Silk Hose—24s, 19c

Voile and Marquiesette Curtains

Also Scrim Curtains in a variety of patterns. Neatly finished with hem-

89c

stitched border effect. White, ivory and beige. \$1.50 and \$1.75 values.

\$20 Brussels Rugs

Size 9x12, in Persian and Oriental colorings. Suitable for almost any room in the home. All closely woven.

\$13.98

\$5 Japanese Matting Rugs—9x12, \$3.49
\$6.50 Deltor Grass Rugs—6x9, \$3.19
\$7 Felt Congoleum Rugs—6x9, \$3.98
\$1 Olex Rugs—24x48, 59c
\$4.50 Deltor Grass Rugs, size 4x6, \$1.89
\$5 Woolen Fiber Rugs—4x6 ft., \$2.98

Men's 80c Work Shirts

1200 Dark Blue Chambray Work Shirts; double stitched seams, fitted sleeves and pockets. Sizes 14 to 17.

66c

When in Need of
Efficient Help
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call up the Post-Dispatch.
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druggist.

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"FIRST IN EVERYTHING"

PART THREE.

Pages 1-14

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1918.

PRICE ST. LOUIS AND FORTY-MILE RADIUS... 5 CENTS
BEYOND THE FORTY-MILE RADIUS... 7 CENTS

JACKSON ACCUSES CAMERON AS MAN WHO DIRECTED FLIGHT

East St. Louis Riot Report Vigorously Arraigns City and Col. Tripp

DECISION REPORTED REACHED AS TO ACTION IN RUSSIA

WAITING POLICY IN EAST ENDED

President, Cabinet and Military Officials Agree Upon Plan to Co-operate With Allies to Combat German Influence.

LARGE EXPEDITION IS NOT LIKELY

Believed That U. S. Has Not Decided to Send Any Big Force Across the Pacific—Naval Forces on Job.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—American action in Russia is understood to have ended today at a conference at the White House between President Wilson and Secretaries Lansing, Baker and Daniels, Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations, and Gen. March, chief of staff of the army.

Gen. March went into the conference at the White House after two naval officers appeared carrying a map of Russia.

When the Cabinet officers left the White House after an hour and a half, they said the conference could not be discussed and that no statement regarding it would be issued for the present, but it was said unofficially that an important decision has been reached.

It is known that the President has been earnestly urged by representatives of the allies during the past week to approve American and allied military intervention in Siberia and that the subject has been given renewed serious consideration.

It is understood there has been almost daily exchange of opinions between American and Entente capitals on the subject, but there are military reasons for not giving information in detail regarding what is contemplated.

For military reasons strictest secrecy is observed concerning the exact nature of steps proposed by the allies. American and allied naval forces now are guarding war supplies, both at Vladivostok, terminal of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and Kola, terminal of the railroad on the Arctic coast, which is reported threatened by German forces in the interior.

The United States Government has regarded the preparation for the dispatch to Siberia of an international army, in which America should be largely represented, as a purely military problem. It is understood the decision rests with Gen. Foch and the supreme command, and a decision may be announced soon.

AMBASSADOR FROM GERMANY TO RUSSIA IS ASSASSINATED

Count von Mirbach Attacked by Two Men Who Get Audience With Him at Moscow.

By the Associated Press.
BASEL, July 6.—Gen. Count von Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia, was assassinated today at Moscow, according to a dispatch received here.

Two men asked for an audience with the German Ambassador this morning, then attacked him, wounding him with shots from a revolver. They followed this by throwing grenades. Von Mirbach died almost immediately.

The assassins fled and have not been arrested.

Gen. Count von Mirbach had been active in negotiations between Germany and the Bolsheviks. A dispatch July 5 from Moscow dated Thursday, June 30, said Count von Mirbach was that day successful in obtaining the release of six Finnish officials detained by Russia in exchange for Leo Kamenoff, Bolshevik Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, who had been held as a hostage in Finland.

Count von Mirbach formerly was German Minister to Greece. The Bolshevik Government consented to his nomination as Ambassador to Russia last April. In May a dispatch from Moscow said the demands presented by the German Ambassador would virtually make Russia a German colony. On May 27 the Russian Government agreed to the appointment of Count von Mirbach as an intermediary between Russia and the transcaucasian Government.

On May 31 he obtained from Russia an acceptance of the German proposal for peace negotiations between the Bolsheviks and Finland.

Paris Gets Report of Assassination of Von Mirbach.
PARIS, July 6.—Gen. Count von Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia, has been assassinated at Moscow, according to a Berlin report received by the Havas Agency. Two unidentified men were involved in the crime.

PRODUCTION OF LIBERTY MOTORS MAKING RECORD

Output in May and June Equalled Great Britain's Mark for 1916, Ryan Says.

By the Associated Press.
ELIZABHTH, N. J., July 6.—Production of Liberty motors in American workshops during May and June equalled the production of aeronautical engines of all types in Great Britain for the entire year of 1916, according to John D. Ryan, chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, who delivered an address here today.

MONUMENT TO U. S. AT PARIS

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, July 6.—A committee has been constituted under the presidency of Leon Bonnat, head of the National School of Fine Arts, to consider the question of erecting in Paris, after the war, a monument commemorating the gratitude of France for the help received from the United States.

CONGRESS RECESS IS BLOCKED BY LEADER KITCHIN

Withdraws Concurrent Resolution Previously Adopted by Senate From Consideration by House.

SENATE IRATE OVER FAILURE

Leaders of Both Branches Begin Plans for Continuing Work, Senators Threatening to Prevent Vacation.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, July 6.—Plans for an immediate recess of Congress were upset late tonight when the House adjourned until Monday without acting upon a concurrent resolution adopted by the Senate providing for an adjournment until Aug. 12, subject to an earlier call by the President.

Majority Leader Kitchin had asked for immediate consideration of the Senate resolution, but after opposition developed he withdrew his request, with the explanation that he believed a majority of the House would vote against the resolution. The House adjourned immediately afterward and, upon receiving notice of its action, the Senate at once adjourned until Monday.

The Senate earlier had adopted, by a vote of 27 to 26, the concurrent resolution to adjourn until Aug. 12. The resolution was offered while Senator Sheppard of Texas was endeavoring to call up for consideration the \$11,000,000 emergency agricultural appropriation bill with its amendment for war-time prohibition.

Senate Plans Extensive Work.
Senate leaders, irate over Kitchin's action, declared late tonight that Congress would be held here indefinitely and that vacations would not be taken. Arrangements were made for beginning immediate consideration in the Senate of the telegraph-telephone resolution with extensive hearings planned to begin not earlier than July 15.

The Senate's decision was by a margin of but one majority, 27-26, after adjournment until August, which the House action forestalled was subject to the Jones amendment was "outrageous."

The House sprang its surprise as the Senators were awaiting word that the concurrent resolution had been passed and preparing to leave town for the summer vacation. Not the slightest hint of the program as arranged would go through.

Throughout the day plans for the recess had gone forward and both houses worked away to clear up the legislative slate. When the President sent letters to the Congressional Commerce Committee heads declaring enactment of the resolution critically important, the Democratic floor leaders went to the White House with an urgent protest against interference with the recess.

49 ARMY OFFICERS PROMOTED

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, July 6.—Nominations of eight Brigadier-Generals to be Major-Generals in the National Army and 41 Colonels to be Brigadier-Generals were confirmed tonight by the Senate.

PROHIBITION MEASURE GETS RIGHT OF WAY IN SENATE

Failure of Congress to Adjourn Means Agricultural Bill Will Come Up Tomorrow.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, July 6.—With the failure of Congress to adjourn tonight until next month, war-time prohibition will have the right of way in the Senate when the upper house meets at noon Monday and leaders were prepared for a bitter contest.

Prohibition advocates won a preliminary victory in the Senate tonight. Senator Sheppard of Texas undertook to have the Senate consider the \$11,000,000 emergency agricultural appropriation with its prohibition amendment, but was blocked by a motion for adjournment until Aug. 12. Later the Senate voted to give the measure right of way after the recess which then was expected.

With recess plans failing, the emergency bill retains its privileged status. The amendment to the measure by Senator Norris, Nebraska, provides for the prohibition of the sale of distilled liquors except for export and the manufacture of wine after next June 30. The manufacture of beer would be prohibited three months after final enactment of the bill, but prohibition leaders have agreed to an amendment to continue the manufacture of beer for six months and to prohibit the sale of distilled liquors and the manufacture of wine after that time.

\$12,000,000,000 ARMY BILL TO WILSON FOR APPROVAL

Senate Criticizes House Elimination of Clause Concerning Material Sales to Soldiers at Cost.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, July 6.—The twelve-billion-dollar army appropriation bill was completed today by Congress and now goes to the President. The conference report on the measure was approved by both the House and Senate after only brief consideration.

Disapproval was voiced in the Senate over the elimination at the insistence of the House conferees of the amendment providing for the sale by the Government of uniform and equipment to army officers at cost. Senator Jones charged private dealers with gouging the army, estimating that the \$240,000 officers in the army are being mulcted of \$48,000,000 annually.

The Washington Senator said he had been informed that a contract to furnish watches costing \$10 to officers had been made at one cent at a rate of \$21 for each watch. Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania said the circumstances suggested bribery and Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, promised an investigation and said that the refusal of the House to accept the Jones amendment was "outrageous."

WOMAN HAS 3 SONS, DAUGHTER AND 5 BROTHERS IN WAR WORK

Arkansas Lays Claim to Record for Near Relatives Who Are in Service.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
FT. SMITH, Ark., July 6.—Mrs. George Daley, wife of a machinist, today laid claim to having more near relatives in the nation's service than any woman in the United States when her husband, Thomas, 39, left home to join the navy.

Thomas is her third son to enter the service. Her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Riley is a Red Cross nurse in addition. Mrs. Daley was advised today that her five brothers in Pennsylvania had joined the army in a body.

One of her sons is a seaman aboard a convoy for United States trans-Atlantic transports while another is at Camp Pike, Ark.

BOY RUNS FARM WITH FATHER AS LABORER TO ESCAPE DRAFT

Madison County Board Finds New Plan Among Farmers to Escape Military Service.

THREE INQUIRIES INTO LOSS OF THE COLUMBIA

Survivors Charge Boat Was Driven Against Sand Bank 10 Feet From Shore and Backed Up.

63 BODIES FOUND, 150 MAY BE LOST

Drinking Said to Have Been Carried on to Extreme on Vessel Bound From Peoria to Pekin.

By the Associated Press.
PEORIA, Ill., July 6.—With 63 bodies recovered and the total number of dead tonight estimated at from 100 to 150 persons. Government, State and county officials began searching inquiries into the cause of the wreck of the excursion steamer Columbia Friday night. Survivors have charged that the big steamer, carrying 500 passengers on a return trip from Peoria to Pekin, Ill., was driven against a sand bank, scarcely 10 feet from shore and about five miles south of Peoria, during a heavy fog.

First reports were that the craft had struck a snag or submerged log. While the orchestra continued to play on the dance floor, which proved a death trap to scores of the 200 dancers, the vessel, it was said, backed into deep water, where it suddenly broke in two and immediately settled on the bottom of the river, with only the pilot house and part of the superstructure appearing above the water.

Two Government inspectors aboard the steamer Lancaster, a coal company boat, kept careful watch to-night over the wrecked steamer and the cargo of dead during a storm, which struck this vicinity shortly after 9 o'clock, threatening to break up the sunken steamer. Later it was said the boat would hold out.

At the wagon bridge at Pekin a lookout was being kept for any bodies that might come down the river and for wreckage from the lost excursion boat.

Investigations Begun.

John Dougherty, Assistant District Attorney; C. F. Mansfield, Assistant Attorney-General of Illinois, and Coroner Clary of Tazewell County, after a visit to the crumpled mass of ship timbers, began investigation of the collapse of the vessel and why the craft was not beached after the first indication of trouble.

Harry Smith, Chief of Police of Pekin, in discussing the disaster, said: "Reports have come to me that the drinking on board the Columbia the night of the tragedy was carried to extremes. This phase of the case will receive rigid attention after we have buried our dead. The results may be amazing."

The Columbia, which was known as one of the most popular pleasure craft on the river, was owned and sailed for the past seven years by Capt. Herman Mehl. The boat was condemned eight years ago, just before it was purchased and repaired by Capt. Mehl, according to R. V. Downes, Federal Inspector of Hulls of St. Louis, and his assistant, G. R. Bowersall, who also began an investigation of the accident.

It was on the return trip to Pekin from Peoria Friday night that a faint fog, extending from stem to stern, gave the first intimation of the onrushing tragedy.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE SAYS CITY FOR MANY YEARS HAS BEEN A "PLAGUE SPOT"

Suggestion of Court Martial for Officer Who Commanded Guardsmen During Attacks on Negroes.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, July 6.—City officials of East St. Louis, Ill., were severely criticized and the conduct of Col. Tripp, an Illinois National Guard officer, was characterized as reprehensible, in a report on the investigation of the outbreaks. The conduct of Col. Tripp, who was in charge of the troops sent to quell the disturbances, has been called to the attention of Secretary Baker, with the suggestion of a court-martial Representative Johnson said.

"The conduct of the soldiers who were sent to East St. Louis to protect life and property put a blot on that part of Illinois militia that served under Col. Tripp," the committee reported.

Mayor Mollman, city police officials, Justices of the Peace and minor officials were condemned for alleged failure to enforce the law and charges were made that the police had connections with gambling.

"Interracial commerce was not only openly violently interrupted, but was virtually suspended for a week or 10 days during and following the riot of last July."

An elaborate and detailed report submitted today, the committee makes the opening declaration indicated above, and continues: "For months after the July riot interracial commerce was interfered with, hindered, not, however, by acts of violence, but by a subtle and effective intimidation of colored men who had been employed by the railroads to handle freight consigned from one state to another. So many of these men were driven out of East St. Louis as the result of the July riot that the railroads could not secure necessary help. After the worst effects of that riot had passed this class of labor remained so frightened and intimidated that it could not live in East St. Louis. Some of them took up their residences across the river in St. Louis and would go over to East St. Louis in the morning to work and would return to that place before nightfall. In order to get out of East St. Louis and back to St. Louis before night came on, the length of the day's work was reduced. The fright of these laborers went to such an extent and it was fully justified by existing conditions, the special meeting of the board of directors of the railroads and East St. Louis in order to get them to work at all. Besides the killing of a number of these negro laborers, very large numbers were forced from the work and never returned to it. In addition to this, 44 freight cars were burned and serious damage done to the railroad tracks."

Cause of Riots.
On the question of the cause of the riots the committee says: "The officers of the mills and factories placed the blame at the door of organized labor, but the overwhelming weight of testimony, to which is added the convictions of the committee, ascribes the mob spirit and its murderous manifestations to the bitter race feeling that had grown up between the whites and the blacks."

"The natural racial aversion which finds expression in mob violence in the North, as in the South, was augmented in East St. Louis by hundreds of petty conflicts between the whites and the blacks. During the year 1917, between 10,000 and 12,000 negroes came from the Southern States to seek work at promised high wages in the industries of St. Clair County. They swarmed into the railroad stations on every train, to be met by their friends, who formed reception committees and welcomed them to the financial, political and social liberty which they had been led to believe Illinois guaranteed. They seldom had more than enough money to exactly defray their transportation and they arrived dirty and hungry. They stood around the street corners in homeless huddles, seeking shelter and hunting work. How to deal with them soon became a municipal problem. Morning found them gathered at the gates of the manufacturing plants where often they were chosen in preference to the white men who also sought employment. But as rapidly as employment was found for these already there fresh swarms arrived from the South; until the great number with-

SAYS U. R. MAN SENT HIM \$500

Street Railway Agent Declares Superintendent Dispatched Money to Him in Chicago by a Claim Agent and That Later He Met Same Man in Minneapolis.

TOLD HE MUST BE "GOAT," HE DECLARES

Circuit Attorney Makes Public Further Statements of Man Who Confessed Robbery of Referendum Petitions.

The search for the men "higher up" in the theft of the United Railways franchise ordinance referendum petitions developed a sensational phase yesterday when Julius C. Jackson, the United Railways Co.'s special agent, who engineered the burglary, declared in a statement made public by Circuit Attorney McDaniel, that Bruce Cameron, the company's superintendent of transportation, directed his flight from St. Louis.

Jackson said his decision to come in and tell who ordered him to resort to burglary to prevent a vote under the referendum, which might result in the defeat of the ordinance, came after a special representative sent to him in Minneapolis by Cameron, had told him the men who had been supplying him with money, would no longer do so, and that it looked like he (Jackson) would have to be the "goat."

Jackson said Cameron sent him \$500 in Chicago by one of the company's claim agents, James Brady, who was sent later to see him in Minneapolis. Jackson had previously said that \$250 was paid for the robbery, which was committed early in the morning of June 15, by cracking the safe in Cigarmakers' Union headquarters, 615 Chestnut street, where the referendum petitions were stored.

Brady has been summoned to appear before the grand jury tomorrow. Any person, including any man "higher up," to whom testimony may point as having been accessory to the robbery, will be liable to indictment on the same charges on which Jackson and the two mechanics whom he hired to help him, have been indicted. They are charged with burglary in the second degree and larceny, an offense punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term ranging from two years to life.

Supt. Cameron, when McDaniel's summary of Jackson's statement was read to him yesterday by a reporter, said, "Just say that I know nothing about it." Richard McCulloch, president of the United Railways Co., when the statement was read to him, said, "I don't know a thing in the world about it."

The monthly meeting of the United Railways board of directors is to take place Tuesday, according to three members of the board who were questioned last night by a Post-Dispatch reporter. These members were David R. Francis Jr., A. J. Siegel and A. L. Shapleigh.

"The charge made by Jackson seems incredible," was Francis' comment. "I am greatly surprised and shocked. The board of directors June 25, passed a resolution on this matter, and until the next meeting is held, I have nothing to add to that expression."

In the resolution the directors condemned the referendum robbery and pledged co-operation with the authorities in efforts to discover and punish the guilty persons. "None deplore this act more heartily than we do," the resolution said, "and none more heartily condemn it. It would be a gross injustice to hold this company responsible for this outrageous act of criminals."

Siegel said: "I am greatly surprised by what I have read this evening. I feel that anyone who is guilty in this matter should be punished, and I think the other directors feel the same way about it."

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GEN. PERSHING TELLS HOW GERMANS FLED BEFORE AMERICANS

ITALIANS PUSH SPEEDY PHYSICAL TESTS FOR 1918 DRAFT CALLS ORDERED BY CROWDER

PROVOST MARSHAL SAYS HEAVY CALLS WILL BE MADE ON NEWEST REGISTRANTS IN AUGUST—MOVING PICTURES HELD TO BE ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY.

After Five Days of Continuous Struggle, Says Late Official Communication, Austrians Were Completely Driven Back on Left Bank of River Yesterday Afternoon.

AVIATORS BOMBARD FOE TROOP CENTERS

More Ground on Lower Piave Is Gained and Counter Attacks Are Broken Up at Three Places—400 Prisoners Including Six Officers.

By Associated Press.

ROME, July 6.—After five days of uninterrupted struggle, says a late official communication, "the enemy was completely driven back on the left bank of the new Piave Saturday afternoon."

"The recapture of all the coastal zone between Capo Sile and the Piave, which the enemy had occupied and held since November, brilliantly crowns the victory gained by us in the first great battle of our army and enlarges the zone of protection for Venice," the statement says.

"Altogether since the fifteenth of June 525 officers and 23,911 of other ranks have been made prisoner. We also captured 163 guns, 65 trench mortars, 1234 machine guns, 3760 rifles, two airplanes, 5,000,000 rifle cartridges, many thousands of shells of all kinds and a large quantity of troop instruments and recovered our artilleries and material, which in the advanced zone had to be abandoned during the first phase of the struggle."

A statement earlier in the day read: "On the lower Piave our pressure is continuing firmly. In the course of yesterday, having broken up most of the stubborn enemy defense at every yard, we gained more ground reaching the right bank of the new Piave from Griesolera to the river mouth. More than 400 prisoners, including six officers, remained in our hands."

"A violent counter offensive attempted by the enemy more to the north in the direction of Chiesanovica was arrested after a lively struggle. "Renewed violent attacks on our positions on Monte di Salto and attempts to assault our patrols on Monte Corone failed."

"Our aviators were very active in bombarding enemy troop centers between the lower Piave. Two enemy airplanes were brought down."

AUSTRALIAN TROOPS ADVANCE LINE ON 2000-YARD FRONT

Action Occurred Northeast of Villers Bretonneux, Says Haig's Report.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 6.—The Australian troops advanced their line northeast of Villers Bretonneux last night on a front of 2000 yards, according to Field Marshal Haig's report from British headquarters in France.

British Aviators Continue Effective Bombing of German Cities.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 6.—British aerial bombing squadrons continue to destroy German military works in Belgium. An official statement, issued today by the British admiralty, says: "During the period between July 1 and July 3 one enemy seaplane was destroyed and three indecisive combats took place. Fifteen and a half tons of bombs were dropped by our airmen. Fires were started at Brussels. At the Varsenale airbase bombs were observed among the sheds, hangars and warehouses, while other bombs exploded on the Marla Aelter airbase and at Zebrugge, near the lake gates and near two submarines. Four hits were registered on an enemy destroyer off the Basin de Chouage and on sheds, warehouses and quays at Ostend."

French Communiqué Tells of Destruction of 18 Enemy Airplanes.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, July 6.—The War Office announcement tonight says: "West of Chateau-Thierry we made some progress in the region of Hill 204 and took about 30 prisoners."

"Aviation: From July 1 to 6 our aviators brought down or put out of action 18 enemy planes and set on fire seven captive balloons. In the same period our bombing machines dropped 46 tons of projectiles on stations, cantonments and aviation grounds."

"The enemy zone: A fire was started in the station at Chaulnes and at Amagne-Lesoupy and in the neighborhood of Monastir. In the region of Vetreuil and along the banks of the Cerna strong enemy reconnaissances were repulsed after a spirited grenade engagement."

British Report Destruction of Two German Airplanes.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 6.—The official report on aerial operations says: "There was little fighting in the air on July 5. Two German machines were destroyed and one was driven down out of control. One of our machines is missing."

"Our airplanes and balloons carried out a large amount of successful artillery work. Nineteen tons of bombs were dropped on selected targets during the day and the following night."

Germans Repeat Failures in Attacks at Two Points.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 6, via London.—The following communication was issued today: "Frequent attempts of the enemy to attack west of Langemarck failed. In the battle sector south of the Somme the artillery activity continued until the evening. On the southern wing of our positions the enemy succeeded in pressing us back towards our main body."

"On the Venetian Mountain front yesterday the fighting activity was limited to the artillery fire on both sides."

"Early today the Italians launched renewed violent thrusts in the Solara region and near Asiago. The attempts were repulsed."

Provost Marshal Says Heavy Calls Will Be Made on Newest Registrants in August—Moving Pictures Held to Be Essential Industry.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Provost Marshal General Crowder has notified all the local boards of the country to hurry the work of physical examinations, so as to have the men available for August calls.

This is done, it is explained, because the calls for August will be exceptionally heavy. The large troop movement overseas during the past 60 days has depopulated some of the largest camps. As soon as the class 1 men, selected from the new registration of 21-year-old men, are available, they will be called to the colors.

Physical examinations are already in progress in some States. All local boards have been notified that the physical examination of class 1 men should be given immediate attention.

"Movie" Status Ruling.

A decision was handed down today by Gen. Crowder, which classified operators of motion picture machines, photographers employed in the same business and orchestra players of the picture show houses as engaged in legitimate work, and not subject to the "work or fight" order, since they are engaged in a useful occupation. Government agents in the States may appeal from this ruling on individual cases coming under their observation.

Representatives of the motion picture interests have been here and presented their case in a light that brought the favorable decision. They pointed out that the closing of the employer as non-productive would force the closing down of a large

number of motion picture houses, if not all of them, and this would cut off a popular form of entertainment that is not harmful, but which they contend is of especial value in war times. It is one of the channels through which patriotic propaganda is transmitted to all sections of the country.

The Provost Marshal General today called on all local boards to add to the number of registrants added to class 1 by the re-classifying work which has been in progress for some weeks, this expected to materially augment the class of men which is the principal reservoir from which the men are called to the training camps.

Other Classifications.

Another ruling sent out today provides that men who are furloughed on the ground of being agricultural experts or men needed for the operation of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the Merchant Marine, the Navy or the Marine Corps.

Steps have also been taken to prevent the depletion of the corps of State Department representatives as consular agents throughout the world. These men, who are in class 3-1 by reason of a Presidential certificate through the Secretary of State, certifying that they are engaged in essential Government work, will not be called even where the deferred classes are invaded by local boards. The State Department has given up a great many employees for military service and there are only 110 allotted to the consular work. These, it is stated, are indispensable at this time to the carrying on of the work properly.

Press Forward Eagerly.

"That barrage," continued the Australian as he cleared a shell hole with a flying leap, landing beside his companion, "that barrage ain't no youngster."

Off on their right other men from the United States were eagerly pressing forward with their grasping, tensely and faces expectant. Out ahead there somewhere they were to have their initiation into real warfare. They did not know exactly when it would be like, but they were running to it with an impetuous regard for the death that might be waiting for them.

Suddenly one boy, who had pushed ahead of the others, staggered back blindly and clutched at one arm. The United States man, who was pressing forward with his side, "I was just telling you so," muttered the Australian to his companion. "Why—why, it's good old Tom!"

The House had passed a resolution earlier in the day, in an effort to break the deadlock with the Senate, fixing the minimum guaranteed price at \$2.40. This was accepted without debate by the Senate as a substitute for its demand for a \$2.50 price.

Officials estimated that if the \$2.40 price of flour was approved, the price of flour would be about \$2.40 a barrel, with an increase of from 2 to 3 cents in the price of a loaf of bread. With \$2.40 as the basic price, wheat probably would sell in New York at \$2.75 a bushel, it was said.

The Senate yesterday vetoed the bill for \$23,000,000 annual appropriation for the Department of Agriculture, which would be tied up until Congress reconvenes. The department, however, would not be without funds as Congress today adopted a resolution continuing the year's appropriation until the appropriation bill finally is enacted.

3 HURT WHEN AUTO IS CAUGHT BETWEEN TWO STREET CARS

Woman and Two Girls, 15, Injured, Auto Is Destroyed as It Is Caught Between Two Street Cars.

By the Associated Press.

St. Louis, July 6.—A woman and two girls, 15, injured, and a 1917 automobile destroyed as it was caught between two street cars.

Mrs. Arthur C. Sears of 5234 Cabanne avenue, her daughter, Elizabeth, 15 years old, and Amelia Schultz, 15, of Belleville, Ill., were severely injured at 5:30 p. m. yesterday when the automobile, in which they were riding, was caught between northbound and southbound Hamilton cars at Waterman and De Baliviere avenues. The automobile was demolished.

The three injured were taken to the Jewish Hospital. Mrs. Sears suffered a fractured left ankle, Amelia Schultz a fracture of the right leg, and Elizabeth Sears' middle finger of the left hand was almost severed. She also had bruises on the head.

The automobile, going east on Waterman, was hit by the northbound car and thrown in front of the one going south. The southbound car was derailed. Emma Schultz, 17, sister of the injured girl, and Dorothy Keens, 15, of Sedalia, Mo., also in the automobile, were uninjured.

AUSTRIA SAYS HER TORPEDO BOATS ROUTED ALLY FLOTILLA

By the Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, July 6.—An Austrian official statement received here says: "A detachment of our torpedo boats encountered a superior enemy torpedo force on July 2. A violent engagement occurred at short range. A large enemy destroyer was set afire; another was severely damaged. The enemy retired swiftly. Our vessels were little damaged. A few men were slightly wounded."

THREE GERMAN AIRMEN SAID TO HAVE DESERTED

By the Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—Three German airmen, deserting their country, have landed in a large seaplane at Mannedund on the island of Mannedund, off the south coast of Seeland, Denmark, according to a dispatch to The Politiken. The machine belonged to the second German battle fleet. There were no arms or ammunition or even telephones on board. The airmen were severely aged. The enemy retired swiftly. Our vessels were little damaged. A few men were slightly wounded."

AMERICANS GO IN ATTACK TOO FAST FOR AUSTRALIANS AT ANY MOMENT

Chief of Staff Sounds New Slogan: "We Have Embarked Million and Are Going After Second."

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Germans fled in disorder from the Bois de Laroche to the Bois de Rochefort before the charging American infantry during the operations in the vicinity of Vaux last Monday and Tuesday, and Gen. Pershing reported in his communique for yesterday, received today at the War Department. The hand-to-hand fighting, the General said, was of short duration.

Artillery fire in support of the American infantry was so effective, the statement said, that communication between German battalion and regimental headquarters could be maintained only by a single messenger dog.

The description of the fighting around Vaux was given in the course of a narrative of events in the Vaux sector, along the Marne, in Picardy, in Lorraine and in the Colmar region, during the early part of this week. Artillery, machine-gun and aerial activity was noted in nearly all of the sectors, with an unusual movement behind the enemy lines along the Marne.

There also was heavy artillery fighting there and near Vaux and in the Marne sector enemy ammunition dumps were destroyed by American artillery.

The statement on operation yesterday told of the capture of German by American patrols in Chateau Thierry region, and the repulse of a hostile raiding party and two enemy patrols in the Vosges.

The statement follows:

"Section A—Our patrols again took prisoners in the Chateau Thierry region. In Picardy, Chateau Thierry region, and in the Vosges there was brisk artillery fighting. In the Vosges a hostile raiding party and two patrols, attempting to reach our lines, were driven off."

"Section B—Concerning the operations of our troops in the vicinity of Vaux, July 1 to 2, the enemy fled in disorder before our infantry. Hand-to-hand fighting was of short duration. So effective was our artillery fire that communication between German battalion and regimental headquarters could be maintained only by a single messenger dog."

"Intense machine-gun fire and a heavy bombardment of the Clermont Wood and adjacent points between German and American troops took place. Some gas was used. Hostile airplanes, which made frequent flights, dropped bombs on some of our advanced positions in the early morning and in one case fired on our lines. One of them was brought down near Torcy. In the German rear areas long columns of men and wagons moved from point to point while during the night red and green rockets gave signals as searchlights kept watch for our airplanes."

In this sector, between the evenings of July 2 and 4, activity on both sides greatly decreased.

Enemy Shells Region.

The enemy, however, shelled the region of Marete Wood with gas during the morning hours and put down some harassing and interfering fire in our rear areas. Our own batteries maintained a continuous harassing fire, apparently destroying an ammunition dump at Estrehilly and setting fire to buildings in the enemy's rear areas. The activity of the enemy's air forces decreased, while our own became more aggressive. American snipers killed and wounded a number of the enemy during the day. One of our reconnaissance patrols, consisting of a Corporal and two men, crawled from our front lines north of Vaux to a house inside the German lines at Mois des Rochets at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. They captured a German outpost of two men and brought them back to our lines at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, despite the continuing fire of German snipers.

"Our troops located along the Marne at 8 o'clock p. m., July 1 to 8 p. m. July 2 experienced a comparative quiet. There was an increase in the enemy's rifle and machine-gun fire, but no serious activity in patrolling. The enemy's light artillery fire consisted of shells of small caliber. A decrease was also noted in the enemy's airplane activity, which was concentrated on observation and reconnaissance work. Several hostile observation balloons were seen."

"There was an unusual amount of the streets soon filled with excited people," says the report.

Girls and Women Aid

"Men and boys, girls and women of the town began to attack every negro in sight. All fared alike, young and old, women and children; none was spared. The crowd soon grew to riotous proportions and for hours continued the man hunt, stabbing, clubbing and shooting, not the guilty, but unoffending negroes. One was hanged from a telephone pole, and another had a rope tied around his neck and was dragged through the streets, the maddened crowd jeering and beating him as he lay prostrate and helpless."

"The negroes were pursued into their homes, and the torch completed the work of destruction. As they fled from the flames they were shot out with uplifted hands, pleading to be spared."

"It was a day and night given over to arson and murder. Scenes of horror that would have shocked

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"The negroes were pursued into their homes, and the torch completed the work of destruction. As they fled from the flames they were shot out with uplifted hands, pleading to be spared."

"It was a day and night given over to arson and murder. Scenes of horror that would have shocked

the streets soon filled with excited people," says the report.

Girls and Women Aid

"Men and boys, girls and women of the town began to attack every negro in sight. All fared alike, young and old, women and children; none was spared. The crowd soon grew to riotous proportions and for hours continued the man hunt, stabbing, clubbing and shooting, not the guilty, but unoffending negroes.

CANS

ere viewed with placidly hundreds, whose hearts, and who seemed to feast of blood and cru-

possible to give accurate-ber of dead. At least negroes and eight white killed outright and hun-dreds were wounded and the bodies of the dead stified an eye witness n into a morgue like so hogs."

re 312 buildings and 44 t cars and their con-ed by fire; a total loss

nces of Savagery
rt then recounts innum-nces of the savagery of

ing continued all along between Collinsville ave-nth street; houses were the poor wretches were their homes or shot at-ving to escape the the committee. The them with hands above were shot and killed. A 2 years old was shot and the doorway of a burn-and nothing ever was remains."

gives special commen-Attorney-General Brun-Attorney-General for their vigorous prose- the offenders which re-conviction of 62 per-

vered every appeal made the good people of East St. Clair County; and out assistance from the rities, remedied many due entirely to his ef- lawless resorts were wherever there had been of the State law he was- ne the arrest and prose- the offender.

Attorney-General Mid- active charge of the riot- neider fear nor fac- e, determined and cour- allowed neither political- for personal appeals to- from the strict line of

Justice says the convic- obtained in the face of determined effort, backed funds to head off the and convictions in the Mayor Mollman. There been an open, paid campaign to slander and the Attorney-General. A Spot for Years. The East St. Louis the

Louis for many years a plague spot; within its throughout its environ- the cause of the every lapse in morals and every has been openly com- ing up increasing the ter- abiding.

Gomorrah were mode- immunities by compar- of condemnation ap- men who were respon- appalling conditions re- your committee can- ce. No punishment that- nce may visit upon these

quate. In many cases the extreme of France, they merit the execution, ate and a disgraced com-

ose of the politicians, al parties, who found- al respected and pro- in a few years robbed- ank it in the mire and brought upon the sure and disgrace, was- They united to elect- their office who would- schemes of spoliation, they cared to share their- was a conspiracy. It- it was confident. They- to chance. It took ac- executive it provided- scrupulous legislative- certain of police com- who would take orders

the goods; it embraced and jewelry; it went in- p with every vile bun- ected every lawless su- araged houses of prosti- very shadow of the city- protection to gambler- thieves and murderers."

Illman, the committee- the tool of a "gangs- politicians," exploited the majority of his peo- ad served an appren- nivers at corrupt elec- ctors of lawless sa- nals run openly as ass- h- The city turned crim- the dictation of pol- shed the depredations of- ively, and in many in- ally sharing in its work."

POST-DISPATCH
JOSEPH PULITZER
Inc. 12, 1878
Sixth and Olive Streets.
St. Louis, Mo.
Bureau of Circulation.
The ASSOCIATED PRESS
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RATES BY MAIL IN- ONE YEAR, \$1.50
SIX MONTHS, \$1.00
THREE MONTHS, \$0.50
Total order, express- St. Louis exchange.
St. Louis and Suburbs: Only 45c a Month.
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Second-class matter July 15, 1917.
Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., March 1, 1878.
Kiloch, Central 6000

ESTATE INCREASES FROM \$150,000 TO \$3,000,000

Growth in Value of Property of William R. Pye Shown in Suit to Construe His Will.

HAD HOLDINGS IN ADDING MACHINE CO.

Cash and Stock Dividends Have Been Allowed to Accumulate Since His Death 29 Years Ago.

How the estate of William R. Pye increased from \$150,000 to more than \$3,000,000 since his death 29 years ago is shown in a suit in Circuit Judge Garesche's court to construe his will. The suit was filed by Benjamin G. Chapman and Werner M. Hopkins, to whom Pye conveyed his property in trust for the benefit of his nieces, Mrs. Lucy Chapman Hopkins, wife of one of the trustees, and Mrs. Fannie R. Higbee, a widow, formerly of 525 Clara avenue.

The trustees are undecided whether to apply stock dividends received in shares of stock owned by the state in the Burroughs Adding Machine Co. of Detroit to the trust fund or whether to treat the dividends as income and turn the stock over to the heirs absolutely. The beneficiaries contend that the extra shares were paid from the earnings of the company and should be paid to them the same as if cash dividends instead of stock had been paid on the original shares.

When Pye died, April 26, 1889, he owned 168 shares of stock, valued at \$14,000, in the American Arithmetic Co., a St. Louis concern. Later the company was absorbed by the Burroughs company and the Pye estate received stock in the new corporation in exchange for its holdings in the old company.

From time to time dividends in the shape of stock were paid to the Burroughs stockholders, and the Pye estate has received 9962 additional shares in such dividends, which were turned over to the trustees. This stock has had an un- precedented rise in value until now it is quoted at over \$300 a share. The estate owns 10,130 shares.

The court is also asked to interpret a provision in the will to the effect that at the death of Mrs. Hopkins one-half of the bequest to her is to be equivalent to the bequest to the St. Louis Bethel Association to establish a church. The trustees say they are undecided whether they meant the equivalent as based on the value of his estate at the time of his death or the value when his niece died.

This is a contingent provision, as the niece is given the privilege of changing the bequest to some other charity.

James A. Seddon and Fidelio C. Taylor, attorneys for the plaintiffs, say it is their opinion that the testator intended that size of the bequest to the Bethel Association should be measured by the value of the bequest to Mrs. Chapman at the time of his own death. It was his intention to build a church and not to endow it, they point out in a brief.

Pye was a widower and lived at 2412 Pine street. He was one of the officers of the old Scruggs-Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co. At the time of his death an inventory showed his holdings to be \$95,171 worth of personal property and several pieces of realty, estimated at \$35,000.

Canadian Troop Ship Goes Ashore on Atlantic Coast
On Board the City of Vienna Are Safely Landed—Vessel Probably Totally Lost.
OTTAWA, Ont., July 6.—A Canadian troop ship, the City of Vienna, was wrecked off the Atlantic coast. All the troops and the crew were safely removed. Official announcement regarding the vessel was made here today through the office of the chief press censor.

It is thought the ship will be a total loss.
The City of Vienna of 6111 tons gross, is owned by Ellerman Lines, Ltd., of Liverpool. The vessel was built in 1914 and has been in use as a Government transport almost from the time of her launching.

U. R. Superintendent Named by Jackson in Petitions Theft Case



BRUCE CAMERON.

JACKSON SAYS THAT CAMERON DIRECTED FLIGHT

Continued From Page One.

don't know what action the board will be likely to take Tuesday."

Shapleigh said he had not read McDaniel's statement, and would have nothing to say until the board had met. Two other directors, A. C. Brown and Henry S. Priest, are out of the city, and Murray Carleton was not reached last night.

Statement of McDaniel.
Jackson returned to St. Louis Friday from Chicago, in company with the Circuit Attorney, McDaniel's statement, embodying the story told to him by Jackson, is as follows:
"In his statement to me Jackson said that he left St. Louis on June 15, immediately after the robbery and went to the home of his father near Ullman, Mo. On Monday, June 17, he said he received a telegram there. It read: 'See claim agent at Crocker, Mo., 2:30 p. m. Tuesday, and was signed 'Ed.' Jackson said he did not go to Crocker, as he feared the telegram might be traced, but he went to Jefferson City and talked to Bruce Cameron, transportation superintendent of United Railways, on the long-distance telephone. In this conversation, according to his statement, Cameron said to him: 'Get rid of that damned automobile. Put it in a garage, or give it away, or do something with it. Go to the capital of an adjoining State and call me up.'"

"Jackson told me that on June 18 he telephoned to Cameron from Springfield, Ill., and that Cameron told him to go to Chicago and register at the Morrison Hotel on W. B. Wilson and Cameron would send a man to see him there.

Visited by Claim Agent.
"He did this, he said, and on June 19 James Brady, a claim agent for United Railways, visited him at the Morrison and gave him \$500, advising him to lay low and to go to the office of a street railway president in Minneapolis where he would receive a letter not later than June 22."

"Jackson told me he followed these instructions, but no letter came. Brady, he said, arrived in Minneapolis and registered at the Nicolet Hotel under his own name, being assigned to Room 122. I have a photograph of the register page showing his name.

"According to Jackson's statement to me, Brady told him he had been indicted and advised him to get away, but said it would be better for Jackson to go to the penitentiary than for United Railways officials to go to the penitentiary."

"Jackson quoted Brady as saying to him: 'It looks as though you have got to be the goat.' Jackson said he replied, 'I will not be the goat for anybody.'"

"According to Jackson, Brady told him high officials of the United Railways Co. did not think it safe to pay him any more money, as it might be traced to the company treasury and cause trouble. Brady, he said, suggested he go to Baltimore, explaining that it would be easy for them to meet there as Brady had a son in the aviation service near Baltimore and could go there ostensibly to visit his son. Jackson said that no more money was paid to him and he refused to go to Baltimore and told Brady he would not be the goat. He said Brady told him the United Railways had its control and he would have to be the goat.

Photo of Signature Made.
"Jackson said he then communicated with his attorney, Lon O. Hocker of St. Louis, who sent Ernest Green, a lawyer, to see him in Minneapolis. At his suggestion, he

TELEGRAPHERS TOLD TO STRIKE HERE AT 6 A. M. MONDAY

President of National Organization Calls a Walkout of Operators Employed by the Western Union.

SAYS ONLY WILSON CAN AVERT TIEUP

Union Officials Say 70 Per Cent of Keymen Will Obey Order—Company Says Few Affected.

The St. Louis Council of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America last night received official instructions from S. J. Konekamp, president of the organization, to call a strike of operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. Konekamp said in his instructions to Robert F. Wise, president of the St. Louis Council, that this decision will not be abrogated unless President Wilson intervenes before the appointed hour.

Wise declared that at least 70 per cent of the Western Union operators in this city have pledged allegiance to the movement to unionize the company and that that percentage would make a strike order. Officials of the Western Union, on the other hand, assert that the operators are not verbally or otherwise affiliated with the union and will not heed a call to strike.

C. R. Alger, local chief operator, yesterday evening made an appeal to the operators of the department in a bulletin to report for work as usual Monday morning, assuring them that members of the union will not be permitted to interfere with or hinder them in any way.

In a communication to Western Union employees a few days ago President Carlton of the company characterized the Commercial Telegraphers' Union as "a small union of about 2500 members, largely Canadian," and appealed to the employees to stand by the association of Western Union employees, which has the approval of the company, an organization now in process of formation, with which Carlton declares the company will make a compact for the benefit of the members.

About 90 members of the local union met Friday night at their hall, 411 Olive street, and voted unanimously to carry out any instructions from Konekamp as to a strike of the Western Union operators. Most of these men and women are employed by the Postal Telegraph Co., press services, packing houses and brokers.

The Postal company, nor any other branch of telegraphic service not using Western Union operators, will be affected by the strike.

DECISION REACHED AS TO ACTION ON RUSSIAN SITUATION

Continued From Page One.
marked the end of the period of waiting which began on the Bolshevik acceptance of Brest-Litovsk treaty whereby Germany gained control of a large section of Russia and paved the way for extending her influence eastward for Siberia.

America has held back while the State Department continues to gather information as to what was going on. Now the department has been unable to hear from Ambassador Reading, who has suffered more than anything in the world has ever suffered; you are fighting for the liberties of the world.

"In your faces alone we have a source of great hope. We see there determination to win, and we are confident of the world."

"President Wilson yesterday made it clear what we are fighting for. If the Kaiser and his advisers will accept the conditions voiced by the President, they can have peace with America, peace with France, peace with Great Britain, tomorrow."

"But he has given no indication of an intention to do so. Because he will not do so is the very reason we are all fighting."

"What are we here for? Not because we covet a single yard of German soil. Not because we desire to dispossess Germany of her inheritance. Not because we desire to deprive the German people of their legitimate rights. We are fighting for the great principles laid down by President Wilson."

"I am delighted to have seen these men here near the field of the greatest battle the world has ever known. We stand here, as a great American has said, 'At Armageddon, Lord.'"

As Lloyd George concluded the country-side resounded with three cheers in regulation American style.

Previous to the review, the Premier and his party watched American and British troops training in nearby fields.

Survivors' Stories of Wrecking of Columbia

Lights Went Out in Few Minutes After Excursion Boat Struck Sandbar—Steamer Condemned Years Ago.

By the Associated Press.
PEKIN, Ill., July 6.—Torn, bruised and bandaged men, women and children, survivors of the wreck of the steamer Columbia, today gathered about the little store in the heart of the business district, which had been turned into a temporary morgue to receive the bodies of victims of the disaster.

After a day spent in collecting the dead from the wrecked steamer, many citizens excited by the harrowing scenes, tonight gathered in saloons and other places and threatened to wreak vengeance on any of the ship's officers whom they should find in any way at fault for the sinking of the ship.

Precautionary measures against any mob violence were taken by the city police. Extra patrols were thrown about the streets and the closing of saloons was threatened if any untoward action was started.

Although no official inquiry has been made to determine whether the fatal accident was due to negligence of the navigators of the steamer, relatives of those lost and others loudly condemned members of the crew as responsible for the large loss of life.

While stretcher bearers carried bodies up the main street tonight to the morgues, scores of women and children, most of them in tears, lined the curbs, trying for a glimpse of lost relatives. Somewhere in the distance a cornet was playing "Nearer My God to Thee," and as each additional body was brought up the noise in the saloons increased.

At dusk more than 60 bodies had been brought down the river and placed in the morgues for identification. Virtually all were from Pekin, and a majority were women and children. The bodies were, for the most part, quickly identified.

Boat Condemned Years Ago.
Old-time river men were being interrogated tonight by officials in an effort to learn the condition of the sunken steamer, which, they asserted, was condemned years ago.

They declared the Columbia was placed on the ways for overhauling a few months ago, but little was done toward repair with the exception of painting and interior decorating. The vessel was launched at least 40 years ago, according to local river men.

Survivors stood about in little groups telling tales of heroism and horror. When the fate of the boat seemed sealed, according to witnesses, Clyde Wither, a Pekin man, embraced his wife, and his two children, and the little family clapsed in each other's arms. Their bodies have been recovered.

In the hands of the body of another man, found late today was a quantity of his wife's hair. It was a few months ago, and her body was brought up shortly after the searchers found her husband's corpse.

"When the crash came the musicians in the band hall rushed to the windows," said William Newman. "I yelled at them and induced them to resume playing. Suddenly the boat swung sharply about, and in an instant we were flooded."

"I pushed up so my head was above water. Then I broke a window, passed out the floor again, and with the aid of Ben Murphy, another passenger, succeeded in getting out a few more women and children. The dead were thick in that dance hall."

Out of the first 53 bodies checked at the Pekin morgue only seven were men. Six were babies and very young children. The Police Smith of Pekin declared that the list of dead will reach 150.

Capt. T. A. Collins of Camp Bradley, in charge of the rescue work at the wreck, said tonight that all bodies had been cleared from the wreck, but that he expected to find more on the lower floor where it was impossible for the divers to reach them without the aid of wrecking tugs which were on their way from Chicago. He said he thought the list of dead would be more than 100.

Although the streets were still ablaze with flags and bunting from the Fourth of July celebration, the tragedy which has touched almost every home in the district, brought all business to a standstill. On the sidewalk quiet groups watched the shrouded figures carried in a continual stream throughout the day from the wharf to the morgue for identification.

Here and there survivors gathered to tell of their experiences. Officials of the boat said that a faint ray extending from stem to stern was their first intimation of the approaching tragedy.

"It was not a hard blow," said Capt. Herman Mehl. "We were headed downstream and it was awfully foggy. She had worked over pretty well to the Peoria side, I guess, and that was probably the cause. When she hit I got up to the bridge as fast as I could."

"She backed off, squared away and headed downstream again. Lots of people rushed to the starboard (right) side, and she listed a bit. When she hit I got up to the bridge as fast as I could."

"Then the lights went out, and she started in a couple of minutes."

L. L. Davidson, second engineer of the ill-fated steamer, who was on watch at the time she struck, declared that he thought everything was all right until he heard somebody cry: "Everybody upstairs!"

Two St. Louisans Reported Lost on the Columbia.
Two St. Louisans, Miss Theresa Wingenbach, 19 years old, of 4724 Minnesota avenue, and Maurice Feinberg, aged 18, street address unknown, are reported to have been identified among the dead taken

ST. LOUIS GIRL DROWNED WHEN STEAMBOAT SANK

Continued From Page One.

the water reached the dynamo and the lights went out.

The tragedy struck without warning when the 500 merry-makers aboard, after a night's outing at Al Fresco Park in Peoria, were enjoying the evening's entertainment, with dancing and concerts by the orchestra. According to survivors, there were about 200 dancers on the second floor and the second deck when the first shock came.

For an instant the orchestra paused, but a cry of "on with the dance" caused them to continue playing until suddenly the electric lights flickered out and there was a rush of water through the windows on one side.

Carried down the steep incline of the deck in a struggling heap, the crowd became a howling mob in the darkness, fighting to escape through narrow doorways. Those on the lower and upper decks had a better chance and most of them succeeded in leaping into the swift current of the river after supplying themselves with life preservers.

The screams of the survivors attracted the attention of residents of Wesley City, opposite the scene of the wreck and soon the entire countryside was aroused. Scores of automobiles soon lined the shore and these cars were lined up with their headlights sweeping over the waters, while dozens of rowboats went to the rescue of the men and women struggling in the river.

Many persons succeeded in swimming to shore without assistance, among them being the leader of the orchestra, Arthur K. Schuchman, of Chicago. "We were playing when I felt the boat suddenly list to the lee side," said Knapp. "I knew something was wrong and I made for a skylight. I broke this with my fist and crawled through. When I reached the upper deck I jumped off and swam ashore."

After the survivors had been cared for it was found impossible because of the darkness to continue the search for bodies and this was halted until daylight. At sunrise scores of volunteer workers hacked at the wreckage while two divers began bringing out the bodies.

The remains were lifted into launches and taken to Pekin for identification. The homes of the victims all were either in Pekin or Kingston Mines, a mining settlement about six miles south of Pekin.

RUMORS ABOUT EMPEROR CHARLES STILL CIRCULATED
One Was to Effect That He and Empress Planned to Flee From Austria.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The World prints the following today under a London date:

"No light has yet been shed on the mysterious rumors concerning Emperor Charles and Empress Zita of Austria, which Dr. von Seydler (the Premier) recently denied, when his attention was called to them by a group of Austrian Deputies. The Premier denounced 'these base and absolutely senseless tales' and declared anyone caught spreading them would be punished severely."

"One report, circulating among some continental papers is that the royal pair is charged with revealing the plans of the recent battle along the Piave to the Italians. Another report is that the Emperor and Empress planned to flee from Austria."

"The origin of the rumors is not given, but a theory advanced is that the Austrian public is indignant at Emperor Charles' peace overtures through Prince Sixtus of Bourbon, which caused a sensation in diplomatic circles of the central empires."

"According to messages from Vienna, the visit of the Deputies to Dr. von Seydler was preceded by a public meeting of the Christian Social party last Sunday. It was attended by Cardinal Piffi, Archbishop of Vienna, and the rumors concerning Emperor Charles and the Empress were energetically denied. The state censor prohibited publication of the details of this meeting."

SEDALIA AVIATOR IS KILLED
Lieut. John Jay Donohue Loses Life in Accident in France.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
SEDALIA, Mo., July 6.—Lieut. John Jay Donohue, a brother of J. D. Donohue of this city, was killed in an airplane accident in France June 26, according to a message from the War Department to his brother. He was a member of the Twenty-first Aero Squadron.

During the first five months of 1918 the Post-Dispatch printed 1629 wanted to purchase wanted Ads—1917 known are reported to have been identified among the dead taken

Two St. Louisans Reported Lost on the Columbia.
Two St. Louisans, Miss Theresa Wingenbach, 19 years old, of 4724 Minnesota avenue, and Maurice Feinberg, aged 18, street address unknown, are reported to have been identified among the dead taken

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FORMER MAYOR MITCHELL KILLED IN FALL FROM PLANE

Ex-New York Executive's Safety Belt Had Become Unfastened, Examination of Wreckage Shows.

MACHINE WENT HALF MILE WITHOUT PILOT

Body Drops Almost at Feet of Instructor—Mrs. Mitchell Was at Flying Field at Time of Accident.

By the Associated Press.
LAKE CHARLES, La., July 6.—An examination of the wrecked airplane from which Maj. John Purroy Mitchell, former Mayor of New York and an officer in the aviation section of the signal corps, fell to his death at Gerstner Aviation Field, early today, revealed that the safety belt was unfastened at the time of the accident, causing Maj. Mitchell to fall when the plane went into a nose dive at a height of about 600 feet. Maj. Kirby, commanding officer of the field, declined to speculate as to the cause of the belt being unfastened. It is a rule, he said, that all flyers fasten themselves in the plane with the belt before ascending. The investigation has not been completed, he said.

Maj. Mitchell went to the field early this morning with his instructor, Lieut. John McCaffery, also of New York. The instructor remained on the ground to observe the student's climbing operations. When about 600 feet up, Maj. Mitchell fell from his seat and his body struck almost at the feet of Lieut. McCaffery. The airplane, a single seater scout machine, went skimming on without a pilot for half a mile and then fell 600 feet. It was demolished.

Maj. Mitchell, who intended to complete his training in pursuit work while at the Louisiana field, was regarded among the officers and cadets as a daring and skillful pilot.

Maj. Mitchell, accompanied by Mrs. Mitchell, came to Lake Charles from San Diego, Cal., about three weeks ago, and Mrs. Mitchell was at Gerstner Field this morning, but did not witness the accident.

Youngest of New York Mayors Enlisted When Defeated.
By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, July 6.—John Purroy Mitchell, the youngest Mayor of New York City ever had and regarded by many as the most alert and progressive, lacked just 13 days of reaching his fortieth birthday when he was killed. His death came when he seemed destined to render brilliant service to the nation in the war, for he was on the eve of leaving for the front.

Mitchell was born at Fordham, N. Y., July 19, 1878. His father was Capt. James Mitchell, who had held the office of Fire Marshal for five years under Commissioner Henry D. Purroy, whose surname he made his son's middle name. Mitchell's grandfather was John Mitchell, an Irish radical, who was banished to Australia in 1848 for the fiery utterances in his newspaper in support of the "Young Ireland" movement. Among his ancestors were Presbyterian ministers, although Mitchell professed the Roman Catholic faith.

Graduating from Columbia University when 20 years old and from the New York Law School two years later, in 1901, Mitchell began to practice law and within a few years was appointed on the staff of the corporation counsel. He conducted an investigation into the affairs of the Manhattan Borough President, John F. Ahern, a Tammany leader, uncovering such sensational conditions that Ahern was ousted by Gov. Hughes and two other Borough Presidents also went down.

After two years of efficient work as Commissioner of Accounts, Mitchell was discussed widely as an available candidate for Mayor on the fusion ticket of 1903, but he was then only 24 years old and the leaders hesitated at putting so young a man forward for that office. He was accordingly nominated for President of the Board of Aldermen, and he was elected by a plurality of 72,380. Eight months later, when Mayor Gaynor was shot by a would-be assassin, Mitchell became ex-officio acting Mayor, and as such uncovered and corrected so much vice and effected so many economies in municipal administration that three years later, in 1913, the fusionists considered only three candidates for Mayor and Mitchell led the others by a large vote. In the elections he easily defeated Edward E. McCall. His four years as Mayor, from 1914 to 1918, were full of achievement and he was the fusion nominee in 1917, but he was defeated. He promptly applied for permission to serve his country at the front, elected to enter the flying service and was assigned to the aviation school at San Diego, Cal., beginning his course there as soon as he relinquished the Mayor's chair last January. He had already earned a commission by taking the military training at Plattsburg the preceding summer. He learned the work of an aviator rapidly, passed his examinations June 22, and was transferred to the

Former Mayor of New York City Killed in Airplane Accident



JOHN PURROY MITCHELL.

school at Cape Charles, La., for final instruction before going abroad. Mitchell's mother is still living.

Official Washington Shocked by Death of Mitchell.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
WASHINGTON, July 6.—News of the death of Maj. John Purroy Mitchell, came as a distinct shock to official Washington.

Mayor Mitchell was a favorite at the White House and in official circles generally, where he was recognized as one of the brilliant young men of the country. Secretary of War Baker, who commissioned the former mayor as a flier, was deeply moved.

"It is a very tragic and unhappy ending of a brilliant career," Baker said. As I had many conferences with Maj. Mitchell about going into the air service, I know how enthusiastic he was and how patriotic and fine were his motives in wanting to serve the country in that way. I have a feeling that he died a soldier's death—the death he wanted to die."

Secretary Baker added that Mayor Mitchell was fascinated with the air service.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels paid the dead flier this tribute: "Mayor Mitchell was a man of very fine spirit and courage. In the early days of the war he was one of the most inspiring forces for the young men of the country. When the United States became a belligerent he chose the most dangerous service to prove his words by his deeds. He always has been a man of fine spirit and full of adventure. The war is taking a heavy toll of



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1007 OLIVE ST.

SEEKS WORKERS FOR RED CROSS IN FRANCE

Miss Margaret Curtis Here Wants 94 Men Trained for Social Service and Reconstruction.

Miss Margaret Curtis, who is entitled to two Red Cross service stripes, having spent two periods aggregating a year in foreign service, is at Red Cross headquarters, room 1617 Railway Exchange Building, until Sunday, receiving applications from trained social workers for service abroad.

Ninety-four workers are needed in four branches of relief work, namely, tuberculosis children, reconstruction work among French mutilated men, reconstruction of the devastated areas and among refugees and repatriates.

Only trained social workers are wanted and only men are wanted for the work of reconstruction of devastated areas. These men also must have had some training in health problems, city planning and public recreation.

Miss Curtis spoke last night at Barnes Medical School, in the building at Euclid and Scott avenues. She was associate chief of the Red Cross Bureau of refugees and repatriates and her work kept her in Paris where she had to do with emergency relief work at railroad stations and forwarding refugees on to some other destination under Government care unless they were bound for friends and relatives.

"There are now 21,000 refugees in Paris and its suburbs and the authorities do not permit any others to stop there," said Miss Curtis in an interview.

"In 1917 there were 1,145,000 refugees accounted for in France. The number is increasing. The new offensive brought 200,000 Amiens alone producing 150,000, for there are not 50 civilians left there now. At the stations not many weeks ago we took care of 4,000 persons between 11 and 2 o'clock at night. We spread 1250 mattresses on floors that night. When the Swiss frontiers are open, 1200 to 1500 persons a day are taken care of by the Red Cross."

"There is a vast amount of work to be done and to maintain a high standard of efficiency we must have only trained, experienced social workers. Please emphasize this point. We would like those willing to pay their own expenses, but salaries will be paid and expenses where the worker is not of independent means."

Summer homes are advertised in Post-Dispatch Want pages.

Public Funeral for Maj. Mitchell Planned in New York City.

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, July 6.—New York City has prepared to honor the memory of its former Mayor, Maj. John Purroy Mitchell, with a public funeral as well as military rites. Whether this ceremony will take place as planned rested tonight with Maj. Mitchell's widow, who has not made known her desire.

Plans were lowered to half mast by order of Mayor John F. Hylan. Instructions were cabled tonight to Rome by the committee of American points which has sent 112 ambulances to Italy to name one of the vehicles for Maj. Mitchell.

ALOE'S OUTING GLASSES

are made from a distinctively tinted glass which gives you perfect vision, yet shields your eyes from the sun's glare.

They are made with "plain" lenses for normal vision, or corrected to your own requirements.

The lenses are extra large, affording the eyes ample protection from dust, wind and light.



Optical Authorities of America

TWO STORES:
Downtown
513 Olive Street
Just East of Sixth
Uptown
539 North Grand Avenue
Grand and Washington

ROOSEVELT ASKS CONGRESS TO RETURN \$40,000 NOBEL FUND

Wants to Give Money Long Idle to Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., or Other War Organizations.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
WASHINGTON, July 6.—Theodore Roosevelt does not want his Nobel peace prize fund of \$40,000 to be any longer "wrapped in a napkin and buried in the ground." In letters to Representative Gallivan of Massachusetts and Senator Williams of Mississippi, made public today, he asked that Congress return the money which he had given to a special commission, authorized by Congress to expend as an industrial peace fund. The House late today adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Gallivan to turn the money back to Mr. Roosevelt.

The latter wants to use the money for the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., or other worthy organizations. In his letter he expressed preference for a special committee, composed of the following, to disburse the money: Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, widow of the late President Cleveland; Maurice Egan, late Minister to Denmark, and Nathaniel Elsborg, former State Senator of New York.

The House later passed a resolution by Representative Gallivan providing that the commission turn the money back to Col. Roosevelt to be used as he saw fit.

Mr. Roosevelt wrote in part as follows: "After the peace of Portsmouth I was awarded the Nobel prize medal. This carried with it the gift to me outright, but I did not care to use it for myself, under the circumstances, so I gave it as a foundation for an industrial peace fund. Congress created a commission to receive it and use it. It seems, however, that it did not prove practicable to make the use intended of the money. Nothing whatever has been done with it, and it is still in the hands of the commissioners."

FOR GOOD SHEPHERD RELIEF

List is Nearing \$75,000—Reports at Wednesday Night Meeting.

The indorsement and the cash contribution of the Retail Dealers' Association has speeded up the campaign for \$75,000 for the relief of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd to such an extent that it is hoped to have the work practically completed in time for reports at the

meeting to be held Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock, at the auditorium of St. Louis University.

A number of contributions to the fund have come from non-Catholics, since it has become generally known that no religious limitations are placed on the work of the Good Shepherd convent.

It's a little harder to get help just now but Post-Dispatch Wants are bringing applicants.



Enoz Kills Moths Instantly and Saves Your Clothes

No moth can possibly live in your clothes if you spray them with ENOZ. You can't insure your clothes against damage by moth, because there's no such thing as moth insurance.

But ENOZ is better than insurance. It is instant and positive death to moths. There is no escape for this deadly insect. It can't hide or fly away.

ENOZ is a powerful liquid chemical that penetrates and permeates the clothes without stain or harm to the clothes or you.

It has been used for a long time by big manufacturers of clothing, rugs, carpets and furniture—by dealers in furs, feathers and other articles that have been the prey of moths since the world began. There isn't another remedy in the world that remedies—no other that kills or really prevents. All other so-called preventives are exploded. The moth-ball never prevents a moth.

ENOZ has saved millions of dollars' worth of fine goods. This is the first time it has ever been advertised to the public. Every household should have it now.

Now is the time to use it. You are about to put away your winter clothes. Spray them with ENOZ now and they will be saved for next winter. The minute you begin using ENOZ your home is guaranteed safe from moths. You will never see another one.

Sprayer and Liquid sold in combination for \$1 at drug, department and hardware stores. Additional liquid, pint size, 75c; quart size, \$1.00.

If your dealer hasn't it—we will send it to you prepaid upon receipt of \$1.00

Good-Bye, Moth

The Phenol Chemical Co. Inc.
Established 1899
705-707 N. Wells St., Chicago.

Good-Bye, Moth Ball

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE FOR GOVERNMENT FREIGHT PROBABLE

Chamber of Commerce Traffic Bureau Making Survey of Tonnage Centering Here.

The Traffic Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, at the request of the transportation division of the United States Shipping Board, is making a survey of the approximate tonnage of Government freight originating in and passing through the St. Louis gateway.

"It is evidently the intention of the Government to speed up ship production through the more rapid movement of supplies," said P. W. Coyle, Traffic Commissioner of the Chamber of Commerce.

"It is the aim of the Shipping Board, providing the tonnage will warrant, to have inaugurated special train service, for Government freight only, from St. Louis to some Eastern junction for distribution."

With the Government building barges for the upper Mississippi River and the use of the lower river assured, the Chamber of Commerce is going into the possibilities of freight for such lines. A questionnaire sent out by the Chamber of Commerce says:

"Assuming that adequate, dependable and regular service on the Mississippi River, between St. Louis and St. Paul and intermediate points, is inaugurated, and adjustment of rates to place barge service on parity with railroads, how much tonnage could you give annually to such service?"

Change in Aircraft Board.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, July 6.—The ex-officio membership in the Aircraft Board of the army held by the chief signal officer of the army has been transferred under executive order to the Director of Military Aeronautics, Major-General William L. Kenly. A War Department statement announcing the order says: "A chief of the air service will not be detailed so long as the Bureau of Aircraft Production is operating as a separate bureau."

GREETINGS TO CITIZENS ABROAD

President's Independence Day Message Is Made Public.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, July 4.—Today the following Independence Day greeting from President Wilson to all American diplomatic missions and consular offices was made public: "On the anniversary which the people are celebrating throughout the United States today I extend to American citizens beyond the national greetings. The burden of this great war which has been thrown upon us has been greatly lightened by the co-operation and loyalty of American citizens abroad, and on this occasion to thank them for their devotion to the cause of the country and that of the allied powers, with the assurance that much to be gained by that loyal effort which is so potent a factor in the lives of our people and which has rebounded to the glory of peace and victory for all civilized mankind."

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PHOENIX FURNITURE SACRIFICED!



August 15th the Phoenix Furniture Company (which has occupied the same location at 11th and Olive for 28 years) will move to its new location, 1226 Olive street.

The Phoenix will positively not carry its big stock to the new home and by cutting the prices

From 15% to 40%

everything will go and go quickly.

Those desiring to pay cash will get 10 per cent extra discount. Don't miss this grand opportunity to save money.

Furnish 3 Rooms at the Regular Price of 2 Rooms

The Phoenix has plenty of extra salesmen and guarantee prompt delivery. Do not delay—investigate.

LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS TO ALL

SALE IS NOW IN FULL BLAST

Here are a few Big Bargains selected from 100 others.

See complete list in today's Globe-Democrat.

ROCKERS

Was \$ 2.50—Now.....\$1.95
Was \$ 3.50—Now.....\$2.45
Was \$ 4.00—Now.....\$2.95
Was \$ 5.00—Now.....\$3.75
Was \$ 6.00—Now.....\$4.45
Was \$ 8.00—Now.....\$5.95
Was \$10.00—Now.....\$7.45
Was \$12.00—Now.....\$9.75

TALKING MACHINES

Was \$ 30.00—Now.....\$24.75
Was \$ 55.00—Now.....\$44.75
Was \$ 75.00—Now.....\$62.50
Was \$100.00—Now.....\$84.75

IRON BEDS

Was \$12.00—Now.....\$ 9.75
Was \$15.00—Now.....\$11.95
Was \$20.00—Now.....\$16.75
Was \$25.00—Now.....\$19.75

DRESSERS

Was \$18.00—Now.....\$14.75
Was \$22.00—Now.....\$17.95
Was \$30.00—Now.....\$24.75
Was \$40.00—Now.....\$31.75

MATTRESSES

Was \$ 6.50—Now.....\$ 4.75
Was \$10.00—Now.....\$ 7.95
Was \$12.00—Now.....\$ 9.75
Was \$16.50—Now.....\$12.75

Goods sold during this sale held free of charge at our warehouse until wanted.

PHOENIX FURNITURE CO.
N. W. Cor. Olive and 11th Sts.

ent's Independence Day Message is Made Public. Associated Press. WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Department made public today the following Independence Day message from President Wilson to the American people, which has been through the diplomatic mission in London, and is being distributed to the American people in the form of a leaflet. The message is a declaration of the American people's devotion to the cause of the world's peace, and is a statement of the American people's confidence in the American people's ability to bring about a lasting peace for all civilized mankind.

SLAM MADE HEAL YOUR BOKEN-OUT SKIN. You attend to Pimples, Rash, skin troubles with Poslam, and promptly, they will not develop again. As you have actually seen Poslam work and know how readily it holds, stopping the itching as you will hardly believe its effectiveness in so short a time. Poslam's action appears more remarkable when the skin is persistently stubborn and also seems to bring lasting relief. Poslam is harmless always. Everywhere. For free sample to Emergency Laboratories, 307 1/2 St., New York City.—ADV.

X NATURE CED! The picture is a black and white photograph of a building, possibly a factory or warehouse, with a large sign on the front that reads "X NATURE CED!". The building has multiple windows and a prominent entrance.

Company (which has 60 Olive for 28 years) will meet. Its big stock to the new 40% per cent extra discount. save money. s at the 2 Rooms salesmen and guarantees tigiate. MS TO ALL. JULL BLAST from 100 others. be-Democrat.

40% per cent extra discount. save money.

s at the 2 Rooms salesmen and guarantees tigiate. MS TO ALL. JULL BLAST from 100 others. be-Democrat.

TALKING MACHINES. \$30.00—Now...\$24.75. \$55.00—Now...\$44.75. \$75.00—Now...\$62.50. \$100.00—Now...\$84.75.

IRON BEDS. \$12.00—Now...\$ 9.75. \$15.00—Now...\$11.95. \$20.00—Now...\$16.75. \$25.00—Now...\$19.75.

DRESSERS. \$18.00—Now...\$14.75. \$25.00—Now...\$17.50. \$30.00—Now...\$24.75. \$40.00—Now...\$31.75.

MATTRESSES. \$ 6.50—Now...\$ 4.75. \$10.00—Now...\$ 7.50. \$12.00—Now...\$ 9.75. \$16.50—Now...\$12.75.

NIX CO. d 11th Sts. of charge at our ware.

COL. ROBBINS IS GIVEN COMMAND OF NEW REGIMENT

St. Louisan Who Formerly Led 5th Infantry Attached to 62d Infantry at Spartansburg, S. C.

COL. RAUPP ALSO GETS ASSIGNMENT

Formerly Commanding Officer of Second Missouri—Missourians at Camp Wadsworth.

Col. Leroy K. Robbins of St. Louis, who was Colonel of the Fifth Missouri Regiment until it was merged with the First into the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Infantry, and who has since been assigned to the Sixty-second Infantry, was assigned yesterday at Spartansburg, S. C., to the command of the Sixty-second Infantry. This announcement was made in an Associated Press dispatch, which stated that the Sixty-second was one of three regiments newly formed at Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg.

Another of the new regiments, the Sixtieth, has been allotted to Col. William A. Raupp, veteran commander of the Second Missouri regiment, who has been assigned since his regiment was consolidated with others. The Second is from Southwest Missouri. Col. Raupp's home being in Pelce City.

Col. Robbins and Raupp have been in Spartansburg for two months past. Official announcement was made in Washington a week ago, that the Thirty-fifth Division, which contains their former commands, had finished its training with the British Army in France, and was ready for front-line duty.

Col. E. J. McMahon, who was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Missouri, now heads the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth. Col. Robbins, before the formation of the Fifth, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Missouri. The dispatch from Spartansburg also says that the old Fifth Missouri band has been assigned to the Sixty-second, Col. Robbins' new regiment. A number of Missourians are now at Camp Wadsworth.

COMMISSION COSTS A TOE

Former East St. Louisan Made Captain in Medical Reserve. A. L. Bates of 2855 Russell avenue received word yesterday that his brother, Dr. W. A. Bates of Aberdeen, S. D., formerly of East St. Louis, has been commissioned as a Captain in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Dr. Russell underwent an operation for removal of a toe that he could ill the physical specifications. Blood poisoning ensued. He has been ill for three weeks.

A suite of rooms or an apartment can be rented as easily as a hall room through Post-Dispatch Wants.

WHITE SALE

Newark Women's Pumps & Oxfords—Sea Island Duck

\$1.95 \$3.50 Value—So Stamped on Every Pair

SALE BEGINS TOMORROW MORNING. Every Thrifty Woman Will Be Interested.

THIS announcement means that for \$1.95 you may buy exactly the same NEWARK Oxfords and Pumps for Women that we have been selling so heavily all season long at \$3.50 per pair.

You will see in these Pumps and Oxfords the greatest three-and-one-half dollar's worth that any has shown this season.

Come early, avoid the rush and take your time fitting your shoes properly.

Newark Shoe Stores Co.

706 Olive St., Republic Building 213 N. 6th St., Bet. Pine and Olive 129 COLLINGSVILLE AV., NEAR MISSOURI AV., EAST ST. LOUIS. OPEN TILL 10 O'CLOCK SATURDAY NIGHT. When Ordering by Mail Include 10¢ Parcel Post Charge. 227 Stores in 17 Cities.

ST. LOUIS OFFICER WHO GETS A NEW COMMAND



Gerhard Sisters Photo. COL. LE ROY K. ROBBINS.

LETTER FROM LIEUT. WELLS

St. Louisan in Command of Advanced Engineers' Station. A letter from First Lieutenant Emory Wells, who has been in France with an American engineers' regiment for six months, has been received by S. E. Bullock of 4223A Athlone avenue. In the letter, Wells describes his duties, and also tells of participating in a scout patrol.

He says he has charge of 11 warehouses, 50x500 feet, filled with material, and is over three officers, three civilian engineers and 19 privates. He commands an advanced engineers' station, and supplies material to the front line trenches. Lieut. Wells, prior to his enlistment a year ago, was employed here by the Frisco Railroad, and was active in the affairs of the Union Avenue Christian Church. He is 32 years old and married. He asked that his letter be given to the Post-Dispatch for publication.

Cured His Hay Fever.

After suffering from Hay Fever for several years, H. J. Miller, 5015 Calhoun street, Port Wayne, Ind., found a method that completely cured him and has been granted two Government patents. He says he is so grateful for his own recovery that he has decided to supply this method to sufferers everywhere and is making a liberal advertising offer which gives a limited number of people in each locality a chance to get this remarkable discovery without sending one penny. If you suffer, take advantage of his liberal offer. Drop him a post card today.—ADV.

LONDON K. OF C. HOME STARTED

Cornerstone of First American Club—House in England Laid. By the Associated Press. LONDON, July 6.—The cornerstone of the first club house which the American Knights of Columbus will erect in England was laid today in the church yard of Westminster Cathedral. The organization will take over a building which has been used by British soldiers and sailors and will open it next week. The building begun today will be finished in the autumn.

The Americans went over the top with the Australians, behind big tanks, as though they had been doing the same thing all their lives. Then came the clash with the enemy infantry among the shell hole defenses and trenches under the gray light of the early dawn. There was no hesitation. For a week past the British experts had been dining into

Americans Fought Like Fiends in Attack on Somme, Officer Says

Troops Came Through Attack With Slight Losses on Independence Day—Men Were Brigaded With Australians.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Friday, July 5.—All the traditions of the United States Army for valor were brilliantly sustained yesterday in the successful attack made against the Germans south of the River Somme, when, for the first time, American infantrymen took their stand beside their British cousins and fought shoulder to shoulder with them against the common foe.

It was a baptism of fire for the Yankee soldiers on this front, staged on Independence day, and they came through with flying colors—fitting comrades for the famous Australian warriors whom they were assisting. The Americans fought like fiends, declared one British staff officer. They did all of that. They were magnificent, and folks at home may be proud of the part they took in this unique Fourth of July celebration in the shell-torn valley of the winding Somme. They were fighting over ground which had already been stained with the blood of thousands of brave soldiers, but no better troops ever charged across the rolling fields than the pioneers from the American army. Along with this it is possible to make the cheerful statement that their casualties were very small, according to the latest reports. Virtually the entire body of Americans came through unscathed. This was probably due to the resistance which the Germans offered to the Anglo-American onslaught.

Australians Brave Fighters. One does not need to detract from the work of the gallant Australians by telling of the prowess of the Americans. The soldiers from the Antipodes far outnumbered those from the United States, and did a corresponding amount of the sanguinary labor. It goes without saying that the big-framed men from Australia, who fear neither man nor devil, fought with the customary fierceness which has made them a terror to the enemy. Yesterday's operations were specifically planned as a Fourth of July celebration which should bring the Americans into the British battle line for the first time. American troops who were to take part in this memorable event were brigaded with their Australian allies, who took the deepest interest in the forthcoming wedding of the link of brotherhood. The plans were carefully rehearsed until every American knew his role almost as well as the hardy veterans from His Majesty's army.

Few people along the front knew of the forthcoming event, but the British staff officers were watching every move with the keenest attention. Those officers today were outspokenly delighted with what they had seen. The Americans went over the top with the Australians, behind big tanks, as though they had been doing the same thing all their lives. Then came the clash with the enemy infantry among the shell hole defenses and trenches under the gray light of the early dawn. There was no hesitation. For a week past the British experts had been dining into

the ears of the Americans the words, "Kill, kill, kill." It is the cardinal slogan of the fighting man, and while it is not pleasant to dwell upon, yet that is what war is. The Americans had learned their lessons well. The British officers spoke of this after the affair was over. No drill master ever got better returns for his talks than the one who taught these Americans this hard lesson of all. A great number of Germans paid the supreme price yesterday, and the men from the United States exacted a very heavy toll.

The Americans were naturally happy to fight over the success of the operation in which they had played a creditable part, and the Australians were no less pleased with their new-found pals. Soldiers wounded in the fighting were glad of the opportunity to meet the enemy, and the ground command of the American troops was exceedingly pleased with the work his men had done. "Our troops understood thoroughly when they went over the top that they were expected to do no less than any of their allies," said the General to the correspondent today. "Reports which I have received from the Australians indicate that our boys conducted themselves with great credit and did all that could have been wished."

They had more than done their bit and he well knew it. The Americans were exceedingly keen to participate in the attack. The General said, and several units which had expected to take a part were heart-broken when they found they would not be employed. The American casualties apparently were light. Later the correspondent visited casualty clearing stations to see some of the wounded Yankees who had gone through the battle. Blue-Eyed, Round-Faced Youth. Lying on a cot flanked by British soldiers was a Chicago lad who had been shot in the leg after a gallant fight. He was a blue-eyed, round-faced youngster, who looked strangely out of place among the older veterans. He said he was 20 years old, but he was nothing more than a likeable boy with a winning smile. The correspondent introduced himself and told the little soldier how proud everybody was of the Americans. The boy's lips trembled but his eyes brightened.

"Are you from America, too?" he cried, as he eagerly put out a hand. "Oh, I'm glad of that." He was lonely, homesick and hurt and wanted comfort from somebody who came from home. A friendly chat began and the soldier clung desperately to the correspondent's hand. Suddenly his eyes fastened on the correspondent's British uniform and a look of disappointment came to his face. "You're not a Yankee, are you?" he asked, with a quivering voice, and his eyes were moist. The correspondent assured him to the contrary. Instantly the boy brightened and, throwing his arm over the correspondent's shoulder, he exclaimed: "I'm mighty glad of that. I'm glad you are a Yankee, too."

Then he told the story of his part in the battle, and here is the way it ran: "We all were very anxious to do well and we were ready to fight to a finish. We knew there was trouble for us over there in No Man's Land. None of our boys cared for that but the day before the attack all the men of my company got together and shook hands and said good-by, for, you see, we did not know if we should meet again."

"I had worked very hard to learn to be a good soldier for I wanted to be a credit to the folks back home. I guess I must have learned some things, for my commander gave me 24 of our chaps to lead over the top as corporal, and my men fought well."

Barrage Pretty Big Thing. He paused, his face glowing with pride, and then continued: "At midnight, Wednesday, we went forward and laid out in the open, waiting for the signal to advance. Then, about daylight, came the barrage. It was a pretty big thing, the biggest we ever heard. It was just like a real Fourth of July celebration. The time came for the charge and we pushed out."

"A few of our boys were too anxious and they got so close to the barrage that they were hurt. My pal was struck by a shell beside me." Again he stopped, and this time there were tears in his eyes, and a big lump was working in his throat. There was silence for a moment and abruptly he went on: "We were advancing toward Hemel village and had to go over one slope, then down a little valley and up another hill. We got along all right but down in the valley there was a lot of barbed wire that held us up some. I know I got caught, but not for very long."

"Our men were fighting like anything and killing a lot of Boches who were in the trenches and shell-holes. A good many of the Germans were yelling 'Kamerad' and surrendering, to."

"Two of the Boches came running up to me with their hands over their head. I didn't know what to do with them, but an officer came along and sent them to the rear."

"Had to Fight Like a Man." "Then we went on and had about reached our objective when something hit me in the leg and I went down. I tried to get up but my leg would not let me and I was dizzy. While I was on my knees I saw two Boches charging at me with fixed

bayonets. I had the butt of my rifle resting on the ground my finger on the trigger and I fired when they were about 10 yards away. One of them fell over dead but the other kept on coming and was on me before I could throw in a fresh cartridge."

"Then I knew I had to fight him with the bayonet like a man. So I got to my feet somehow and, as he jabbed at me with his bayonet, I parried it with my rifle and then swung the rifle to his head as hard as I could. The blow broke his skull and he went down. That's all I remember until I woke up and found a chum beside me. He 'ad gone out 'nd brought me back."

That finished the personal story of the boy who had fought and killed and been wounded, but he had something else which was very much on his mind. After much hesitation, it finally came out.

"I wonder if my little girl at home is happy," he said anxiously, referring to his sweetheart in Chicago. "Would it be too much trouble for you to drop her just a line to let her know that I am all right? I don't know when I shall have a chance to write."

Killed Seven Germans.

Just across the way was another Chicago corporal who had been wounded three times in the fighting about Vaire and Hamel Woods. He himself had killed seven Germans in fair fighting.

His platoon drove up toward the woods from the south. The ground was bad and there was some very obstructing the way. They pushed forward, however, until they came up against a German machine gun nest camouflaged in a wheat field and spraying the advancing troops viciously with bullets.

About this time the corporal was



Is the selling of Spectacles and Eyeglasses by incompetent opticians who call themselves doctors and others. None of these men are physicians. Ask them for their license to practice medicine in Missouri.

"NOTHING IS MORE PRECIOUS THAN EYESIGHT" In St. Louis, that I have been successful in attested by more than \$5,000 of solicited references. If your eyes are diseased I will cure them, and should diseases be needed, I will prescribe and make them correct, and the total cost for treatment and glasses will not exceed the price of a pair of glasses that may do irreparable injury to your eyes. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. I am both the oculist and optician.

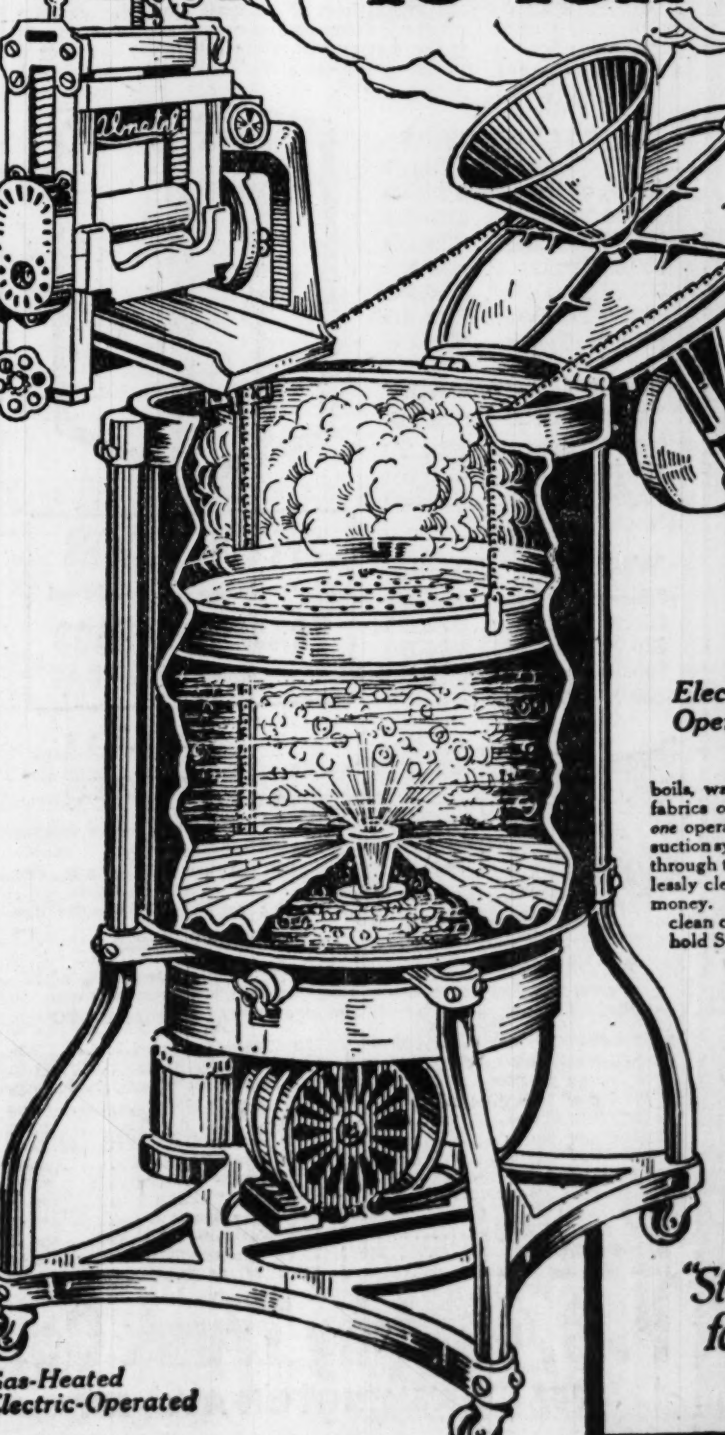
\$1.50 BI-FOCAL LENSES \$1.50 For far and near seeing—two pairs of Glasses in a pair. The usual price is from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per pair.

\$1.05 A splendid rimless Eyeglass mounting; \$1.05 a clever imitation of the Shur-On; this week at \$1.05 a pair.

G. MORITZ, M. D., The Oculist-Optician 600 N. BROADWAY (Just North of Washington Av.)

FREE My Book on the eye, exposing the eye-clinic graft, the grafting oculist and the grafting optician that makes interesting reading. Call or write for one.

We Waited Years To Tell Women This



ROMANIAN TREATY ROBBERY, SAYS SOCIALIST IN REICHSTAG

Dr. Cohn Also Declares There Can Be No Lasting Peace Till Militarism Is Overcome. By the Associated Press. AMSTERDAM, July 6.—A bitter attack on the German peace with Rumania and militarism was made in the debate in the Reichstag Thursday by Dr. Cohn, Independent Socialist, according to the Rhenische Westfaelische Zeitung of Essen.

"We reject the Rumanian treaty," he said. "Like the Ukrainian treaty, it will not produce real peace. The Rumanian Jews still lack rights. This treaty is nothing but bartering for petroleum and railways. The treaty is nothing but disguised, per-

haps undisguised, robbery." Here the President called upon Dr. Cohn to observe moderation in his remarks. After further criticism, Dr. Cohn explained: "Unless militarism is overcome we cannot obtain a lasting peace."

OFFICER IS RESTORED TO DUTY

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, July 6.—President Wilson has disapproved a sentence of dismissal imposed upon First Lieut. Henry Brunig of the Medical Reserve Corps, charged at Camp Funston with having officially reported to the Surgeon-General that attempts were being made to conceal the fact that an epidemic of trachoma was prevalent in the 89th division. The officer was ordered restored to duty.

PREScriptions ARE FILLED HERE EXACTLY AS YOUR PHYSICIAN WRITES THEM

It is easy for us to accurately follow any physician's directions, for we daily receive shipments of pharmaceuticals from all of the best makers. Free of charge we have their full virtues and are more effective. Our prices on prescriptions are very reasonable and our service prompt.

More Judge & Dolph Prices! MONDAY SPECIALS

25c Carter's Pills	16c Craddock's Blue Soap	2 cakes 15c
25c Bromo Seltzer	19c 50c Resinol Ointment	35c
\$1.00 Derwillo	83c 25c cake Resinol Soap	19c
50c bottle Nujol	35c 60c Syrup Figs, California	39c
50c Pepsodent Tooth Paste	33c 50c Page's Diapyslin	39c
25c J. D. Vanishing Cream	19c J. D. Syrup Hypophosphate Com.	89c
50c Calo Tooth Paste	33c 20c Aspirin Tablets, Doz.	12c
Salinos	19c, 39c and 79c Sim's Depilatory	75c
Mulsified Coconut Oil	35c Fluff Shampoo	19c

NO TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED ON ABOVE ITEMS.

Welch's Grape Juice Pint, 25c
Welch's Grape Juice Quart, 50c
Armour's Grape Juice Pint, 19c
Armour's Grape Juice Quart, 39c

We carry the largest and most complete stock of Trusses, Abdominal Belts and Elastic Hosiery in the city. NO CHARGE FOR EXAMINATION OR FITTING.

JUDGE & DOLPH "THE PRICE MAKERS" Broadway and Washington Seventh and Locust 515 Olive Street Clara and Delmar

The High Quality Drug Stores

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ST. LOUIS COUNTY GAS COMPANY, Webster, Wellston, Maplewood, Clayton.

MORTON ELECTRIC CO., 1117 Olive and Corner 7th and Olive.

LACLEDE GAS LIGHT CO., 11th and Olive Sts.

STEINMEYER WASHING MACHINE CO., 1104 Pine St. and 3154 S. Grand Av.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY GAS COMPANY, Webster, Wellston, Maplewood, Clayton.

"Steam's the Thing for Laundering"

Gas-Heated Electric-Operated

boils, washes and sterilizes the finest fabrics or the heaviest blankets all in one operation. Operating by vacuum-suction system it forces boiling soap-suds through the clothes, making them spotlessly clean. It saves clothes, time and money. Luke-warm water means half clean clothes. The Almetal Household Steam Laundry heats the water

right in the washer and keeps it boiling until you finish. Does an entire washing for two to three cents. A child can run it. Everyone can afford an Almetal Household Steam Laundry. A few easy payments make this wonderful household help yours. Come in and see the machine work, and get full facts.

Electric Operated

Gas Heated

Almetal Household Steam Laundry

Electric Operated

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Directors' Meeting Drafts as Head for Coming Year Man Who Has Led It in Successful Campaign.

There is plenty of work to be done. What is needed is a proper spirit of progression and willingness to work and of co-operation among our people to accomplish the results we wish to obtain. The people of the Mississippi Valley must wake up—they have been asleep for more than half century—they are living in the finest region God ever created, but they are loafing on their job. It is high time for them to realize that

his great valley, with its unlimited possibilities, will never come into its own until its great God-given system of waterways—the greatest in the world—is used for the purpose for which they were created."

No. 7½ size chip; per can.....	14c
Tomato Soup; Sliders; No. 1.....	11c
Pinto Beans; finest Colorado; equal weight to navy beans.....	10c
Macaroni, Spaghetti and Noodles; any variety.....	9c
Sausage, small packages, 4 for 15¢.....	15c
large packages, 8 for Butter Flours; all more than 5 lbs. and save wheat);.....	51c
Yellow Corn Flour; nourishing and healthful; per pound.....	5c
Wheat Flour; King-dried; per pound.....	4c
Yellow Cornmeal; golden color; per pound.....	4½c
Flaked Hominy; best made; per pound.....	6c
..... 1¼ pounds each; 3 packages for fast food;.....	25c
..... per package.....	26c
..... delicious and nutritious; 10 six; per package.....	8c
Utah State Administration License No. 52336.	

"How long did it take you to bring down these three planes?"

"One minute."

"That is quick."

"Yes, for you, but for me it was a little long."

"What minute in your career as a military aviator was the most tragic?"

"Tragic! No. Sax, most thrilling was when I brought down my six planes. It was the first time I was engaged in such strong opposition. Remember, there were two enemy

Swanson Heads Naval Committee.
By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Appointment of Senator Swanson of Virginia, ranking Democratic member of the Naval Committee, as chairman to succeed the late Senator Tillman of South Carolina was announced today by Majority Leader Martin.

P. C. Murphy Trunk Co.
707—WASHINGTON AV.—707

The last of the present call will be sent off tomorrow. They number approximately 700...

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Get the *right* tires in SERVICE VALUE TIRES.

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 For sale at every
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LATEST CASUALTY LIST

Names of American Soldiers Killed, Wounded and Missing Announced by the War Department.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Marine Corps casualty lists today contained 114 names, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 6; died of wounds, 15; wounded severely, 23; missing in action, 18; wounded (degree undetermined), 52.

These figures bring the Marine Corps casualties to the following:

Killed in action, 304
Died of wounds, 154
Died of disease and other causes, 28
Wounded, 938
Missing (including prisoners), 50Total, 1,469
(There are 14,000 Marines in France, according to the latest figures.)

Two separate lists of marine casualties were issued. The first follows:

Killed in action—Capt. Edward C. Fuller, Navy Yard, Philadelphia; Lieut. Walter D. Frazier, Bridgeport, Conn.; Private Louis Chastler, Chicago.

Died of wounds received in action—Major Edward B. Cole, Brookline, Mass.; Privates Ray E. Dornblaser, Georgetown, Ill.; John J. McGrath, Dayton, O.

Wounded in action (severely)—Corp. Warren S. Freund, Austin, Tex.; Privates Alfred Mays, Huntsville, Ark.; William R. Morgan, Emory, Tex.; Chauncey A. Norris, Altoona, Pa.; Leo J. Struff, Alton, Ill.; Benjamin Wierman, Lexington, Ky.

Wounded in action (degree undetermined)—Sergeant Charles S. Thompson, Ravenswood, Mo.; Robert H. Donaghy, Wyona, Ok.; Richard Mazurek, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Corp. Joseph A. Dargis, Chicago; William A. Pevehouse, Muskogee, Ok.; William T. Shaw, Greenfield, Mo.; Privates Howard Barras, Ben Avon, Pa.; Walter E. Capps, Oak Park, Ill.; James L. Cavanaugh, 5573 Terry avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; James E. Clark, Bent County, Colo.; Dudley McA. Covell, Minneapolis; Roscoe B. Currie, Tallahassee, Fla.; Earl W. Davis, Pueblo, Colo.; Robert G. Dickson, Waukegan, Ill.; Oliver C. Ehrstine, E. Dayton, O.; William C. Foss, Coloma, Wis.; Henry M. Fox, Chattanooga, Tenn.; William Garrick, Chicago; Franklin A. Haberland, Middleton, Wis.; North M. W. Hamill, Detroit; Raymond E. Hattery, Massillon, O.; Richard C. Hawkins, Tipton, Ia.; Joseph Heinzen, Waterford, N. Y.; George A. Hess, Flint, Mich.; Frank W. Hubbard, Medford, Ore.; Chris Jensen, Avoca, Ia.; Ralph H. Johnson, Mill Run, Pa.; Alfred F. Kirsch, Clayton, Mo.; Joe H. Krus, Bryan, Tex.; George P. Kotalik, Ashley, Pa.; William C. League, Gainesville, Ga.; George F. Ledger, Chicago; John T. Leisner, Knoxville, Tenn.; Edward J. Lindblad, Six Pring, Wash.; Harold T. Linnell, Minneapolis; Patrick H. Mag Jr., Harrisonville, Mo.; Oswald J. Martin, Gainesville, Va.; Leo A. Miller, Thief River Falls, Minn.; John H. Moore, 6313 Wellman avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Wilbur P. Moore, Louisville, Ky.; Roy K. Moener, 2821 Caroline street, St. Louis, Mo.; Raymond F. Munzer, New York City; Arthur J. Murphy, Chicago; Harry E. Nelson, Eumclaw, Wash.; Maurice F. O'Neill, St. Louis; John F. Rafferty, Cleveland; Bynum Randolph, Cook, Place, Tenn.; Charles Shelly, Chicago; Carl Vermillion, Indianapolis; Charles E. Wild, Chicago; Anselm B. Zingg, Minneapolis; Lawrence V. Stevenson, Pittsburg, Pa.

The second list follows:

Killed in action: Capt. John P. Burns, Corning, N. Y.; Harlan E. Major, Crescent, O.; Private Ralph T. Wright, Hibbetts, O.

Died of wounds received in action: Sergts. Harry W. Anderson, Chicago; George C. Stine, Power City, N. D.; Floyd C. Knight, Holton, Mich.; Privates Ora J. Douglass, Greenville, O.; Dewey A. Gruhn, Malcolm, Ia.; Paul F. Hartley, Upper Darby, Pa.; Phillip H. Hoover, Lequire, Ok.; Richard Kimball, Newton Highlands, Mass.; Joseph E. King, San Francisco; Berrell A. Lemmon, Akron, O.; Claude H. Marlette, Memphis, N. Y.; Leroy Sarvor, Benton, Ill.

Wounded in action (severely): Sergt. Dana G. Lovejoy, Little Rock, Ark.; Corp. Benjamin P. Haugh, Anderson, Ind.; William Pince, Hackensack, N. J.; Privates John W. Biggerstaff, Chicago; Frank W. Demski, Manistee, Mich.; Joseph E. Ellis, Cameron, Mo.; Louis Maherty, Hyannis, Neb.; Dewey Graydon, Waterport, N. Y.; Wm. O. Hillburg, Covert, Mich.; Roy E. Lile, Richmond Heights, Mo.; Frank H. Luzenski, Detroit; Oland M. McFarland, Highland Park, Mich.; Edward J. Mansfield, Elizabeth, N. J.; J. Prinz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles W. Spencer, 4448 Greer avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Archie Tenner, Springfield, Ill.; Fred A. Uhlenhoff, Chicago, Ill.

Missing in action: Sergt. Frank L. Gullord, Rochester, N. Y.; Corp. David D. Foster, McKeesport, Pa.; Privates Edward G. Applebee, Flint, Mich.; William J. Applebee, Flint, Mich.; Lawson McN. Babbitt, Youngstown, Ill.; Theodore E. Bangs, Bangies, Md.; Emile Blais, Duluth, Minn.; Harry Bracken, Wilkesburg, Pa.; William K. Bray, Batavia, N. Y.; Sidney T. Carter, Vienna, Va.; Ernest J. Ferranti, West Bridgeport, Mass.; David J. Hillery, Buffalo, N. Y.; Ralph Lindley, Paoli, Ind.; William T. Nolan Jr., 3876 Laclede avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph T. Ousta, Edgefield, S. C.; Card Richardson, Goreville, Ill.; Herbert D. Seger, Ligonier, Pa.; Merwyn C. Shaw, Baltimore, Md.

Killed in action in list of 43 Army Casualties.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Army casualty list today contained 43 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 15; died of wounds, 2; died of airplane accident, 1; died of disease, 5; died of accident and other

causes, 1; wounded severely, 17; missing in action, 2.

These figures bring the total army casualties to the following:

Killed in action, 1,260
Died of wounds, 517
Died of disease, 1,311
Died of accidents and other causes, 483
Lost at sea, 524
Wounded (all degrees), 5,160
Missing in action (including prisoners), 442Total, 9,464
The army list includes:

Killed in action—Lieut. Thomas W. Desmond, Randolph, Mass.; Thomas Goodfellow, Peoria, Ill.; Sergt. Joseph A. Hauptman, Bloomington, Ill.; Corps. Homan Lemanski, Milwaukee, Wis.; Eugene F. Murphy, Mass.; Tod F. Oldenburg, Sayre, Pa.; Ernest P. Oldenburg, Wixom, Mich.; Privates Guy Bell, Hillsdale, Mich.; Lee Caudie, McCrovy, Ark.; George E. Doran, Milwaukee, Wis.; Joseph Downey, Chicopee, Mass.; Tod F. Oldenburg, Sayre, Pa.; Francis M. Lister, Aurora, Ill.; John Naujokitis, Homestead, Pa.; Peter Rahubik, Gilman, Wis.; Arthur F. Voss, Horicon, Wis.

Died of wounds—Lieut. Stephen P. McGrovy, Falls Church, Va.; Private Chester O'Neil, Cleveland, O.

Died of disease—Sergt. Ernest W. Pearson, Wausau, Wis.; Corp. Clyde Phillips, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Privates William Allen, Brooklyn; Joseph H. Kellenbach, Williamsport, Pa.; William B. Lister, Aurora, Ill.

Died of airplane accident—Private Ernest Adams, Evanston, Ill.

Died from accident and other causes—Private Johnny G. Myrick, Portsmouth, Va.

Previously reported died of wounds, now reported died of disease: Privates—Howard Vancampen, Haven, Kan.; Richard Hartigan, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THREE MORE \$1-A-YEAR MEN

St. Louisans to Be Investigators for Food Administration.

St. Louis has contributed three more \$1-a-year men to the Government.

Leslie Lieber, vice president of the Haas-Lieber Grocery Co.; Louis Rosen, president of the Rosenfeld Brokerage Co., and E. R. Meyer, secretary and treasurer of the Krenning-Schlapp Map Co., have been appointed special investigators of the United States Food Administration, enforcement division.

Their work will be the inspection of monthly reports of wholesale grocers and packers in centers of population in the country.

St. Louisan B. Y. P. U. Official.

By the Associated Press.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 6.—At the convention of the International Baptist Young People's Union today, J. S. Newell of St. Louis was elected a vice president.

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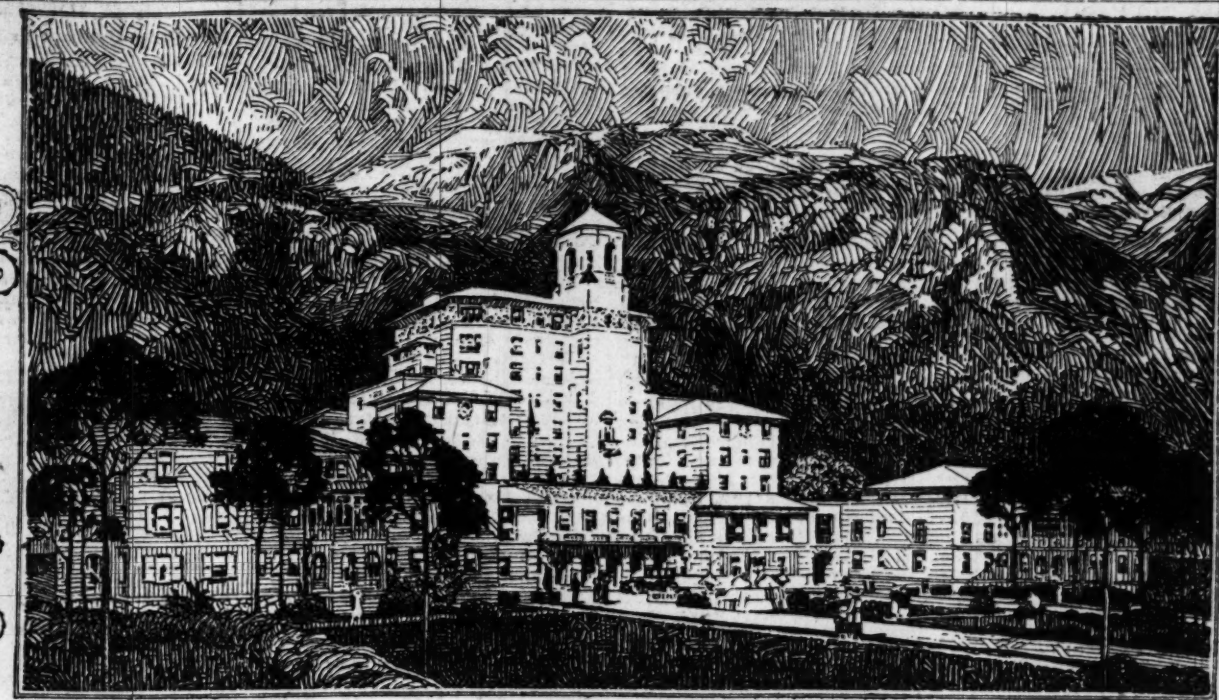
By the Associated Press.

SUMMER RESORTS

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Colorado's Sunny Welcome Knows No Seasons

THE BROADMOOR, society's latest rendezvous at Colorado Springs, surrounded by its own mountain park of 2,000 acres, is the most accessible as it is incomparably the most beautiful of this continent's recreation hostels.

Here at THE BROADMOOR each recreation is de luxe. Guests who golf pronounce the course beyond compare. There are riding stables, a

swimming pool, sun-basking parlors, dining al fresco, mountain hiking, a little theatre.

Both the amply-leisured and the recreationist will find at THE BROADMOOR those niceties of appointment and service which hitherto have never elsewhere been combined with Nature's richest treasures of the wide outdoors.

The BROADMOOR

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NATURALLY IT IS FIREPROOF

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With its new, absolutely fireproof addition. Entire block on ocean front. The final expression in hotel appointment, service and comfort. Always open. Illustrated literature.

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BATH COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

This famous resort with the most delightful bath in America is now open for guests. Write for rates and information.

Mrs. John L. Eubank, Warm Springs, Va.

CANARIES DOES YOUR CANARY SING?

If not, don't fail to try Haller's Dutch Song Restorer. It never fails to restore voice. Price, 15c by mail. 25c.

HALLER'S BIRD STORE

523 Franklin Av., St. Louis, Mo.

For Your Afternoon, a Special Luncheon at Cool, Delightful

BEVO MILL Every Day From 2 P. M. to 6 P. M. 60c.

No. 1 Chicken Salad Bread and Putter Ice Cream or Cantaloupe Coffee or Iced Tea

No. 2 Grant's Farm Cottage Cheese with Chives Bread and Butter Tomato Stuffed with Chicken Salad Coffee, Iced Tea or Bevo

No. 3 Iced Cantaloupe Assorted Cold Meats Potato Salad Bread and Butter Coffee, Iced Tea or Bevo

No. 4 Pickled Herring Boiled Potato Cottage Cheese Bread and Butter BEVO

Nice fresh air—away from business. The place for a fine afternoon for the ladies and children. Come out in your car. Ladies invited to hold their parties here afternoons. Rotisserie Chicken Dinner, served all day, 1.50. The only Rotisserie Chicken in St. Louis.

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EXCURSIONS

PREFERABLE FAMILY EXCURSIONS ON THE WONDERFUL NEW SIDEWHEEL

EXCURSION STEAMER "SAINT PAUL"

EVERY SUNDAY AND MONDAY AT 9:30 A. M.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY SELECT FAMILY CRUISES

Up the Mighty Mississippi to Alton and the Upper Mississippi River. Beautiful 125-Mile Cruising on a Real Excursion Boat. Five large decks—capacity 2000 passengers. For your comfort and convenience—500 large rockers—400 lunch tables—400 comfortable seats and chairs. Plenty of room for everybody—no crowding. A la carte luncheon served. Delicious homemade coffee. Leaves 9:30 a. m. returns 7:30 p. m. Adults, \$1.00; children, 50c.

FAMILY EXCURSION Every Day 9:30 A. M.

SAT. AFT. OUTING Every Sat. 2:30 to 7:30

MOONLIGHT TRIP Every Night 8:30 P. M.

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This famous resort with the most delightful bath in America is now open for guests. Write for rates and information.

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MRS. KIMMEL TO SING THURSDAY FOR MILK FUND

She Will Appear Afternoon and Evening at Highlands Theater Between Acts of Vaudeville Bill.

MUSIC OF SONG WRITTEN FOR HER

Entire Receipts of Two Performances Will Go to Help Poor Babies—Picnic Plans Well Under Way.

The principal number which Mrs. Karl Kimmel will sing when she appears at the Forest Park Highlands Theater next Thursday afternoon and evening for the benefit of the Post-Dispatch Pure Milk and Free Ice Fund will be the words of Nesbitt's "Your Flag and My Flag," to music written for and dedicated to her. The author of the music, which is pronounced by critics to be of unusual merit, is Miss Olivia

CONTRIBUTIONS

Previously acknowledged... \$854.69
Von Versen avenue children... 14.10
Show, 4928 St. Louis avenue... 4.25
Lemonade stand, 1410 Arlington avenue... 1.05
Sunday school class... 6.25
Show, 2336 Dodder street... 2.15
J. P. Healy... 2.00
"C. Y."... 2.00
Total... \$886.49

Brueggeman of 325 North Euclid avenue, who has negotiations well under way for its publication.

Mrs. Kimmel's two other chief numbers will be Burleigh's "The Young Warrior" and "Break of Day," by Sanderson, and by request she will sing the "Marseillaise" at one appearance. For the other appearance she will select a song from among requests already made, and which may be made by Thursday morning.

The accompanist, both afternoon and evening, will be Miss Edith Gibbins of 5515 Cabanne avenue, a teacher of the piano and singing, who, in a comparatively short residence in St. Louis, has gained much recognition in local musical circles.

Mrs. Kimmel will sing between acts of the regular vaudeville bill at the Highlands Theater. The usual admission will be charged, and the entire receipts of both the afternoon and evening performance, by agreement with Col. A. D. Steuber, president of the Forest Park Highlands Co., will go to the Milk and Ice Fund.

Another Milk and Ice Fund affair at the Highlands which promises to be a success will be the card party to be given at the Cottage the afternoon of Wednesday, July 17, under

SOLOIST AT MILK FUND BENEFIT; ACCOMPANIST



Mrs. Karl Kimmel (above) and Miss Edith Gibbins.

the management of Mrs. T. D. Gerstley and Mrs. D. Casey of Granville place, Mrs. Ben Rosenthaler of 2865 South Jefferson avenue, Mrs. Emma E. Seelig of 3217 South Grand avenue, Mrs. Joe Siegel and Mrs. Horn of the Majestic Hotel and Mrs. M. Steiner.

HIGHLANDS PICNIC TO BE BIG EVENT

Arrangements are progressing rapidly for the great all-day family picnic and frolic to be held at Forest Park Highlands Saturday, July 20, under the auspices of the West End Business Men's Association, and the affair promises to be one of the largest of the season for the benefit of the Pure Milk and Free Ice Fund.

Offers of co-operation are coming from many directions, and several important organizations have promised participation. The St. Louis Women's Committee of the United States Food Administration, of which Mrs. George Gehlhorn is chairman, will be prominently represented. It will install a large canning exhibit to show the work that the patriotic women of the city have been doing in the line of food conservation, and in connection with the exhibit public demonstrations of canning will be given.

The Morning Choral Club, it is virtually assured, will participate in the picnic. The matter will be presented to the Executive Committee of the club by Mrs. Joseph W. Folk, president, at a meeting Tuesday, and Mrs. Folk said she believed the committee would authorize the club's assistance in such an affair to help the babies.

Miss Alice Martin, well-known teacher of dancing, with a studio at 4575 Olive street, has offered to assist in the entertainment features of the picnic in any way that may be desired, and, with some of her pupils, probably will put on a headline dancing number at the afternoon vaudeville performance. Several civic organizations, including the Chamber of Commerce, have promised co-operation by appointing members to a reception committee for the picnic. Dr. B. W. Clarke of the Metropolitan Building, Grand avenue and Olive street, who is in active charge of the picnic arrangements for the West End Business Men's Association, has been assured by Mayor Kiel that he will serve on the reception committee as representative of the city, and the Mayor also said that by his presence and otherwise he would do everything possible to promote the success of the affair and its festivities. Other members of the committee so far named are:

Chamber of Commerce—Jackson Johnson, president, and Paul V. Bunn, general manager.

North St. Louis Business Men's Association—Edward L. Kuhs, president; Arthur W. Keller, J. H. Sommerich and A. S. Werremeyer.

Tenth Ward Improvement Association—Arthur Stoehr, president; H. C. Koenig, Bernard Dubler and Christian Brinkop.

Other civic organizations are being invited to participate. Invitations to attend the picnic and make addresses have been extended to all of the candidates for United States Senator. Two have replied that they will accept if at all possible to do so.

Children's Chorus Earns \$14.10 for Milk and Ice Fund.

A novel and successful affair for the Post-Dispatch Pure Milk and Free Ice Fund was given by the children in the neighborhood of Von Versen avenue and King's highway under the direction of Mrs. N. Paulding Heinz of 5044 Von Versen avenue, on Wednesday, 4th of July eve. 15

children formed a chorus, in costume carrying banners and flags and chaperoned by Mrs. Heinz they marched west from King's highway and Von Versen avenues, stopping at various places to sing patriotic songs and asking donations for the babies.

At Union avenue there was an amusing incident, a man asked for a song, and the children began Star Spangled Banner, when a little girl turned to Mrs. Heinz and said: "He ought to take off his hat." Mrs. Heinz said, "You go tell him so," the little girl did, the man smiled good-naturedly, removed his hat and joined in the chorus, and gave a donation.

The total amount received was \$14.10. All but one of the children live on Von Versen avenue. The Von Versen children with their street addresses are: Myra Rederer, 5033; Carol Sylvia Hass, 5037; Mary Campbell Sanford, 5017; Mary O'Donohue, 5021; Ruth Spielhoch, 5041; Dorothy Spielhoch, 5041; Margaret Ray Herman, 5046; Isadore Millstone, 5014; Maurice Morsay, 5042; Marcy Herman, 5048; Maurice Hartmann, 5054; Arthur Hartmann, 5054; Hans Randall, 5190A; Emanuel Sonnenrich, 5170. The other participant was John Kelly, 720 Clarendon avenue.

A show consisting of recitations, dancing and singing acts, etc., was given at 4928 St. Louis avenue, July 1, earning \$4.25 for the babies' fund. The affair was managed and the program arranged by Helen Larkin, at whose home the show was given. The others who took part were: Melba Radle, Norma and Donie Layton, Rose and Ruth Miller, Anna Layton, Alice and Dorothy Craig, Josephine Cullin, Elsie and August Hilbrandt, Eileen Krieger, Irma Jennings, Alice and Joseph Byrne and Julie Miller.

A penny show at 2336 Dodder street earned \$2.15 for the fund. The workers were: Ethel, Harold and Ralph Kuhlman, of 2336 Dodder street; Forest Creager, 2386A Dodder; Erna Fick, 2310 Dodder; Lester Rodawall, 2342 Dodder; Elsie Pleitner, 2240 Dodder; Deloras Meyer, 2284 Dodder; and Edith and Hilda Schmeizer, 4723 Labadie avenue.

Sophie Rovin, 11, of 1410 Arlington avenue, gained \$1.05 to help the babies by conducting a lemonade stand in front of her home on July 2 and 3.

Seven little girls, all members of Miss Beale's class at the Pilgrim Congregational Sunday School, sent in \$6.25 as their contribution toward supplying the tenement children with pure milk and ice during the summer. They were: Eleanor Broadway, 6143 Westminster avenue; Dorothy Engel, 5108 Raymond avenue; Ann Huffman, 5193 Raymond; Alice Fifield, 5184 Von Versen; Charlotte Fowler, 5130 Maple; Ruth Lane, 4427 Morgan and Melba Seagrave, 5200 Theodosia.

A 15-act vaudeville show will be

Catarrh Lays Low Waiting Its Chance

Responsible for Much of the Bronchial, Asthmatic, Wheezy Coughs, Short Breath, Summer Colds, Hot, Feverish Sensation in Eyes, Nose and Throat.

Cure It Now. Send for FREE Treatment

Nearly everyone realizes they have catarrh, but few realize how badly they have it. No matter how slight the appearance, it is there. Even though you have nose runs but occasionally, cure it. Don't let it get the best of you. Catarrh lays low, waiting its chance. Kept in check by a vigorous constitution you cough but little; you don't spit as badly as you will later on; you perhaps don't sneeze in the morning; maybe your breath is not now so rank as to be a public nuisance; it may be that your stomach still withstands the shock. Now is the time to cure it easily.

Look at this picture—follow the arrow way back where grip sets in its deadly work is a cavity—full of catarrh pus.

Below the spongy looking mass on either side are more cavities full of catarrh pus. Billions of germs are hatching all the time. A lot of this pus gets into your blood. It affects the kidneys, clogs the air passages, fouls the stomach, makes the whole system with a reeking poison. And yet you may be in such health that you ward it off.

There comes a day when your system is tired and worn. Then is the chance that catarrh has been waiting for. That is why a myriad of people get pneumonia, chronic bronchitis, kidney trouble, gastric trouble and other conditions that have made countless invalids.

You are urged to write to C. E. Gauss of Marshall, Mich., for a free trial of his wonderful new home cure for catarrh. Having cured completely hundreds of his

friends, neighbors and others, he now offers to send free to all a trial treatment direct to your home. It is enough of a treatment to convince you of its positive relief. You realize the relief. You are conscious of it. Your eyes clear up, your red nose bleaches out; you stop sneezing, spitting and choking; you look younger and feel it. This home treatment is one of the most important discoveries ever made. For it is a fact that nine people in ten have Catarrh, but do not realize how quickly it may make you look old, feeble, wrinkled and utterly worn out. Catarrh should be treated when the first symptoms of sneezing, coughing and stuffy feeling in the head make their appearance.

Fill out the coupon today and mail it to C. E. Gauss, 5158 Main St., Marshall, Mich., and a free trial of this celebrated home self-treatment will be sent at once, fully prepaid at no cost or obligation to you now or at any time. Do this today.

FREE
This coupon is good for a package of GAUSS' COMBINED CATARRH TREATMENT, sent free by mail. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to C. E. GAUSS, 5158 Main St., Marshall, Mich.
Name
R. F. D.
City State ADV.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT COPIES BROKE WATCHES

Don't buy a Diamond until you see our magnificent display of sparkling, radiant gems, and get our prices and easy credit terms. Any Diamond purchased from us can be exchanged at any time for a larger one, at full price paid; balance payable monthly.

Men's Favorite
485—Men's Diamond Ring. 14K solid gold mounting. 14K solid gold. \$100. \$2.50 a Week.

Loftis Seven-Diamond Cluster Rings
Diamonds are mounted so as to look like one large single stone. Has the appearance of a solid stone. Three or four times as much.

splendid values at \$50, \$75, \$100 and \$125. Credit Terms, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per week.

Diamond Stud
18K—Cuff Links. Fine solid gold, embossed scroll design. 2 fine Diamonds in bright cut star setting, rose gold finish. \$20. \$2 a Month.

Loftis Perfection Diamond Ring
Beautiful 14 karat solid gold mounting. Range in price from \$25 up to \$100. \$2.50 a Week.

Military Wrist Watches, \$10 Up
Army and Navy Rings and Special Locket Top Rings, \$8 up. Special prices on Silver Pins, one and two stars, solid gold. Easy credit terms.

given July 19, at 7:30 p. m. at 4831 Maffitt for the fund by Marion Coleman, Lucille King and Dorothy Sullivan. There has been a good advance sale of tickets.

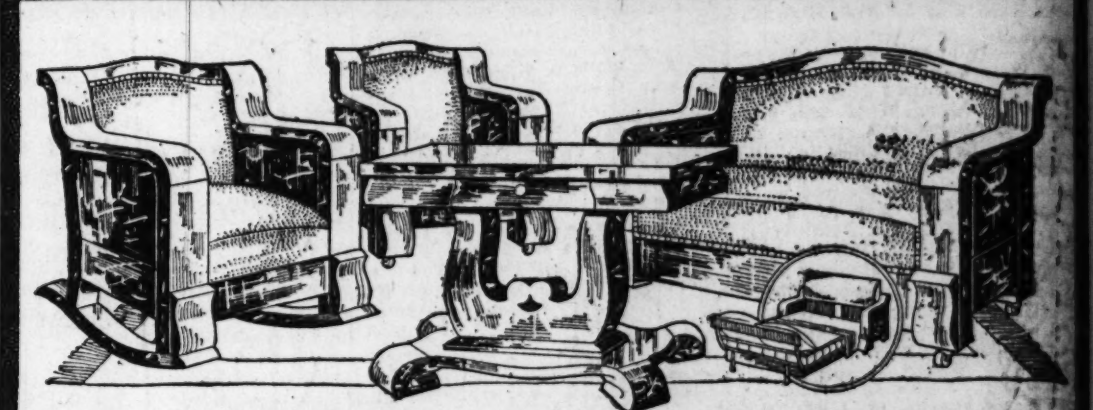
Man Killed by Train at Sedalia.
Sedalia, Mo., July 6.—A man about 35 years old was found dead in the railroad yards here today, with an arm and leg severed by a train. He was well dressed, carried a gold watch with the name John engraved on it and a receipt for a postoffice money order bearing the name John Miller.

BULLETINS ON CANNING METHODS

They Will Be Distributed From New Community Canning Store. Bulletins describing the best and most improved methods of canning and preserving for home use will be distributed, and opportunity given to housewives of the city to purchase a varied and complete supply of canned goods for next winter's table, at the community canning store, which the distribution section of the St. Louis Food Administration will open Thursday morning at 617 Locust street. The new undertaking of the food administration has been made possible through the co-operation of the Famous & Barr Co., which, besides donating the use of the room, has also supplied the furniture and equipment that will be used in it. The store will be the charge of Miss Helen Toner.

One Fatal Case of Heat Stroke.
One fatal case of heat stroke was included in the total of 181 deaths in St. Louis in the seven days ending yesterday. The number of births recorded in the same period was 290. There were two deaths from whooping cough, two of diphtheria, and one of typhoid fever. Two suicides and two homicides were reported.

YOUR OWN EYES WILL TELL YOU THAT THIS IS A RARE MONEY-SAVING OPPORTUNITY—SEE THESE FURNITURE BARGAINS



This Luxurious, Massive 3-Piece \$115 Davenette Suite \$86.75
This magnificent set will greatly enrich the beauty and luxuriousness of your home. Just as illustrated—has wide curving arms—note the graceful design throughout—choice of genuine mahogany or genuine quartered oak, golden or fumed finish—richly upholstered. Be sure to see it—priced \$86.75.
\$8.00 Cash—\$1.00 Weekly



This Charming William and Mary Period \$120 Bedroom Set \$83.75
Here is the true William and Mary Bedroom Set designed by a master artist. Each piece is well proportioned and richly finished. Every ornament is in its proper place. Set consists of Bed, Dresser and Chiffonette. Dressing Table priced extra—sale price, \$83.75.
\$8.00 Cash—\$1.00 Weekly



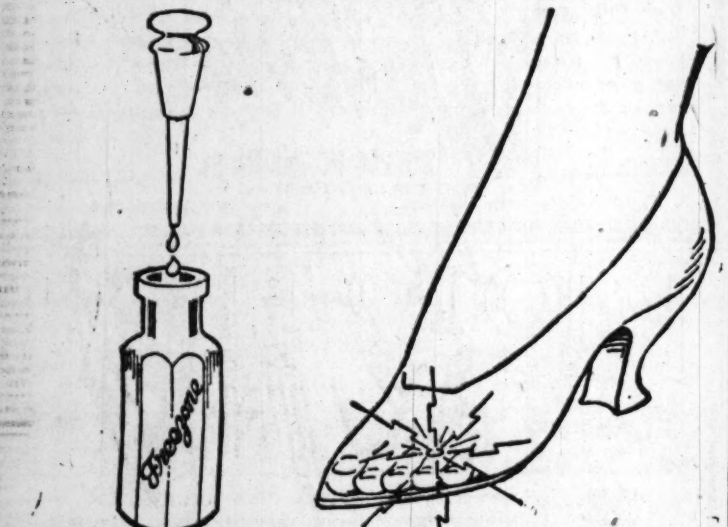
This Solid Oak Seven-Piece \$40 Dining Set \$29.75
A sensational offer—solid oak Dining Table, extends to 6 ft., and 6 sturdy solid oak Chairs with Morocco leather seats—fumed or golden oak finish—\$40 value—all for \$29.75.
50c Weekly

THIS \$150 ALL-BLUE Porcelain Combination RANGE \$98
Conks and bakes with either coal or gas.

THE RELIABLE COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
S. E. Cor. 8th & FRANKLIN AVE.

Lift Off Corns!

"Freezone" is Magic! Lift any Corn or Callus right off with fingers—No pain!



Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. It doesn't hurt one bit. Yes, magic! Why wait? Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of Freezone for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without soreness or irritation. Freezone is the much talked of other discovery of a Cincinnati genius.—ADV.

A Bargain for Stout Men

Keep cool! Here's a wonderful bargain in Summer Suits! Investigate Monday!!

\$15 Genuine English Mohair Suits at \$9.75
The most remarkable value in St. Louis! Just think of it! Fine quality Mohair Suits in the rich luster finish—Pristine—cravats as well as other good brands—suits for about men only up to 46 chest—Monday at...

MEN'S PANTS \$3 PANTS \$6 PANTS
Hundreds of good quality cassimeres in the wanted dark patterns—suits up to 46 waist—Monday at \$1.85 \$3.00

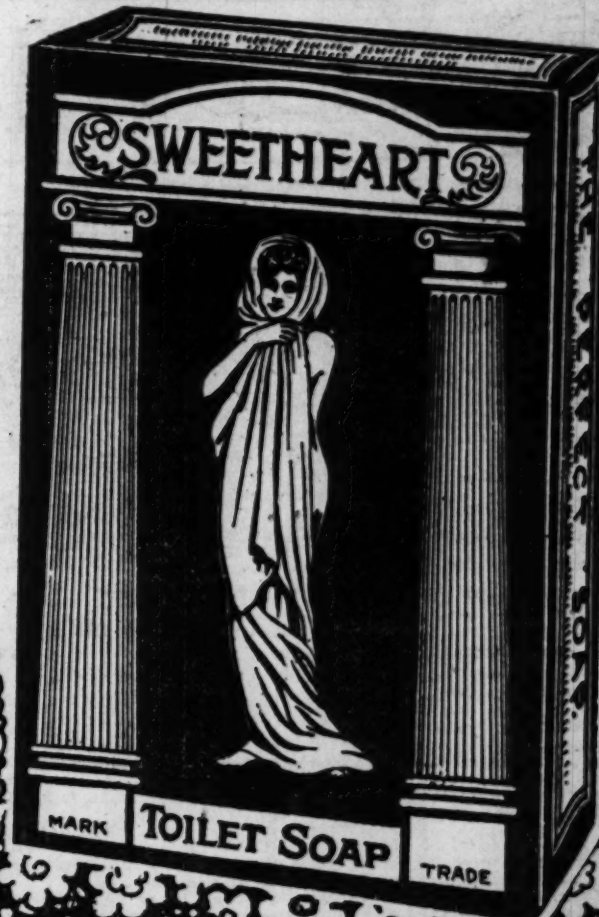
Boys' Fast-Color Wash Knickers 59c
Just received a large shipment of these splendid Wash Pants—real 21 quality—in light, medium and dark shades—suits 4 to 15—Monday at...

Boys' Genuine Palm Beach Knickers \$1.38
And other fine quality wash materials, in choice of light, medium or dark shades—suits 8 to 17, and worth every cent of \$2.50—priced Monday at...

WEIL
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND WASHINGTON AV.

An Unusual Offer

An Unusual Soap



TODAY is Sweetheart Day. It is your opportunity to become acquainted with Sweetheart Soap—the toilet soap that meets the double demand for a quality soap at a price that means utmost economy. Sweetheart Soap outsells other good toilet soaps because it excels in quality and value.

SWEETHEART

Queen of Toilet Soaps

Not until you actually use Sweetheart Soap, can you appreciate its goodness. This delicately fragrant cake of generous size and handy shape is all pure soap. Note how firmly the cake is molded—it is milled by a special process, making it as fine and smooth as the most expensive French soaps. Only the purest and highest grade ingredients could be used in a soap that lathers as freely and lasts as long as does a cake of Sweetheart.

In more than a million homes Sweetheart is the preferred toilet soap. That's the strongest

reason in the world why you should at least try Sweetheart Soap. Let us convince you that money cannot buy better soap.

Below is the unusual offer on this unusual soap. Prove to your own satisfaction how good Sweetheart Soap really is. Clip the coupon—take it to your grocer. Pay him only 2c and receive a full size cake of Sweetheart Soap. The regular price is 7c—we pay the dealer the difference. Your grocer will be pleased to have you call at his store and redeem your coupon.

This coupon is good wherever this paper circulates. Don't fail to avail yourself of this offer.

Manhattan Soap Company
NEW YORK

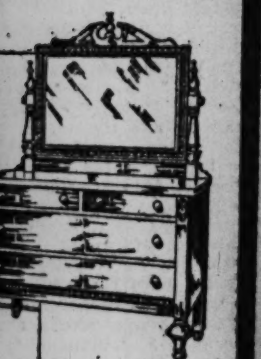


SWEETHEART COUPON		SWEETHEART COUPON	
<p>Present this Coupon with 2c to your grocer within 10 days and receive a full-size cake of SWEETHEART Toilet Soap.</p> <p>My signature below certifies that I have received a cake of Sweetheart Soap for this coupon and 2c.</p>			
<p>Name</p> <p>Address</p>		<p>This offer is limited to one coupon to a family.</p> <p>To the Dealer: Tear off the top end of the carton (the part with the "S" in the diamond). This coupon (with box top attached) is redeemable at 2c, providing all of above conditions have been fully complied with. Any violation of the above conditions renders this coupon VOID. Jobbers are not permitted to redeem this coupon. Send coupons direct to us for redemption. Manhattan Soap Co., 424 W. 38th St., New York.</p> <p>or</p> <p>St. Louis Sales Office, 423 So. 7th St.</p>	
<p>MANHATTAN SOAP COMPANY NEW YORK CITY</p>			

YES

SA RARE
SEE THESE
AINS

Piece
86⁷⁵
00 Cash—
\$1.00 Weekly



y Period
33⁷⁵
00 Cash—
\$1.00 Weekly



ALL-BLUE
Combination
\$98

E
AVE.

THE CARE OF TIRES.

The local manager for the Michelin Tire Co. says that the first thing a driver does when one of his tires

blows out is to look for some small sharp object that he is certain caused the trouble. The next move very often is to form an ironclad opinion that the tire manufacturer is wholly to

blame for the accident.

As a matter of fact, it is more than likely that the fault lies with the driver, for there are two results of carelessness that no tire can possibly withstand. These are insufficient inflation and constant overloading.

When surveying a blow-out, some drivers claim that they have been particular to test their tires so as to be sure that the air pressure was absolutely correct. Others claim that their cars were never overloaded. Many drivers forget that present trouble may date back to a period of carelessness when the car was compelled to carry an overweight of from one to two hundred pounds, and that the tire had been insufficiently inflated most of the time. The fact that there is no overload or under inflation at the moment of the blow-out proves nothing. In the greater number of cases it is only after a long period of strain and over-work that signs of tire abuse begin to appear.

Auto Notes and Gossip.

President I. B. McNiece of the Cadillac Automobile Co. has appointed Charles H. Dolfuss Jr. as a member of the Cadillac sales force.

James Smith, who for seven years has been superintendent of the Federal Truck Co., has been made inspector of airplanes and truck motors in the United States Signal Service at Detroit. He is succeeded by Fred L. Dow, superintendent of the Federal Truck Co.

The Maxwell Motor Sales Corp., Detroit, Mich., announces the appointment of L. O. Taft as supervisor of the St. Louis zone on Maxwell passenger cars, Maxwell trucks and Chevrolet passenger cars. Taft for the past four years has been located in St. Louis as district supervisor for the Maxwell Motor Sales Corp.

F. W. A. Vesper, president of the Vesper-Buick Auto Co., will leave St. Louis Sunday night in company with a delegation of Buicks from all parts of the country to attend the annual meeting at the Buick headquarters, Flint, Mich., of Branch Managers, throughout the United States to take place July 8 and 9.

At this meeting the business principles of the company will be considered and the delegates will elect for the coming year for the benefit of the distributors and dealers of the Buick company throughout the United States.

E. J. Brandt has been appointed manager of the Used Car Department of the Vespel Automobile Co.

The Martin Motor Truck Co. announced the following Denby truck deliveries for last week: 5-ton with dump body to Ajax Coal Co., St. Louis; 2-ton to the Columbia Moving and Storage Co., St. Louis; 2-ton to the Energy Coal and Supply Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.; 1-ton to J. M. Rutherford, Houston, Mo.

The Auto Truck Steel Body Co. of Chicago, Ill., has arranged to keep a full line of their steel dump bodies and hoists in stock in St. Louis at 3414 Pine st., in order to give immediate delivery to their St. Louis customers. A full stock of hoist parts will also be on hand.

The Laser Motor Co., the Harry Newman dealer in Little Rock, has ordered a carload of highway trailer for direct shipment from the factory.

BRISCOE NEW HOME
READY JULY 15TH
Invitations were mailed yesterday to nearly 100 Liberty and Briscoe dealers in this territory by Frank Bishop to attend the grand opening of the new home of the Briscoe Motor Sales Co., July 15 to 20.

The new building, which is at 23-25-27-29 Locust street, is now completed and the work of moving will be started next week.

Mr. Bishop has arranged with both the Briscoe and the Liberty factories for several special cars for the opening week.

Due to the scarcity of materials and rapidly increasing production costs, the price of the Briscoe car was advanced on June 20 from \$225 to \$235.

Despite manufacturing increases that would have been ruinous to many factories the Briscoe Motor Corporation maintained its old price for a year and a quarter, preceding March 1, 1918.

With dealers clamoring for more and more cars and with curtailment of material shipments starting them in the face, the decision was made to advance the price, knowing that dealers would realize the situation.

Everyone is familiar with the labor scarcity at the present time, but only manufacturers who worry through these strenuous times appreciate the difficulties of continuous production. Shipments that once came by freight now must come by express. Needed materials often are not available except when trusted men are sent to the sources of supply to personally conduct supplies into factories. Despite numerous obstacles everything is being done that can be done to keep the list price of the Briscoe on a basis of equality with the cost of production.

TWENTY THOUSAND MILES WITHOUT REPAIRS
Peerless officials say that the hundreds of letters received from owners are a constant source of satisfaction to them. These letters testify to the superior construction of Peerless cars from the owners' point of view.

"Being thoroughly pleased with the Peerless car purchased in July, 1916, I feel obligated to recite a few facts concerning my experience with this car," writes one Peerless car owner. "The first surprise was the mileage the tire equipment gave me. It is impossible to state definitely the number of miles secured from the rear tires. I am, however, still driving the front tires, which have covered over 20,000 miles.

"The entire machine is in as good condition today, after having traveled 20,000 miles, as when originally purchased and giving excellent satisfaction. I have spent practically no money for repairs.

"I had thought of buying a new car this year, but I believe I will be content with a new storage battery, as that is the only portion of the car which seems to need replacement at this time. It is hard to understand how bearings can be so well designed and remain in perfect condition so long a time with so much wear. It has not been necessary to even adjust any of the bearings and at the present time there is no apparent wear requiring adjustment."

TO BE SOLD FOR RED CROSS
"To be sold and the entire proceeds donated to the American Red Cross." That is the sign on a big seven-passenger Stevens-Duryea touring car being shown by the Lewis Automobile Co.

The car was the property of Mrs. E. W. Roberts and was donated by her. It was thoroughly repaired, the work being done gratis by the Weber Motor Car Co., and Lewis agreed to sell it without charge.

The car itself is a 1915 model, with electric lights and starter. Mechanically it is said to be in excellent shape. The price asked is \$1500.

SHOWING KING "8" LINE
The Nash Sales House of which J. D. Barth is manager, is now showing the newest models of the King Eight car. Barth took the distribution of the King car last week and since the announcement was made he has had a large number of inquiries from dealers all over St. Louis territory who want to handle the King line.

There have also been a large number of visitors at the salesrooms, 2650 Locust street, to look at the models which are distinct improvements on any cars heretofore put out by the King factory.

WHAT KIND OF TIRES HAVE YOU BEEN USING?

HOW MUCH HAVE YOU BEEN PAYING FOR THEM? HOW ABOUT THE MILEAGE? HAVE YOU BEEN SATISFIED?

MAYBE YOU ARE. MAYBE NOT. Don't take any chances, but buy a tire that will give you mileage, service and satisfaction at a very low cost.

STRONG TIRES ARE KNOWN FOR dependability and service. Strong Tires are sold for a very low price.

STRONG TIRES ARE GUARANTEED

3500 MILES
STANDARD GUARANTEE
WITH STRONG DOUBLE TREAD TIRES you will be SATISFIED

Strong Double Tread Tires are reconstructed by our wonderful system.

Strong Double Tread Tires are backed by an iron clad guarantee. The name adjustments guarantee that the largest tire companies offer you, and we sell Strong Tires for one-fifth the cost of other tires, with the same guarantee. Do you want to pay the difference for the name or just pay for the tire?

Send \$2.00 deposit for each tire backed by an iron-clad guarantee, shipped subject to your examination. State whether S. S. or C. L. photo or N. S. is desired—all same price.

By sending entire amount of order, you can save 5 per cent—our special cash-with-order discount.

STRONG TIRE & RUBBER CO.
3019 Michigan Av. Chicago, Ill.

PRICE LIST OF STRONG DOUBLE-TREAD TIRES

30x3 1/2	\$5.00	32x4	\$7.50	34x4	\$8.50	36x4 1/2	\$10.50
30x3 3/4	\$6.00	32x4 1/2	\$7.75	34x4 1/2	\$8.75	36x4 3/4	\$11.00
32x3 1/2	\$4.50	32x4 1/4	\$8.00	34x4 1/4	\$9.75	36x4 1/2	\$11.25
34x3 1/2	\$7.50	34x4	\$8.25	36x4 1/2	\$10.00	38x4 1/2	\$11.75

Send \$2.00 deposit for each tire backed by an iron-clad guarantee, shipped subject to your examination. State whether S. S. or C. L. photo or N. S. is desired—all same price.

By sending entire amount of order, you can save 5 per cent—our special cash-with-order discount.

STRONG TIRE & RUBBER CO.
3019 Michigan Av. Chicago, Ill.

TURN SOUTH
On 21st To Walnut
for
"Exide"
AUTO BATTERY SERVICE
Free Testing—All Makes

Direct factory branch of EXIDE BATTERY DEPOSITS, INC., the oldest and latest manufacturer of storage batteries in the country.

We have modern facilities for overhauling, repairing and charging all makes of starting batteries. Use our Free Battery Testing Service—it promotes longer life and better service from your battery.

21st and Walnut Sts. Olive 3185, Central 6443

Direct factory branch of EXIDE BATTERY DEPOSITS, INC., the oldest and latest manufacturer of storage batteries in the country.

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Direct factory branch of EXIDE BATTERY DEPOSITS, INC., the oldest and latest manufacturer of storage batteries in the country.

Cool driving!

—for
Your
Ford

Fits
Any
Model

Shurnuff

WINDSHIELD
VENTILATOR

Here's an attachment that will give you all the ventilating features and the rain and dust-tight advantages of high-priced car windshields. With the Shurnuff you can open the bottom or top panes either forward or back—you can have a gentle zephyr or cyclonic wind coming down to your feet and driving out the heat from the engine. Consists of two side arms (taking the place of those now on Fords) with cross pieces, braces, etc. Quickly put on by anyone.

Get this "cool-off" attachment on your Ford now. Guarantee Trial: You can get the Shurnuff Ventilator from your dealer or from us, if he hasn't it, on a guaranteed trial basis. Price \$7.50 (West of Rockies \$7.75). Try it 10 days. If you give it up then, we'll give you every cent back at once. Order it TODAY.

Shurnuff Grease Retainers

effectively stop grease leaking from rear axle of Fords—which rots tires, causes brakes to lose their efficiency and make a dust-collecting mess on wheels, brake, drum and axle housing. Shurnuff cost only 90c per pair and you can put them on. If your dealer can't supply you, send us 50c and we will. Guaranteed.

DEALERS! Shurnuff necessities for Ford cars are sure-enough fast sellers. All guaranteed. Packed in attractive cartons for self display. Carried by jobbers everywhere. Write for literature.

SHURNUFF MFG. CO., Dept. C, St. Louis, Mo.

SECTIONAL GARAGES

Keep Your Car At Home

In 24 Hours We will erect a Sectional Garage on your property that can be paid for on monthly time payments equal to public garage rent. Being sectional, can be moved when you move. Selected Lumber. Substantial. Weatherproof. Watertight. GUARANTEED.

Write for Catalogue. Phone or Write for Catalogue. MANCHESTER MFG. CO., Phone: Delmar 3891, 1210 S. Vandeventer Av., St. Louis.

24 HOURS

NOW—is the time—

That the average owner gets the most use from his car—but only a small percentage are receiving the full enjoyment.

For nothing is more uncomfortable than riding on hot, sticky leather cushions, with its attendant soiling of clothes and pretty dresses.

Seat Covers

were conceived by some bright mind back in the days of carriages, but the real need for them came with the automobile, and many of the newer models have them as regular equipment.

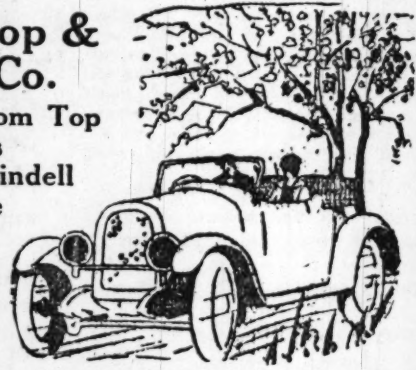
We make covers from fresh, cool Linens (washable and pre-shrunk) and the more durable duck fabrics.

Each set is carefully "tailored to fit," with bindings and arm rests, reinforced to take care of wear and priced according to size of car and material. Special price on Fords.

Vehicle Top & Supply Co.

Everything From Top to Tires
3414-16-18 Lindell Avenue

Automobile Tops, Bodies and Supplies, Painting, Upholstering, Etc.

Heroes
Lexington

Occupies the relative position in motordom of the

Lexington

Minute Man Hero of 1776

Price \$1685

The Superior Motor Car Company,

3030-32 Locust St.

If Other Makers Use The "Hot Spot" Why Don't They Know What It Does?

It has been amusing to us to see the avidity with which rival makers and especially salesmen, have echoed the Chalmers statements about the "Hot Spot" and its virtues.

If you believe all you hear, they all have the "Hot Spot" now.

But when you analyze the various assertions, you find that while they use the term, it is doubtful if they really know what it means.

For example, one maker advertises that the "Hot Spot" makes his motor start easier when cold. Now that is ridiculous. The "Hot Spot" does not come into action until it is made hot by the exhaust from the running motor.

So you see it has no bearing whatsoever on the starting of the motor, easy or otherwise.

It is that other Chalmers feature, the "Rams Horn" manifold, that makes the Chalmers start easy at all times, in all climates and with all brands of gasoline,—good, bad and indifferent.

We have featured the combination of "Hot Spot" and "Rams Horn" Manifold as giving to this car qualities possessed in the same degree by no other namely,—gasoline economy, smooth running, more power and easy starting.

It's a pity there is no way of patenting adjectives or copyrighting coined phrases—it would protect copyists from falling into ridiculous errors!

The terms "Hot Spot" and "Rams Horn" are coined phrases originated in Chalmers publicity and, according to all the ethics of advertising, they belong exclusively to the Chalmers.

So far as we are concerned, we don't care how many copy the terms—imitation is the sincerest form of flattery.

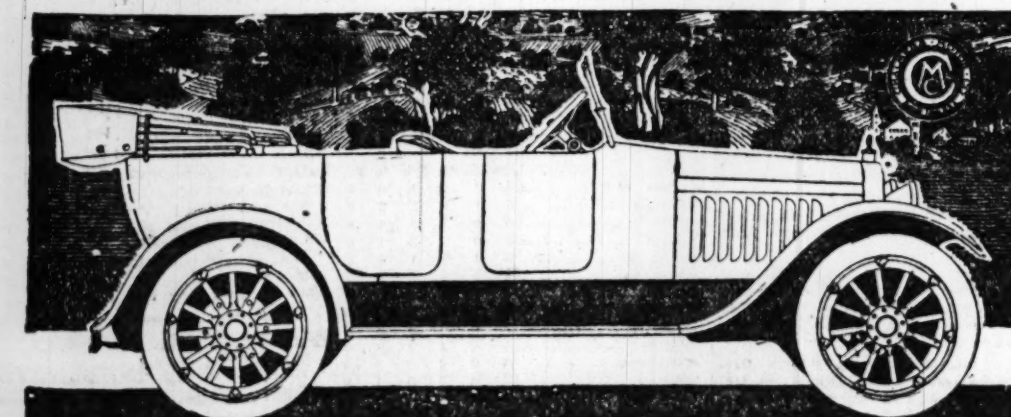
Nor do we object to other engineers applying the principles indicated by those terms—if they know how.

One of the rewards of leadership is to be copied—imitated.

But it would seem as if the engineer who tries to achieve results by adopting these Chalmers discoveries, might instruct the sales organization as to what each feature does—for surely someone is in error as to that if we are to judge by the advertisements.

By the way; you have read and heard much about these two Chalmers discoveries—do you really know what a tremendous improvement they, together, make in a motor car?

If you don't, just ask a Chalmers salesman—he will be delighted to tell you, and then you'll understand why everybody in the trade says, "This is a Chalmers year."



Touring Car, 7-Passenger \$1615 Touring Sedan \$1050 Town Car Landaulet . . . \$3095
Touring Car, 5-Passenger \$1565 Cabriolet, 3-Passenger . . \$1115 Limousine, 7-Passenger . . \$2925
Standard Roadster . . . \$1565 Town Car, 7-Passenger . . \$2925 Limousine Landaulet . . \$3095

All Prices F. O. B. Detroit Subject to Change Without Notice

WEBER IMP'T & AUTO CO.
Distributors 1900 LOCUST

P-303

-the Public ON GUARD

THE Auto Theft-Signal is the only device that links all elements of society in a common effort to reduce and wipe out auto thievery. This effective co-operation of the public and police with the owner makes the

Security Auto Theft-Signal System

immeasurably superior to any and all mere locking devices. The Theft-Signal is not a lock—it's a "signal" to the public that the owner has left his car. In the two years it has been on the market it has proven absolute protection in every case.

The Great Advantage of the Security Auto Theft-Signal System over all other protective devices is that with the Theft-Signal the public can—and WILL—watch your car.

Motorists—
You MUST appreciate and admit the effectiveness of this security locked Signal PLUS the watchful eye of the public. Co-operate. Get a Theft-Signal today. Your dealer can supply you. Nothing to install—cannot damage the car.

The Theft-Signal

is simplicity itself. When the owner leaves his car he locks the Signal on the right front wheel.

- it is in plain sight of everyone;
- it is away from all mechanisms;
- the owner instantly unlocks it with his special key;
- any unauthorized person must "tamper" or leave it alone.

In this way it enables the public to know the owner from a thief.

\$100 Reward

will be paid by the manufacturers to the person responsible at any time, anywhere, for the arrest and conviction, as a thief, of anyone operating an automobile equipped with a Security Auto Theft-Signal, or tampering with a Theft-Signal in place.

Be suspicious of anyone working around the front wheel of an automobile for more than a few seconds. It is likely to be a thief trying to remove a Theft-Signal. Call the police.

At Your Dealer or SECURITY AUTO THEFT-SIGNAL SALES CO., 622 Pine Street, St. Louis.

If You Want the Breaks to Come Your Way, Enter the Plate Glass Insurance Business

CARDINALS BEATEN IN OPENING GAME WITH ROBINS, 3-1

Burleigh Grimes Holds Locals in Check at All Stages, Although Hendricks Charges Out Rivals.

THIRD LOSS IN ROW FOR HURLER MEADOWS

Gives Only Three Safeties in Seven Innings, but These Produce Two Runs; Cards Waste Many Chances.

Henry Lee Meadows' third successive defeat within a week came yesterday at the hands of Your Uncle Wilbert Robinson's Dodgers, who bagged the opening game of the series with the Cardinals, 3 to 1, and in so doing began their second invasion of the West with a victory. Cardinal defeats are coming with such monotonous regularity these days that the mere fact of their losing isn't half so disheartening as the manner in which they do it.

Can't Bunch Their Blows

Yet they lost because they were unable to insert a base hit at the proper time, whereas the Dodgers harvested their safeties when runs were ripe. Meadows yielded three hits during his seven-inning tenure of the hill. These three were registered in the sixth inning and brought about two runs.

Again, Bill Sherdel, who relieved Meadows at the start of the eighth, was found for but two hits, and more than one occurred in one inning, the eighth, and counted the third run for the enemy. Which only goes to show that it matters not much how many hits a club can make as when they make them.

For five innings of yesterday's matinee, Meadows went along in great fashion, the Dodgers having failed during that time to get a ball into safe territory. In the sixth inning a run was impending when Olson, who had forced Johnston at second after the latter walked, advanced to second on Daubert's error, but Meadows passed Zach Wheat to get at the venerable Mr. Combs, which proved a good play, as it always does when strategy succeeds, for Combs sent up a short fly to McHenry.

Paulette and Wheat in Mixup. Johnston opened the sixth inning with a single and advanced to second when Heathcote played the smash badly and permitted it to get by him. Olson's hard blow to left for a base sent Johnston across with the first run of the game. Daubert sacrificed and here Meadows elected to pitch to Wheat instead of walking him, with the result that the latter sent a hard bouncer to Paulette.

Paulette raced for the bag and reached there just as Wheat slid in. Umpire Emslie declared the runner out, amid a cloud of dust which obscured the play. Meadows then pitched to third when he discovered that Paulette was in the cloud of dust, he set out for home. Paulette could not get the range on the plate but threw in the general direction thereof and Olson pitched back, beating the toss by the length of a snail's whisker.

Combs followed with a single to left, but the danger ended as O'Mara forced the Kennebeck marvel at second. By way of explanation it might be mentioned that the Dodgers came to town with but 13 players, it was necessary to use Combs in right field vice Dave Hickman, who is on the injured list.

Cards Fill Bases; No Runs.

After the mixup at first base, the game was delayed for several minutes in the Cardinals' portion of the sixth, while the groundskeeper turned the hose on Gene Paulette to remove several cubic feet of earth from the latter's person.

In the next frame, the seventh, the locals had a great chance to knot the score. With Baird out, McHenry beat out a bouncer to Olson. Heall was retired, but Gonzales drew a pass and when Grimm, batting for Meadows, also walked, the bases were packed. Heathcote, however, missed the third strike and it was all over.

The lone run the locals counted off Grimes came in the eighth, when Paulette singled, and second on Hornsby's out and scored on Baird's safety to left.

Shuffle the Cards, Jack

BROOKLYN.

AB. R. H. PO. A. E.					
Johnston	2	2	2	3	1
Olson	3	1	1	3	0
Daubert	0	0	1	1	0
Z. Wheat	1	0	1	2	0
Combs	4	0	1	0	0
O'Mara	4	0	0	1	0
Shorrel	2	0	0	0	0
Miller	4	0	0	3	0
Grimes	3	0	0	0	0
Totals	20	3	5	27	1

ST. LOUIS.

AB. R. H. PO. A. E.					
Heathcote	4	0	3	0	1
Paulette	4	0	4	4	0
Hornsby	4	1	3	12	0
Baird	3	0	1	4	0
Shorrel	4	0	1	1	0
Miller	4	0	0	0	0
Gonzales	4	0	1	0	0
Meadows	1	0	0	1	1
Shorrel	0	0	0	0	0
Grimes	0	0	0	0	0
Baird	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	1	7	27	1

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15-Year Old Golfer Who Turned in a 75 Score in Caddy Tourney



ARTHUR KOSSMAN

Arthur Kossman, 15 Years Old, Forces Opponent to Give Up at Seventh Green.

CLARENCE SPENCER WINS

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Walter Tryk, Algonquin, vs. Henry Grueber, Triple A.

Lawrence Rohn, Bellerive, vs. Ernest Miller, Forest Park.

Alfred Mallon, Ridgedale, vs. Joe Kelly, Triple A.

Walter Murray, Midland Valley, vs. Fred Rohman, Normandie.

*All matches to be played Monday morning. Starting time 7:30 o'clock.

PAIRINGS FOR SECOND ROUND, CADDY TOURNEY

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS.

Clarence Spencer, Country Club, vs. Oille Bockenamp, Triple A.

James Loman, Algonquin, vs. Eddie Heid, Forest Park.

Eugene Kane, Triple A, vs. Arthur Kossman, Ridgedale.

James Spencer, Country Club, vs. Charles Heid, Forest Park.

*CLASS B.

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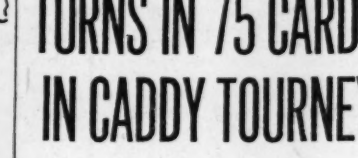
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High School Player Wins in 75 Card, in Caddy Tourney



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WAGNER STRIKER SENTENCED TO JAIL FOR VIOLATING INJUNCTION

Alleged to Have Tried to Prevent Two Negroes From Entering the Plant.

Judge Page Morris, sitting for Judge Dyer in the United States District Court, yesterday sentenced Edward Arnold, a striking employee of the Wagner Electric Co., to 10 days in the St. Charles jail for contempt of court in violating the terms of the temporary injunction restraining the strikers from picketing the company's plant and from interfering with the employees of the concern.

The citation alleged Arnold had stopped two negroes who were on their way to work, near the company's plant and told them not to go near the plant as there was a strike on. The negroes were intimidated, counsel for the company asserted.

Speeches on Armenian Relief.

Under the auspices of the Armenian and Syrian Relief, James R. Dunn, chairman of the Americanization committee of the Chamber of Commerce, spoke before Triangle Lodge No. 638, A. F. and A. M., at the Odessa Friday night.

William Baer spoke before Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 40 at Mt. Moriah Temple, Natural Bridge and Garrison avenues. C. R. Lupton spoke at a meeting of the Good Hope Lodge No. 218 at the Masonic Temple, 6818 Michigan avenue.

DECLINES TO HEAR ARGUMENT ON KOENIG ABATEMENT PLEA

Judge Morris States in Federal Court More Important Matters Require His Limited Time.

Judge Page Morris, sitting for Judge Dyer in the United States District Court here, yesterday declined to hear argument he had scheduled on the plea in abatement to the indictment in the case of Henry C. Koenig of 3838 Kosciusko street, wealthy brick manufacturer, on disloyalty charges. The Judge said other matters of more import demanded his attention and he would not have time to hear the arguments before departing for Duluth, Minn., last night.

The Judge ruled on four counts in the indictment against Koenig on which he had reserved his decision since Monday, when he had ruled on seven of the 11 counts contained in the indictment. He sustained the demurrer as to two of the counts and overruled it on two others.

Eight counts on which the defendant can be tried remain in the indictment. Seven of these charge attempts to cause disloyalty, refusal of duty and insubordination in the military and naval forces by disloyal utterances and the other charges an attempt to interfere with the success of the military forces by the making of false statements and reports.

City News in Brief

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The French national holiday will be celebrated this year by the French Society, Monday night, July 15, at Delmar Garden. Invitations have been issued requesting the members of the societies of the allied nations to join in the celebration.

The Catholic Church of the Presentation at St. John's Station on the St. Charles Rock road will be dedicated at 10 a. m. today. Archbishop Glennon will conduct the ceremonies, assisted by priests from various St. Louis churches. Members of Marquette Council, Knights of Columbus, and the Knights of Columbus Drum Corps, will appear in a parade preceding the exercises.

An outdoor meeting of the St. Louis Association of Gardeners will be held at 9:30 o'clock this morning at Shaw's Garden.

The Church Federation announces a correction of its previous announcement that the Lafayette Park Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Walter F. McMillan is pastor, would participate in open-air meetings to be held in Lafayette Park. The Lafayette Park Church will not take part in the meetings.

The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy will hold a meeting at the Central Trades and Labor Union Hall, 2232 Olive street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and a member of the State Council of Defense, will make an address.

A patriotic service will be held this morning at the King's Highway Presbyterian Church, King's highway and Cabanne avenue. The sermon will be by the Rev. Dr. P. B. Fullerton on the subject, "A Patriot in Trouble."

A meeting will be held tomorrow night, at 8:30 at the Hamilton Hotel, to organize a Folk-for-Senator club.

Elmer Short, formerly soloist with St. John's Episcopal Church at Buffalo, will sing the offertory solo at the Church of the Redeemer this morning.

At the annual meeting of the Sales Managers' Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, Thursday, John K. Broderick was re-elected chairman. Other officers elected were: Ivan Osborne, vice chairman; John C. Estes, treasurer and R. E. Lee, secretary.

A service flag for the 33 members of the Pine Street Department Y. M. C. A., who are now in the National Army in France, will be unfurled this afternoon at 4 o'clock at Union Memorial Church, Leffingwell avenue and Pine streets. Five of the seven negroes commissioned from St. Louis as officers in the army, were members of the Pine street department Y. M. C. A. The other 28 stars will be for men who are privates and noncommissioned officers.

Dr. W. H. Luedde, chairman of the St. Louis Examining Board of the Medical Reserve Corps, announces the board is desirous of employing a clerk under or over the draft age. Applications will be received at room 311 Metropolitan Building.

There will be no band concert in Tower Grove Park tonight on account of the pageant in Forest Park. The weekly Sunday night concert will be resumed next Sunday night.

William Colby, lecturer and former Minister of Justice for the British Government in Africa, will tell of the adventures of his long stay in that continent, next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, at the Gospel Center tent, Grand avenue and Olive street. Colby was lost in the African jungles, where he remained for several months until rescued by a searching expedition sent out by his Government. The admission is free.

A euchre, peanut stab and lotto party will be given by the Ladies' Sodality of the Spanish Church today at 3 and 5 p. m. at 1100 Virginia avenue. Supper will be served to the attendants at 6 o'clock.

The opening of the Jewish Labor Temple (The Labor Lyceum) will be celebrated by the Jewish people of St. Louis today. Fifteen labor, social, education and civic societies and organizations will assemble with their bands at the Fraternal Building, Eleventh street and Franklin avenue, at noon, and from there will march to the Labor Lyceum Building, 1243 North Garrison avenue. At 2:30 p. m. a mass meeting will be addressed in the Labor Lyceum Auditorium by Abraham Shiplakoff, prominent Jewish labor leader and member of the Legislature of the State of New York.

The Rev. James Hardin Smith, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, St. Louis and Warne avenues, who has been lecturing the past four weeks on a Chautauqua circuit, will fill his pulpit at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. today.

CLAYTON TO SEND 11 MEN

Board No. 1 Names Those Who Will Go to Barracks Today.

The local draft board for Division No. 1 (Clayton) of St. Louis County has announced the names of 11 men who will be sent from that district to Jefferson Barracks today. They are:

Joseph Samuel Moll, Oscar Charles Bauer, James Daniel Delan, Julius Sanasaro, Malachy M. Daly, Clinton Edw. Peterson, Lawrence Brasler, Marion Thomas Hughes, William Mickel Neaf, Gust Charpulas and William S. Moore.

SUIT FILED OVER APARTMENTS

Effort Being Made to Enjoin Construction at Lake and Westminster.

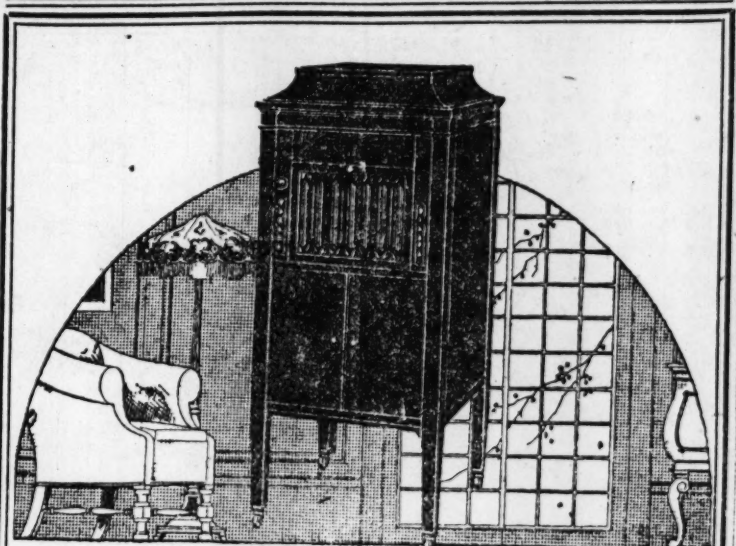
Suit to enjoin Claud E. Vrooman from erecting apartments at Westminster place and Lake avenue in alleged violation of regulations governing the building line was filed yesterday by an attorney representing property owners of the neighborhood.

There is a restriction, it is stated, that houses on Westminster place at that point shall be 25 feet from the curb. Vrooman is said to be having his apartments built within a few feet of the curb, but denies he is violating the building restrictions.

Makes July 14 National Holiday.

By the Associated Press.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 6.—The Costa Rican Congress today adopted a resolution proclaiming Bastille day, July 14, a national holiday.



The VOCALION And the Vocalion Record

YOU know the Vocalion—the wonderful phonograph that plays all records. And you know that because the Vocalion is a step in advance of other phonographs that any record played on the Vocalion becomes a better musical reproduction. But here is a real musical treat for you. Come and hear one of the new Vocalion records played on the Vocalion—a better phonograph and a better record. Daily informal demonstrations. Vocalions priced \$45 to \$375—convenient terms—catalog on request.

THE AEOLIAN CO.

1004 Olive Street

St. Louis' Greatest Piano House
Steinway & Sons' Exclusive Representative

Help Us to Help the Boys —both Here and Over There by Giving YOUR Mite The Salvation Army

Has 201 Huts in Active Operation Behind the Trenches on the Western Front Alone

But they need twice this many—and then all of these Huts (in each of which there is a large restaurant or canteen) must be maintained for an indefinite period.

Not a dollar given through the Salvation Army will be wasted—every penny you give will be spent for needed materials and labor. Our Salvation Army lasses are specializing right now in pies and doughnuts—like mother makes at home! And many is the gallon of hot soup delivered by them behind the trenches—when the boys can't leave their positions to go for their meals.

We Need \$5,000,000 to Extend Our Work Among Our Soldiers and Sailors

It takes money to maintain ambulances—and our Salvation Army men are driving 48 motor ambulances today. And it takes money to maintain the Club Rooms—where the boys gather for rest and recreation when they are sent back from the front—and where they find every convenience for writing, reading, music and singing.

We Are Asking for \$200,000 in the State of Missouri
Send Us Your "Bit" Toward This Sum!

The Salvation Army Does Not Duplicate or Interfere With the Work of Any Other Organization

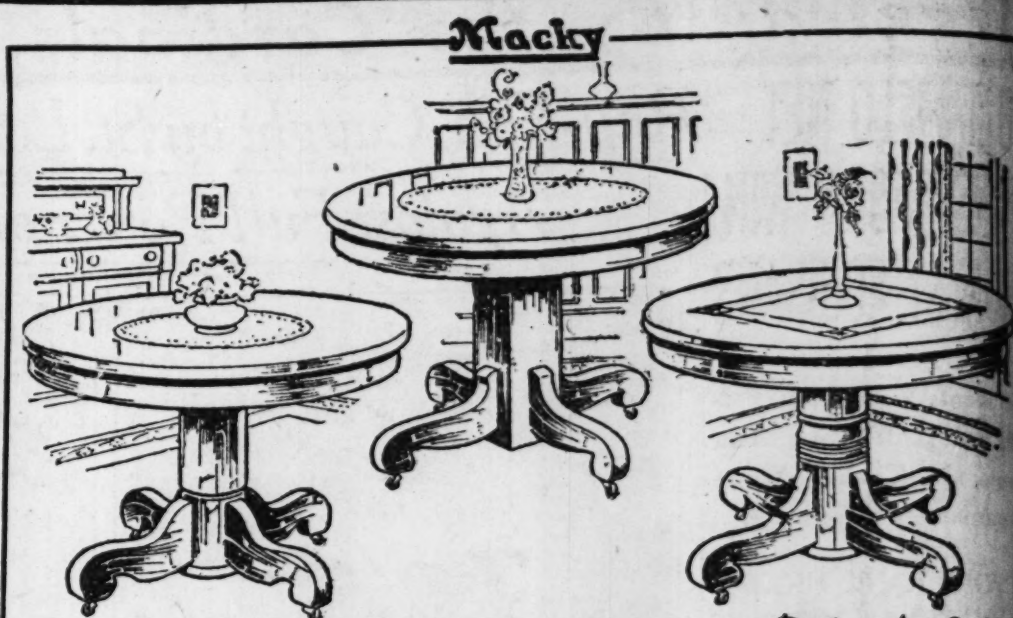
Major Alexander Lambert
Surgeon General of the Red Cross
—Endorses Our Work.

The Knights of Columbus

—Also heartily endorse our work—for there's work enough for all to do.

If you are interested in helping the boys—here or over there—call or address

Salvation Army Headquarters
Suite 200 Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis



Sale of Massive Dining-Room Tables \$14.00 for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Only

The three designs are illustrated. In golden oak finish, these tables present the opportunity to freshen your dining-room suite with a new table to match it correctly. They extend to six feet long, being just as sturdy when fully extended as when used as illustrated. Price, each, \$14.00 on easy credit terms.

\$1.00 DOWN—\$1.00 MONTHLY

Our Stove Department is the largest in the City of St. Louis. We show over 20 different styles of Combination Ranges.

We show the complete lines of
Buck's Quick Meal Moore's and many others

ROOMS FURNISHED COMPLETE \$119.50
TERMS—\$2.00 WEEKLY

We show the complete line of
COLUMBIA Grafonolas and Records
No Interest Charged.

Mackay Gas Stoves

—made of heavy very substantially braced and bevel steel plates, strengthened— asbestos-lined oven that is heated by heavy flame plates—two burners—one of the greatest fuel savers on the market—special price.

\$16.15
TERMS TO SUIT

We show the full line of Buck's and Quick Meal Gas Ranges, as well as many others.

Mackay Room-Size Brussels Rugs

—the patterns are unusually attractive and the colors are perfectly blended.—the Rug has delighted many thousands of our customers.

\$15.85
TERMS TO SUIT

STRICTLY ONE PRICE

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

Mackay REFRIGERATORS

—these refrigerators are constructed on perfect scientific principles, giving a continuous circulation of cold, dry air, every part of the box.—they are solidly made—heavily lined and guaranteed to be economical with ice.—the ice chamber opening in front makes it easy of access.

\$20.35
TERMS TO SUIT

OTHER REFRIGERATORS AS LOW AS \$7.35

Mackay Kitchen Cabinet

—this splendid Cabinet is made of oak and in the golden finish.—is large and roomy and well arranged.—everything is within reach, making it a wonderfully convenient Cabinet.—it is a value that will make you open your eyes.

\$17.65

FLY SWATTERS EXTRA WELL MADE 2 for 5c

Mackay FURNITURE CO.
1126-1128-1130 OLIVE ST.
OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 9 P. M.

"TIZ" FOR SORE, TIRED FEET

Tiz For Swollen, Tender, Aching, Calloused Feet and Corns—Instant Relief!



A year's foot comfort for 25 cents.

Ah! what relief. No more tired feet; no more burning feet; no more swollen, bad-smelling, sweaty feet. No more soreness in corns, callouses, bunions.

No matter what ails your feet or what under the sun you've tried without getting relief, just use "TIZ." "TIZ" is the only remedy that draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. "TIZ" cures your foot trouble so

you'll never limp or draw up your face in pain. Your shoes won't seem tight, and your feet will never, never hurt or get sore and swollen. Think of it, no more foot misery, no more agony from corns, callouses or bunions.

Get a 25-cent box at any drug store or department store and get instant relief. Wear smaller shoes. Just once try "TIZ." Get a whole year's foot comfort for only 25 cents. Think of it!—ADV.

Take Your Choice 25c DOWN

Join the McCoy-Weber THRIFT CLUB
WEAR A \$37.50 DIAMOND
PAY ONLY 50c DOWN

By paying 50c and the balance 50c a week Thrift Club members can own a beautiful \$37.50 Diamond. Just imagine how easy it is—come here and select your Diamond RIGHT NOW.

Pay 50c! Start to Save a Diamond!

25c Down For This Fine Elgin Wrist Watch

Imagine the world's best timekeeper in your own pocket. The balance 50c a week. Fine 30-year guaranteed case—come, join now—over an Elgin while you pay.

\$20

OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 9:00
McCoy-Weber
2ND FLOOR S.E. CORNER
ORIEL BLDG. 6th & Locust

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Our Motto: PUBLICITY. PROGRESS. PROFITS!

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Houses, Homes, Real Estate Finance and Markets

PART FOUR

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1918.

PAGES 1-8B

LARGE DEALS FOR REALTY REPORTED AT FINAL STAGE

Two Big Industrial Sites in Transactions Awaiting Only the Execution of Conveyance Instruments.

HOUSES AND FLATS RIVALS IN DEMAND

Old Properties No Longer an Elephant to Owners Who Will Make Reasonable Repairs, Agent Says.

By Berry Moore.

Several important transactions have been carried through their preliminary stages, but the intermediaries in realty circles are withholding the facts pending execution of the instruments of conveyance.

These include two extensive purchases of ground made through the Switch Property Department of the Mercantile Trust Co. and one through Cornet & Zeigler, both being for sites for industrial plants, which involve the expenditure of millions of dollars. Several other purchases made outside of real estate agencies, together with leases by which control has been acquired of valuable downtown sites, are also confirmed, but details are not available.

Edward L. Bakewell has effected the sale of apartments aggregating \$100,000. Details of the sale of the San Marco Apartments are given elsewhere.

John S. Blake & Bro. Real Estate Co., which has excelled in sales of houses, especially in the West End, has virtually concluded one of the largest sales of investment holdings disclosed recently. The only residue the Blakes have had recently was during the week of the sale of the national realtors, and since that time the firm has been working under accelerated pressure. The demand for houses rivals that for flats and apartments, according to Martin F. Trepp, president of the Martin Trepp Real Estate Co. While real estate agents are averse to admitting it, property of this class, it is declared, is sought by persons as the only alternative to escape the advanced rentals, due to the absorption of the supply of flats and apartments for renters, and justified by the increased cost of everything entering into maintenance.

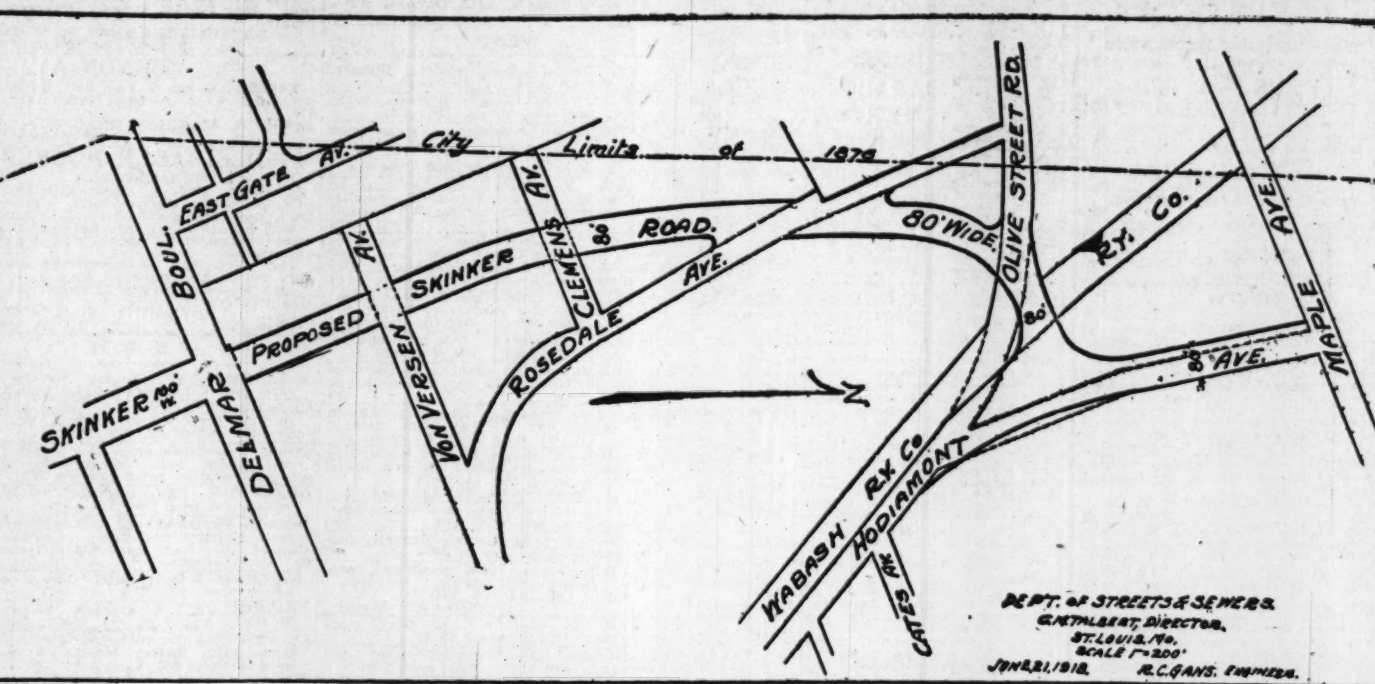
Low Prices Attractive. Much of this property is exciting the attention of renters by reason of the low prices at which it is being offered for sale. Most of it is mortgaged, and the owners, unable to renew the loans, are offering their equities at unprecedented discounts. Incidentally, there is comparatively little money available for real estate loans, a condition which promises to obtain for a long time, owing to the diversion of capital to Liberty Bonds. This condition is particularly true as to dwellings in the older residential districts. These, in many instances, may be purchased for half of their original cost. As to construction they are, as a rule, superior to those of the present, and can be modernized for a nominal outlay. The demand for houses in the older districts promises to be a notable feature of activities in the future, according to realty circles.

Purchases of single flats are being made in many instances by persons in revolt against the increased rentals, with plans to live in one apartment and rent the other. But with each purchase of flats the rents are invariably advanced to provide for the increased cost of coal and maintenance. Human nature is the same the world over, rich and poor alike, so what are you going to say or do about it?

Old Properties Revived. According to Louis Altheimer of the Benjamin Altheimer Real Estate Co., it is not difficult to rent old property with the present demand, if it is put in proper condition. "By reasonable repairs," declared Altheimer, "we have placed more than \$500,000 worth of property on a dividend basis, that formerly returned nothing and was a burden to the owners, not even yielding rental enough to pay taxes."

"Through repairs we have sold much property recently that was a drug on the market and a nightmare to the owners." Altheimer cites one piece of property on Pine street in particular. It had been wholly nonproductive for 10 years or more, when placed with his concern, which immediately made the necessary repairs. Now the property returns, Altheimer declares, a monthly rental of \$150.

Projected Extensions of Skinker Road and East and West Thoroughfares



6 HI-POINTE LOTS SOLD LAST WEEK; OWNERS TO BUILD

Bungalow Type of Homes Leading in Favor With Lot-Buyers—Sunken Garden an Improvement Feature.

The Broadway Savings Trust Co. reports another brisk week at Hi-Pointe, at the northwest corner of Clayton and Skinker road overlooking Forest Park. Sales of six lots were concluded during the week, and the purchasers in each instance have plans to build.

Most of the purchasers of lots in this plant are inclined toward bungalow construction. Several handsome bungalows have already been erected or are planned for early construction on the tract under the supervision of the building service department maintained by the trust company on the tract.

Plans are also being made for a number of business buildings, which are to occupy Clayton road corners, all of which have been sold, according to Charles De Lary, real estate officer of the trust company.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS' REPORTS OF THEIR SALES

FRANK L. DITTMERER R. E. CO. AND CHARLES F. VOGEL R. E. CO. The Frank L. Dittmerer Real Estate Co. report the sale of property at 4711-3-5A West Belle street, a two-story brick building, lot 5021, sold for the account of Clifford J. Jackson. The Charles F. Vogel Real Estate Co. report the sale of property at 1111-13-15 Henrietta street, being a 2-story brick building for investment, price \$100,000.

JOHN H. PUESER. The John H. Pueser Real Estate Co. reports that one was a very busy month, having sold the following properties: An 80-acre farm, 40 acres in cultivation and the balance in timber; improvements consisting of a 2-room house and building near Piedmont, Mo., for John S. Fitzwater to a client. Double flat at 1534-36 Wyoming street, lot 10125, sold for the account of Mrs. Helen P. Mueller, price \$3000. One and one-half acre lot at 6112 Green avenue, being a 2 1/2-story brick residence, lot 10125, sold for the account of Mrs. and Mrs. Harold A. Melcher, to a client, price \$1750.

SAN MARCO APARTMENTS, 8 6-FAMILY BUILDINGS, SOLD FOR ABOUT \$350,000

Recently Organized Realty Company, of Which George T. Burdeau Is President, Acquires Extensive Property on Delmar Boulevard.

The San Marco Apartments, a chain of eight six-family buildings, 5108 to 5140 Delmar boulevard, have been purchased by the Angela Realty Co., of which George T. Burdeau is president. The price paid, it is understood, was about \$350,000, all of which was in cash. The sale was made by the Mercantile Trust Co., represented by R. King Kauffmann, vice president and real estate officer, on behalf of the Crown Realty Co., a subsidiary of the Clay Products Co.

Two of the buildings, 5126, 5130 and 5132, have been resold through the Dyer Realty Co., of which D. L. Houseman is president. To Mrs. Minnie Houseman, the price paid for the three buildings was not disclosed. Negotiations, it was stated, are pending for the sale of the other units of this series.

The apartments, of which the Mercantile Trust Co. has the rental agency and management, were erected 10 years ago by W. Blair Ridginton. The location is on the south side of Delmar boulevard, between Kings highway and Clarendon avenue.

The annual rentals from each building aggregate \$2910, or a total of \$23,280. Vacancies are isolated in the San Marco Apartments, occurring only with the expiration of leases, according to the agents. The Angela Realty Co. was only recently formed by Burdeau. It was named for his daughter, who was married June 9 to Louis F. Desloge. Burdeau reaped a plethora of profits from his operations in the St. Louis realty market, his building operations on Locust street, being especially remunerative. It is understood that the purchase of the San Marco was made at the instance of David P. Leahy, the subdivision king.

Bakewell Sells Apartments. Edward L. Bakewell announces the sale of the six-family apartment building at 4333 Leclaire avenue, on behalf of W. C. Sipple Jr., to Dr. J. H. Tanquary, for \$25,000. This is the fifth large apartment building sold by Bakewell during the last two months, with three others under contract, involving a cash consideration of \$100,000, details of which will be given when the final stages of the deal have been completed. Bakewell ascribes the demand for apartments for investment purposes to the increased rentals derived from buildings of this character.

REMOVED TO BE KNOWN The Weisels-Gerhart Real Estate Co. has effected a lease to Morris Corn of the second, third and fourth floors of the building at the southwest corner of Twelfth and Olive streets, known as the Merchants Hotel, for the Essex Investment Co., of which William K. Eiky is president. The lease is for 10 years.

The building has a frontage of 116.7 feet on Twelfth street and of 100 feet on Olive, the main entrance being on Twelfth street. It contains 100 rooms, and when the projected improvements are made, at a cost of \$25,000, 50 of the rooms will have private bath. The lessee will take possession July 15.

The remodeled hotel will be known as the "Westgate." Corn is operating several hostelrys and expects to have the new place open about Sept. 1. The Weisels-Gerhart company represented all the parties in the transaction.

LAST PERFORMANCE OF "FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM" TONIGHT

More Than 10,000 Persons See Last Night's Presentation of Patriotic Pageant at Forest Park.

The fourth and final performance of the patriotic masque, "Fighting for Freedom," is scheduled for tonight at the Municipal Theater in Forest Park, and the advance sale of tickets, it is announced, promises as large an audience as that of last night, which was probably more than 10,000.

The theater has a capacity of 9270, and so far as could be seen, scarcely a seat was vacant. In addition, hundreds of others stood outside on the flanks of the auditorium. The throng was a spectacle in itself, so much so that in the intermission between the two scenes of the production many persons stood for a view of the great and packed inclined plane of humanity.

The assembly gave every evidence of pleasure in the masque, with its appeals to the eye, the ear and the heart. They applauded the sylvan beauty of the scenery, with its light gleaming the foliage of the trees with a kaleidoscope of colors; the multi-hued costumes, the effective grouping of masses of performers, the spirited recitations put in the mouths of the principals, the lively audience followed with sympathy the struggle between Liberty and Autocracy, as exemplified at Thermopylae, by the granting of Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence, the fall of the Bastille, and the Emancipation Proclamation. Henrietta Crossman's opulent contralto voice carried easily to the rim of the auditorium, as did the booming bass tones of Irving Pichel, in the sinister role of Autocracy. But some expressed wonder as to why the audience followed with sympathy Liberty and her spirits and drive them away.

The scene of the Emancipation Proclamation seemed to produce an unusual effect, perhaps due in part to the uncannily realistic impersonation of Lincoln by Edward Hafer. In part two, "The Drawing of the Sword," the most pathetic appeal continued to be that of Miss Helen Ware as Belgium, with her dismal retinue of sufferers. Robert Edson, delivering the sturdy lines according to England, won marked applause. Previous successes were reproduced by William T. Findly as Justice, Miss Lucy Barton as Truth, Miss Edna Guy as France, Miss Bertha McGuire, the blind dramatic reader, as Poland, and Viola Goeke as Armenia.

Throughout the musical program the audience stood whenever even a few strains of "The Marseillaise" were heard, and at the end chanted "The Star-Spangled Banner" with fervent volume.

Christian Brinkow Goes to New York. Christian Brinkow departed last night for New York on urgent business, and will return in two or three weeks.

W. PINE BOULEVARD HOME SOLD A. L. Randazzo Purchases Residence of W. W. Bradley. The Weisels-Gerhart Real Estate Co. announced the sale of the residence of William W. Bradley, president of the National Lumber Co., at 4236 West Pine boulevard, to Anthony L. Randazzo, president of the Randazzo Manufacturing Co.

SKINKER ROAD OPENING A LAND SAVING PROJECT

Realty Experts See Most Advantage in City Plans Commission Bill Now Before Aldermen.

OTHER STREETS TO BE EXTENDED

New Building Area Held to Be Especially Attractive for Apartments and High-Class Homes.

Realty circles are keenly interested in a bill proposed by the City Plans Commission, and pending in the Board of Aldermen, which contemplates the opening of Skinker road, north of Delmar, as far as the Olive street road, where it would connect with Hodiamont avenue and thus form a new cross-town thoroughfare.

A boulevard 80 feet wide is projected, with provisions for the extension of Von Versen and Clemens avenues, which would constitute the principal intersecting east-west streets and connect with streets by those names in North Parkway Addition, which is west of Skinker road and north of Delmar boulevard. A viaduct is proposed to be constructed over the Washburn Railway where Skinker road and the Olive street road would converge into Hodiamont avenue, as shown in the diagram on this page.

The realization of this project would, according to realty circles, at once reclaim much ground which, under present conditions, is not properly restricted, for homes on a pretentious scale, realty experts say. With the supply of sites for apartments within the corporate limits of the city well depleted, higher prices would prevail for the ground if it were unrestricted and platted for improvements of this type, especially in view of the fact that buildings of this character after the war, will be in unprecedented demand, owing to the present curtailment of construction, which is almost complete.

North Parkway Addition, notwithstanding its remote location, its east line being flush with that of the city limits, has already been almost completely built up by apartment house construction. Prior to its subdivision and sale under the direction of John S. Harris, now of J. H. Farish & Co., this plat, formerly the Delmar race track and owned by the late Lewis A. Cells, was a white elephant on the market. Now it is a flourishing apartment house and bungalow subdivision of the first order.

With the proposed extension of Skinker road, the intersection of Delmar and Skinker will become one of the most important on the former thoroughfare, agents predict. Fred G. Zeigler of Cornet & Zeigler advocates the continuation of Skinker road to the St. Charles Rock road, where it would connect with the Lucas and Hunt road, which is a notable north-south highway of St. Louis County, and which would virtually bring the proposed extension as far north as Florissant avenue, at a point west of Jennings Station.

Great Boulevard Proposed. Zeigler contemplates a highway of the boulevard type extending from Jennings Station, in St. Ferdinand Township, on the north to Clayton road on the south, to say nothing of McCausland avenue, which runs southward from Clayton road to Manchester road, and which is virtually a continuation of Skinker road.

From Lindell Drive to Clayton road, Skinker road is bounded on the east by Forest Park. A number of the handsomest and most exclusive residential additions in the city are grouped in the area on the west side of Skinker road overlooking Forest Park. These include Skinker Heights, Hillcrest, Forest Ridge, Brentmoor and Hi-Pointe, the latter, which was only recently subdivided, being situated at the northwest corner of Clayton road and Skinker road, McCausland avenue forming a junction with those highways at this point.

North of Delmar, opposite each other and divided by Skinker road, are Parkway, Rosedale and Washington Heights, which were subdivided only a few years ago and which have been absorbed with great avidity. Skinker road has been macadam-

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Motor Sales Company President Buys Maryland Terrace Home



FRANK BISHOP, president of the Briscoe Motor Car Sales Co., has purchased a handsome house recently erected on Maryland avenue, in Maryland Terrace by the Davis Realty Development Co.

The price paid was \$11,000, and \$2000 is to be expended for additions, including a garage to cost \$1200.

The house, which is of the English type of architecture, has eight large rooms, two baths, and a big porch, with terraced approach from Maryland avenue, from which it sets back 50 feet, and overlooks a quadrangle campus. It was designed by Edward J. Lowler, architect.

has under construction three other houses similar in design to that of the Briscoe home, and which will be ready for occupancy within the next 30 days.

Maryland Terrace, which is within the corporate limits of University City, was subdivided and improved by the Davis Realty Development Co., of which Everett Davis is president, several years ago. Its absorption by home-builders has been such that its extension has been necessary to meet the demand for sites in this section. The addition, on the west side of Pennsylvania avenue and overlooks Washington University and is otherwise attractive.

HELD FOR \$40,000 SWINDLE, JUMPS, HANDCUFFED, FROM TRAIN

Chicago Bank Clerk Identified in North Dakota After Being Charged With Abduction.

BISMARCK, N. D., July 6.—Tony Zalatouris, a clerk of the Chicago State Bank, arrested at Glendive, was alleged complicity in a \$40,000 swindle, clad only in underwear, leaped from a train between Bismarck and Jamestown early this morning, and escaped with handcuffs on him. When arrested in Glendive charged with the abduction of a North Dakotian girl, \$31,000 alleged to have been looted from the Chicago State Bank by Zalatouris and Charles Klamus, recently arrested in San Francisco, was found on Zalatouris. Zalatouris, his pockets filled with money, came to North Dakota. For some time he attended an Adventist training school at Harvey, it is claimed. Then he drifted westward, driving a high-priced car, well dressed, good looking. At Hebron, a daughter of a well-known family, listened to his blandishments, and her trip with Zalatouris to Glendive, Mont., proved his undoing. At Glendive the girl's parents procured Zalatouris' arrest on a charge of abduction. At police station his identity was found to tally with that of the alleged Chicago bank swindler. The Chicago police were notified and a Chicago detective was returning with him when Zalatouris made his escape.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS AND BUILDING SHARES MATURE

New Series Being Liberally Subscribed To, Secretary Reports.

The Washington Savings and Building Association, with offices at 216 Wainwright building, reports the maturity of Series No. 20 of its stock, which reached a value of \$169.57, maturing earlier than usual. Secretary James M. Rohan reports that shares in his new series are being subscribed to liberally.

WOODLAWN AVENUE TRACT SOLD

The Christian Brinkow Real Estate Co. reports having sold five and one-half acres on the west line of Woodlawn avenue, south of the Manchester road, the improvements consisting of a six-room frame dwelling and outhouses. There are numerous fruit trees, grapes, raspberries, and blackberries. The property was sold for Magdalena Schwartz to William and Sophia Lange. The Brinkow company represented both parties.

Arkansas to Recommend National Prohibition

Special to the Post-Dispatch. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 6.—The Arkansas constitutional convention, by a vote of 68 to 1, today voted to recommend to the Legislature which meets in January to ratify national prohibition.

CHARLES GUNDLACH. Charles Gundlach reports the sale of 1111 Locust, a flat of 1 room, 11 feet frontage, to J. H. Farish & Co. Knight.

5000 OFFERS of Houses, Homes, Real Estate and Farms TODAY!

Is the One OPPORTUNITY Here for You?

AGENTS RENT LISTS J. H. Farish & Co. BARNGROVE & SPECHT J. I. Epstein

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100 READERS! 3B

[illegible]

WEEK'S RADE
Impaired Crop Prospects in
Canada Are Factor in Lift-
ing Prices Here.
 Impaired crop prospects in Canada the factor of drought, did a good deal last week to bring about sharp higher prices here for corn and oats. Compared with a week ago corn yesterday was up 3c to 4½c and oats 2c to 2c.
 Announcement by Government orders taking effect July 15, that the consumption of wheat in Canada would be curtailed gave the first lift which traders received as to conditions north of the international border.
 Corn prices immediately began a notable upward swing, impelled by the apparent likelihood that Canada would need an enlarged quantity of corn flour. Simultaneously, huge export sales of oats, destined for cities on the Georgian Bay, caused independent strength in the oats market.
 Big premiums paid for new wheat in the southwest markets operated as an additional bullish factor and so, too, did reports that the Canadian Government price for wheat would soon be hoisted to a bushel. Besides, predictions were current that the 1913 domestic yield of oats would be 137,000,000 bushels under last year's total.
 Yesterday's market on both corn and oats showed realising for over Sunday, but final figures showed only minor change for the day.
St. Louis Cash Market.
 Selections of various grades of white corn are selling at a premium; market yesterday unchanged to 3c up otherwise; demand fair.
 Cash oats unchanged in price and sales moderate.
 Quote No. 1 red wheat, \$2.28; No. 2 red winter wheat, \$2.27; No. 3 red winter wheat, \$2.25 @ 2.26.
 Quote No. 3 corn, \$1.65; No. 2 yellow corn, \$1.78; No. 3, \$1.90 @ 1.95; No. 5, \$1.90.
 Quote No. 3 white oats, 79½ @ 80c.

Cash Grain Elsewhere
KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 8.—Cash wheat steady to 3c higher. No. 2 hard, \$2.24 @ 2.25; No. 3 hard, \$2.22 @ 2.23; No. 4 hard, \$2.17 @ 2.18; No. 5 hard, \$2.15 @ 2.16; No. 6 hard, \$2.13 @ 2.14; No. 7 hard, \$2.11 @ 2.12; No. 8 hard, \$2.09 @ 2.10; No. 9 hard, \$2.07 @ 2.08; No. 10 hard, \$2.05 @ 2.06; No. 11 hard, \$2.03 @ 2.04; No. 12 hard, \$2.01 @ 2.02; No. 13 hard, \$1.99 @ 2.00; No. 14 hard, \$1.97 @ 1.98; No. 15 hard, \$1.95 @ 1.96; No. 16 hard, \$1.93 @ 1.94; No. 17 hard, \$1.91 @ 1.92; No. 18 hard, \$1.89 @ 1.90; No. 19 hard, \$1.87 @ 1.88; No. 20 hard, \$1.85 @ 1.86; No. 21 hard, \$1.83 @ 1.84; No. 22 hard, \$1.81 @ 1.82; No. 23 hard, \$1.79 @ 1.80; No. 24 hard, \$1.77 @ 1.78; No. 25 hard, \$1.75 @ 1.76; No. 26 hard, \$1.73 @ 1.74; No. 27 hard, \$1.71 @ 1.72; No. 28 hard, \$1.69 @ 1.70; No. 29 hard, \$1.67 @ 1.68; No. 30 hard, \$1.65 @ 1.66; No. 31 hard, \$1.63 @ 1.64; No. 32 hard, \$1.61 @ 1.62; No. 33 hard, \$1.59 @ 1.60; No. 34 hard, \$1.57 @ 1.58; No. 35 hard, \$1.55 @ 1.56; No. 36 hard, \$1.53 @ 1.54; No. 37 hard, \$1.51 @ 1.52; No. 38 hard, \$1.49 @ 1.50; No. 39 hard, \$1.47 @ 1.48; No. 40 hard, \$1.45 @ 1.46; No. 41 hard, \$1.43 @ 1.44; No. 42 hard, \$1.41 @ 1.42; No. 43 hard, \$1.39 @ 1.40; No. 44 hard, \$1.37 @ 1.38; No. 45 hard, \$1.35 @ 1.36; No. 46 hard, \$1.33 @ 1.34; No. 47 hard, \$1.31 @ 1.32; No. 48 hard, \$1.29 @ 1.30; No. 49 hard, \$1.27 @ 1.28; No. 50 hard, \$1.25 @ 1.26; No. 51 hard, \$1.23 @ 1.24; No. 52 hard, \$1.21 @ 1.22; No. 53 hard, \$1.19 @ 1.20; No. 54 hard, \$1.17 @ 1.18; No. 55 hard, \$1.15 @ 1.16; No. 56 hard, \$1.13 @ 1.14; No. 57 hard, \$1.11 @ 1.12; No. 58 hard, \$1.09 @ 1.10; No. 59 hard, \$1.07 @ 1.08; No. 60 hard, \$1.05 @ 1.06; No. 61 hard, \$1.03 @ 1.04; No. 62 hard, \$1.01 @ 1.02; No. 63 hard, \$0.99 @ 1.00; No. 64 hard, \$0.97 @ 0.98; No. 65 hard, \$0.95 @ 0.96; No. 66 hard, \$0.93 @ 0.94; No. 67 hard, \$0.91 @ 0.92; No. 68 hard, \$0.89 @ 0.90; No. 69 hard, \$0.87 @ 0.88; No. 70 hard, \$0.85 @ 0.86; No. 71 hard, \$0.83 @ 0.84; No. 72 hard, \$0.81 @ 0.82; No. 73 hard, \$0.79 @ 0.80; No. 74 hard, \$0.77 @ 0.78; No. 75 hard, \$0.75 @ 0.76; No. 76 hard, \$0.73 @ 0.74; No. 77 hard, \$0.71 @ 0.72; No. 78 hard, \$0.69 @ 0.70; No. 79 hard, \$0.67 @ 0.68; No. 80 hard, \$0.65 @ 0.66; No. 81 hard, \$0.63 @ 0.64; No. 82 hard, \$0.61 @ 0.62; No. 83 hard, \$0.59 @ 0.60; No. 84 hard, \$0.57 @ 0.58; No. 85 hard, \$0.55 @ 0.56; No. 86 hard, \$0.53 @ 0.54; No. 87 hard, \$0.51 @ 0.52; No. 88 hard, \$0.49 @ 0.50; No. 89 hard, \$0.47 @ 0.48; No. 90 hard, \$0.45 @ 0.46; No. 91 hard, \$0.43 @ 0.44; No. 92 hard, \$0.41 @ 0.42; No. 93 hard, \$0.39 @ 0.40; No. 94 hard, \$0.37 @ 0.38; No. 95 hard, \$0.35 @ 0.36; No. 96 hard, \$0.33 @ 0.34; No. 97 hard, \$0.31 @ 0.32; No. 98 hard, \$0.29 @ 0.30; No. 99 hard, \$0.27 @ 0.28; No. 100 hard, \$0.25 @ 0.26.
 Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.60 @ 1.61; No. 2 white, \$1.58 @ 1.59; No. 3 white, \$1.56 @ 1.57; No. 4 white, \$1.54 @ 1.55; No. 5 white, \$1.52 @ 1.53; No. 6 white, \$1.50 @ 1.51; No. 7 white, \$1.48 @ 1.49; No. 8 white, \$1.46 @ 1.47; No. 9 white, \$1.44 @ 1.45; No. 10 white, \$1.42 @ 1.43; No. 11 white, \$1.40 @ 1.41; No. 12 white, \$1.38 @ 1.39; No. 13 white, \$1.36 @ 1.37; No. 14 white, \$1.34 @ 1.35; No. 15 white, \$1.32 @ 1.33; No. 16 white, \$1.30 @ 1.31; No. 17 white, \$1.28 @ 1.29; No. 18 white, \$1.26 @ 1.27; No. 19 white, \$1.24 @ 1.25; No. 20 white, \$1.22 @ 1.23; No. 21 white, \$1.20 @ 1.21; No. 22 white, \$1.18 @ 1.19; No. 23 white, \$1.16 @ 1.17; No. 24 white, \$1.14 @ 1.15; No. 25 white, \$1.12 @ 1.13; No. 26 white, \$1.10 @ 1.11; No. 27 white, \$1.08 @ 1.09; No. 28 white, \$1.06 @ 1.07; No. 29 white, \$1.04 @ 1.05; No. 30 white, \$1.02 @ 1.03; No. 31 white, \$1.00 @ 1.01; No. 32 white, \$0.98 @ 0.99; No. 33 white, \$0.96 @ 0.97; No. 34 white, \$0.94 @ 0.95; No. 35 white, \$0.92 @ 0.93; No. 36 white, \$0.90 @ 0.91; No. 37 white, \$0.88 @ 0.89; No. 38 white, \$0.86 @ 0.87; No. 39 white, \$0.84 @ 0.85; No. 40 white, \$0.82 @ 0.83; No. 41 white, \$0.80 @ 0.81; No. 42 white, \$0.78 @ 0.79; No. 43 white, \$0.76 @ 0.77; No. 44 white, \$0.74 @ 0.75; No. 45 white, \$0.72 @ 0.73; No. 46 white, \$0.70 @ 0.71; No. 47 white, \$0.68 @ 0.69; No. 48 white, \$0.66 @ 0.67; No. 49 white, \$0.64 @ 0.65; No. 50 white, \$0.62 @ 0.63; No. 51 white, \$0.60 @ 0.61; No. 52 white, \$0.58 @ 0.59; No. 53 white, \$0.56 @ 0.57; No. 54 white, \$0.54 @ 0.55; No. 55 white, \$0.52 @ 0.53; No. 56 white, \$0.50 @ 0.51; No. 57 white, \$0.48 @ 0.49; No. 58 white, \$0.46 @ 0.47; No. 59 white, \$0.44 @ 0.45; No. 60 white, \$0.42 @ 0.43; No. 61 white, \$0.40 @ 0.41; No. 62 white, \$0.38 @ 0.39; No. 63 white, \$0.36 @ 0.37; No. 64 white, \$0.34 @ 0.35; No. 65 white, \$0.32 @ 0.33; No. 66 white, \$0.30 @ 0.31; No. 67 white, \$0.28 @ 0.29; No. 68 white, \$0.26 @ 0.27; No. 69 white, \$0.24 @ 0.25; No. 70 white, \$0.22 @ 0.23; No. 71 white, \$0.20 @ 0.21; No. 72 white, \$0.18 @ 0.19; No. 73 white, \$0.16 @ 0.17; No. 74 white, \$0.14 @ 0.15; No. 75 white, \$0.12 @ 0.13; No. 76 white, \$0.10 @ 0.11; No. 77 white, \$0.08 @ 0.09; No. 78 white, \$0.06 @ 0.07; No. 79 white, \$0.04 @ 0.05; No. 80 white, \$0.02 @ 0.03; No. 81 white, \$0.00 @ 0.01; No. 82 white, \$0.00 @ 0.00; No. 83 white, \$0.00 @ 0.00; No. 84 white, \$0.00 @ 0.00; No. 85 white, \$0.00 @ 0.00; No. 86 white, \$0.00 @ 0.00; No. 87 white, \$0.00 @ 0.00; No. 88 white, \$0.00 @ 0.

All other liabilities.....	1.435
Total liabilities.....	132.771
 Gold reserve against F. R. notes in actual circulation.....	41.8
Cash reserve against net deposit liability.....	49.7
Total reserve against net deposit and F. R. note liability.....	91.5

PROVISIONS

LARD—Prime steam in tins at 35.00 nominal. Kettle-rendered in tins at 25.00 nominal. GREEN MEATS—Waxes, 100 lbs. at 18.00; 120 lbs. at 20.00. 140 lbs. 20.00; 160 lbs. 20.00; 180 lbs. 20.00; 200 lbs. 20.00; 220 lbs. 20.00; 240 lbs. 20.00; 260 lbs. 20.00; 280 lbs. 20.00; 300 lbs. 20.00; 320 lbs. 20.00; 340 lbs. 20.00; 360 lbs. 20.00; 380 lbs. 20.00; 400 lbs. 20.00; 420 lbs. 20.00; 440 lbs. 20.00; 460 lbs. 20.00; 480 lbs. 20.00; 500 lbs. 20.00; 520 lbs. 20.00; 540 lbs. 20.00; 560 lbs. 20.00; 580 lbs. 20.00; 600 lbs. 20.00; 620 lbs. 20.00; 640 lbs. 20.00; 660 lbs. 20.00; 680 lbs. 20.00; 700 lbs. 20.00; 720 lbs. 20.00; 740 lbs. 20.00; 760 lbs. 20.00; 780 lbs. 20.00; 800 lbs. 20.00; 820 lbs. 20.00; 840 lbs. 20.00; 860 lbs. 20.00; 880 lbs. 20.00; 900 lbs. 20.00; 920 lbs. 20.00; 940 lbs. 20.00; 960 lbs. 20.00; 980 lbs. 20.00; 1000 lbs. 20.00; 1020 lbs. 20.00; 1040 lbs. 20.00; 1060 lbs. 20.00; 1080 lbs. 20.00; 1100 lbs. 20.00; 1120 lbs. 20.00; 1140 lbs. 20.00; 1160 lbs. 20.00; 1180 lbs. 20.00; 1200 lbs. 20.00; 1220 lbs. 20.00; 1240 lbs. 20.00; 1260 lbs. 20.00; 1280 lbs. 20.00; 1300 lbs. 20.00; 1320 lbs. 20.00; 1340 lbs. 20.00; 1360 lbs. 20.00; 1380 lbs. 20.00; 1400 lbs. 20.00; 1420 lbs. 20.00; 1440 lbs. 20.00; 1460 lbs. 20.00; 1480 lbs. 20.00; 1500 lbs. 20.00; 1520 lbs. 20.00; 1540 lbs. 20.00; 1560 lbs. 20.00; 1580 lbs. 20.00; 1600 lbs. 20.00; 1620 lbs. 20.00; 1640 lbs. 20.00; 1660 lbs. 20.00; 1680 lbs. 20.00; 1700 lbs. 20.00; 1720 lbs. 20.00; 1740 lbs. 20.00; 1760 lbs. 20.00; 1780 lbs. 20.00; 1800 lbs. 20.00; 1820 lbs. 20.00; 1840 lbs. 20.00; 1860 lbs. 20.00; 1880 lbs. 20.00; 1900 lbs. 20.00; 1920 lbs. 20.00; 1940 lbs. 20.00; 1960 lbs. 20.00; 1980 lbs. 20.00; 2000 lbs. 20.00; 2020 lbs. 20.00; 2040 lbs. 20.00; 2060 lbs. 20.00; 2080 lbs. 20.00; 2100 lbs. 20.00; 2120 lbs. 20.00; 2140 lbs. 20.00; 2160 lbs. 20.00; 2180 lbs. 20.00; 2200 lbs. 20.00; 2220 lbs. 20.00; 2240 lbs. 20.00; 2260 lbs. 20.00; 2280 lbs. 20.00; 2300 lbs. 20.00; 2320 lbs. 20.00; 2340 lbs. 20.00; 2360 lbs. 20.00; 2380 lbs. 20.00; 2400 lbs. 20.00; 2420 lbs. 20.00; 2440 lbs. 20.00; 2460 lbs. 20.00; 2480 lbs. 20.00; 2500 lbs. 20.00; 2520 lbs. 20.00; 2540 lbs. 20.00; 2560 lbs. 20.00; 2580 lbs. 20.00; 2600 lbs. 20.00; 2620 lbs. 20.00; 2640 lbs. 20.00; 2660 lbs. 20.00; 2680 lbs. 20.00; 2700 lbs. 20.00; 2720 lbs. 20.00; 2740 lbs. 20.00; 2760 lbs. 20.00; 2780 lbs. 20.00; 2800 lbs. 20.00; 2820 lbs. 20.00; 2840 lbs. 20.00; 2860 lbs. 20.00; 2880 lbs. 20.00; 2900 lbs. 20.00; 2920 lbs. 20.00; 2940 lbs. 20.00; 2960 lbs. 20.00; 2980 lbs. 20.00; 3000 lbs. 20.00; 3020 lbs. 20.00; 3040 lbs. 20.00; 3060 lbs. 20.00; 3080 lbs. 20.00; 3100 lbs. 20.00; 3120 lbs. 20.00; 3140 lbs. 20.00; 3160 lbs. 20.00; 3180 lbs. 20.00; 3200 lbs. 20.00; 3220 lbs. 20.00; 3240 lbs. 20.00; 3260 lbs. 20.00; 3280 lbs. 20.00; 3300 lbs. 20.00; 3320 lbs. 20.00; 3340 lbs. 20.00; 3360 lbs. 20.00; 3380 lbs. 20.00; 3400 lbs. 20.00; 3420 lbs. 20.00; 3440 lbs. 20.00; 3460 lbs. 20.00; 3480 lbs. 20.00; 3500 lbs. 20.00; 3520 lbs. 20.00; 3540 lbs. 20.00; 3560 lbs. 20.00; 3580 lbs. 20.00; 3600 lbs. 20.00; 3620 lbs. 20.00; 3640 lbs. 20.00; 3660 lbs. 20.00; 3680 lbs. 20.00; 3700 lbs. 20.00; 3720 lbs. 20.00; 3740 lbs. 20.00; 3760 lbs. 20.00; 3780 lbs. 20.00; 3800 lbs. 20.00; 3820 lbs. 20.00; 3840 lbs. 20.00; 3860 lbs. 20.00; 3880 lbs. 20.00; 3900 lbs. 20.00; 3920 lbs. 20.00; 3940 lbs. 20.00; 3960 lbs. 20.00; 3980 lbs. 20.00; 4000 lbs. 20.00; 4020 lbs. 20.00; 4040 lbs. 20.00; 4060 lbs. 20.00; 4080 lbs. 20.00; 4100 lbs. 20.00; 4120 lbs. 20.00; 4140 lbs. 20.00; 4160 lbs. 20.00; 4180 lbs. 20.00; 4200 lbs. 20.00; 4220 lbs. 20.00; 4240 lbs. 20.00; 4260 lbs. 20.00; 4280 lbs. 20.00; 4300 lbs. 20.00; 4320 lbs. 20.00; 4340 lbs. 20.00; 4360 lbs. 20.00; 4380 lbs. 20.00; 4400 lbs. 20.00; 4420 lbs. 20.00; 4440 lbs. 20.00; 4460 lbs. 20.00; 4480 lbs. 20.00; 4500 lbs. 20.00; 4520 lbs. 20.00; 4540 lbs. 20.00; 4560 lbs. 20.00; 4580 lbs. 20.00; 4600 lbs. 20.00; 4620 lbs. 20.00; 4640 lbs. 20.00; 4660 lbs. 20.00; 4680 lbs. 20.00; 4700 lbs. 20.00; 4720 lbs. 20.00; 4740 lbs. 20.00; 4760 lbs. 20.00; 4780 lbs. 20.00; 4800 lbs. 20.00; 4820 lbs. 20.00; 4840 lbs. 20.00; 4860 lbs. 20.00; 4880 lbs. 20.00; 4900 lbs. 20.00; 4920 lbs. 20.00; 4940 lbs. 20.00; 4960 lbs. 20.00; 4980 lbs. 20.00; 5000 lbs. 20.00; 5020 lbs. 20.00; 5040 lbs. 20.00; 5060 lbs. 20.00; 5080 lbs. 20.00; 5100 lbs. 20.00; 5120 lbs. 20.00; 5140 lbs. 20.00; 5160 lbs. 20.00; 5180 lbs. 20.00; 5200 lbs. 20.00; 5220 lbs. 20.00; 5240 lbs. 20.00; 5260 lbs. 20.00; 5280 lbs. 20.00; 5300 lbs. 20.00; 5320 lbs. 20.00; 5340 lbs. 20.00; 5360 lbs. 20.00; 5380 lbs. 20.00; 5400 lbs. 20.00; 5420 lbs. 20.00; 5440 lbs. 20.00; 5460 lbs. 20.00; 5480 lbs. 20.00; 5500 lbs. 20.00; 5520 lbs. 20.00; 5540 lbs. 20.00; 5560 lbs. 20.00; 5580 lbs. 20.00; 5600 lbs. 20.

WALKER'S FINANCE-SALES AND LATEST QUOTATIONS

WEEK'S SPECULATION IN THE NEW YORK STOCKS

Early Dealings Reflect Some Selling on Trade Commission's Report.

CURB PRICES MIXED

Some Issues Advance While Others Decline in Broad Street Trading.

By Leased Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Evening Post, in its copyrighted weekly financial review, says:

"Although this week's movement on the Stock Exchange would hardly suggest it, this summer promises to be an interesting period in financial markets as elsewhere. The remarkable celebration of Independence day, with the very noteworthy announcements which accompanied it regarding this country's contribution to the war, directed attention to the possibility that the war itself has passed into a new and different phase. The Italian victory, the confession of Germany's foreign Secretary that victory on the field is now unlikely, the restiveness of the German armies in face of the buffet administered to them here and there by the allied troops—all these incidents of the day throw separate light on this possibility.

"Whether the new and long delayed German offensive comes or not—and in some shape it would seem that such trial of strength on the larger scale must come—the surrounding conditions cannot be the same with the allied armies reorganized and reinforced with three-quarters of a million American soldiers, arrived since the date of the 'March drive'.

"At the same time, our harvest outlook, which became momentarily doubtful during the hot wave at the end of June, is now seen to be again of the very best. The 95 new vessels launched at American shipyards on the Fourth, are tangible evidence of the surmounting of the submarine menace.

"In so far as the Federal Trades Commission, in its report to the Senate on excessive war profits, was merely providing arguments for a tax on such profits, instead of the present clumsy and unfair schedule, it was no doubt performing a useful task. The legitimate criticism of the report, however, has directed itself to the language of the document, which, to serious observers of the drift of this country, is a very real reminder of the period before the war, when accusation and insinuation, based on American shipyard launches, was very much the order of the day.

"In the end, the reports and investigations of that day, undoubtedly accomplished something in the way of abating the unjust practices in business. But they had the inevitable and unfortunate result, through the still louder repetition of the whole-sale charges by the sensational press, of stirring up class feeling and convincing the thoughtless that the business was conducted on the basis of the selected and proven cases.

"There is certainly far less excuse for employing that method now. The Government has in its hands the machinery for checking unjust practices. It is able today, and has for a year been able to prescribe the prices which shall be charged, and to tax abnormal profits in the event of their departure from the peace-time normal. When it has put the machinery in operation, and still there are certain concerns in one or another industry whose profits have been abnormally large, it is at least a fair presumption that the Government, under the circumstances, was itself responsible.

"It is this failure of the commission to give just recognition to the fact that makes its report unfair and possibly misleading. People who study matters of this sort intelligently, remember that, in the revenue legislation of 1917, the Senate passed a bill properly taxing 'war profits' on the basis of comparison with the profits of peace time, but that certain politicians of the House, so far from being interested in the bill, had it in conference committee as to permit it to be passed in its original form. They would not have taxation based on 'war profits,' it must be based on capital and earnings alone.

"The first result was utter confusion in the interpretation of the law. The second was gross injustice to enterprises which had not been benefited at all by war conditions. The third, now set before us by the Trade Commission, was of continuing excessive war profits by concerns which were only touched in part by the unscientific provisions of the conference bill. All this can be remedied by a new and national profits tax.

"Over against the cheerful market prospects there will stand, throughout the next four months, the Government's huge requisitions on the country's supply of capital and the imminence of the October loan. This is undoubtedly the reason for the present pause on the Stock Exchange. It is an interesting balance of financial influences whose equipoise may for a time prevent the stock market from performing actively its work of reflecting the conditions in the factors in the situation. If the precedent of other years is followed, that task should be resumed in the autumn when the market will be higher for the week. Yesterday's market was firm."

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK IS GOOD ON LONDON MART

High Profits and Big Dividends Are Factors in Maintaining Steady Prices.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York Evening Post.

LONDON, July 6.—The remarkable outburst of enthusiasm at the Fourth of July celebration in this city, voiced the feeling which exists in the financial district, an also where the American reinforcements are a vital consideration in the

REPORTED DAILY FOR THE POST-DISPATCH BY G. H. WALKER & CO., 307 NORTH FOURTH STREET.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 6.

STOCKS.

Industrials.

Adv. Rumely. 700 16% 16% 16% 16% 16%

American Steel. 1,000 41% 41% 41% 41% 41%

American Can common. 7,000 47 45 40% 40% 40%

At. Gulf & W. I. 2,500 100 103 104 104 104

At. Gulf & W. I. preferred. 4,000 100 103 104 104 104

At. Gulf & W. I. preferred. 4,000 100 103 104 104 104

American H. & L. common. 7,500 18 17 18 18 18

American H. & L. preferred. 9,400 80 77 79 79 79

American Lined Oil preferred. 5,000 85 79 79 79 79

American Sugar. 2,000 114 113 113 113 113

American Telephone. 7,500 98 95 94 94 94

American Lined Oil common. 1,500 41 40 41 41 41

American Lined Oil preferred. 700 100 100 100 100 100

American Tobacco. 900 162 160 160 160 160

American Writing Paper preferred. 1,500 24 23 24 24 24

California Petroleum. 1,000 18 18 18 18 18

Central Leather common. 4,000 34 34 34 34 34

Cuba Cane Sugar. 4,400 32 31 32 32 32

Columbia Gas. 600 32 31 32 32 32

Consolidated Gas. 600 34 34 34 34 34

Corn Prod. Ref. common. 12,500 100 100 100 100 100

Corn Prod. Ref. preferred. 800 102 101 102 102 102

D. M. & C. 42,300 102 101 102 102 102

General Electric. 12,700 158 157 158 158 158

General Motors. 1,800 82 81 82 82 82

Green Canvases. 900 44 44 44 44 44

Goodrich. 1,000 44 44 44 44 44

Int. Paper. 4,000 38 38 38 38 38

International Mercantile Marine common. 7,800 28 28 28 28 28

International Mercantile Marine preferred. 85,000 102 101 102 102 102

Liggett & Myers preferred. 1,000 104 104 104 104 104

Low-Meyer common. 100 20 20 20 20 20

Mexican Petroleum. 31,000 104 104 104 104 104

Maxwell Motors common. 9,400 32 31 32 32 32

Maxwell Motors first preferred. 2,500 32 31 32 32 32

Maxwell Motors second preferred. 7,200 32 31 32 32 32

National Enameling common. 2,100 52 50 52 52 52

North American. 700 42 42 42 42 42

Oleum. 2,500 57 57 57 57 57

Pacific Mail. 1,600 30 29 30 30 30

Peoples Gas. 500 43 42 43 43 43

Pittsburgh Coal. 1,500 52 51 52 52 52

Rudolph. 200 136 136 136 136 136

Sears Roebuck. 200 136 136 136 136 136

Singair Oil. 20,000 34 34 34 34 34

Texas Co. 2,700 133 130 132 132 132

United Fruit. 16,100 102 102 102 102 102

United Fruit Stores. 800 125 124 125 125 125

United States Rubber. 8,800 60 58 60 60 60

United States Industrial Alcohol. 5,000 125 124 125 125 125

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. 2,700 50 49 50 50 50

Western Union. 2,700 80 80 80 80 80

Westinghouse. 11,100 20 19 20 20 20

Willis-Overland common. 300 82 81 82 82 82

Willis-Overland preferred. 100 41 41 41 41 41

White Motors. 2,500 64 61 63 63 63

Wilson & Co. 2,500 64 61 63 63 63

Metals and Equipments.

American Zinc common. 10,400 21 20 21 21 21

American Zinc preferred. 5,400 85 84 85 85 85

American Zinc & P. V. Co. common. 8,800 65 64 65 65 65

American Locomotive common. 8,400 64 63 64 64 64

Alaska Gold. 4,800 24 24 24 24 24

Aluminum. 4,800 24 24 24 24 24

American Smelters common. 18,800 81 80 81 81 81

American Smelters preferred. 2,100 81 80 81 81 81

Baldwin Locomotive. 47,800 93 92 93 93 93

Bethlehem Steel. 1,200 84 83 84 84 84

Butte & Superior. 20,000 31 30 31 31 31

Colorado Fuel and Iron. 1,300 48 47 48 48 48

Chile Copper. 10,000 17 16 17 17 17

Chilean Nitrate. 2,400 42 41 42 42 42

Cruickel Steel. 21,800 60 59 60 60 60

Gulf States Steel. 200 85 84 85 85 85

Great Northern Ore. 6,500 32 32 32 32 32

Great Northern preferred. 2,200 32 32 32 32 32

Ins. Copper. 33,200 56 55 56 56 56

Kennecott Copper. 8,400 33 32 33 33 33

Lackawanna Steel. 1,400 84 83 84 84 84

Midvale Steel. 1,200 84 83 84 84 84

Miami Copper. 3,700 30 29 30 30 30

National Lead common. 400 60 59 60 60 60

Nevada Consolidated. 4,000 20 19 20 20 20

Eric common. 2,100 18 17 18 18 18

P. S. Car common. 1,400 67 66 67 67 67

Rayway Steel. 24,200 62 61 62 62 62

Ray Consolidated. 5,000 25 24 25 25 25

Rein. I. & S. common. 36,200 91 90 91 91 91

Rein. I. & S. preferred. 100 60 59 60 60 60

S. Sheffield. 600 62 61 62 62 62

Tennessee Copper. 13,300 19 18 19 19 19

United States Steel common. 100 104 104 104 104 104

United States Steel preferred. 600 111 110 111 111 111

Utah Copper. 13,200 84 83 84 84 84

Railroads.

Athlone Coast Line. 1,100 84 84 84 84 84

Atlantic Coast Line. 400 91 91 91 91 91

Baltimore & Ohio. 2,600 34 34 34 34 34

Brooklyn Rapid Transit. 3,000 39 38 39 39 39

Canadian Pacific. 1,700 147 146 147 147 147

Chicago Great Western. 5,700 57 56 57 57 57

Chicago & North Western. 1,100 24 24 24 24 24

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul common. 4,700 42 41 42 42 42

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NEED WANTED—MEN, BOYS
BOYS—To work in summer

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INTER- must be experie
have work. 4820 L.
Armour

1923—Apply to
 WIFE Co. 13th and
 1924—General furnished
 1925—Two good;
 1 o'clock Sunday
 1926—Repair work;
 1927—Repair work;
 1928—General house
 1929—For concrete
 1930—Reed, 3682
 1931—To be
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 2000—To be

Bldg., 2117 Franklin Av.
ENTER—Industrious,
exempt; married

AGE WOODWORKERS—
AGE WOODWORKERS—
CARRIAGE blacksmith he
AGE TRIMMERS—Cust
men, back hangers
and top men. Danni
Howard.
AGE AND AUTOMOB
And varnish rubbers.
Carrage Co., 1215
AGE WOODWORKERS—
bodies. Apply
Broadway.
WASHERS—Experienced
Automobile Co., 3104 I
FFEUR—One experience
tors. Apply Marx &
FFEUR—Ford; grocery
FFEUR—Driver for
Grocery Co.

FFEUR—For lower route
at st.

[illegible]

225 West 11th St., New York City, N.Y. 10014. He is 40 years old and has been a member of the Fire Department for 10 years.

348 Municipal Courts
ANER-SPOTTER
 out-of-town position
 salary for high
 Sunday, JOSH
 quette Hotel.

BETE FINISHERS-400
 K- With experience at
 salary \$100. Pos. C-5
 K- Experienced, for
 is furnishing store.
 K- Man about 50 years
 21. Post-Dispatch.

K- Railroad general of
 vice, salary expected
 Dispatch.

TO CITY RECEIVING
RECANITE HOUSE
-DISPATCH.

can operate typewriter
address stating exper
Box C-60, Post-Dia

CLERKS GROOMING MOLL GROCERY

LECTOR—Large corporate position; chance for advancement. **Post-Danach.**

EDITION MANAGER—With advertising experience; position; state experienced. **Post-Danach.**

LECTOR—Middle-aged, needs, who wants a position as collector; have many years experience. **Post-Danach.**

FACTORY—Experienced, 1st. **MAN**—Experienced. **Box J-23.**

DRIVER—Experienced, Call Sunday, 1031.

DRIVER—2500, about \$10 per day about 15. **Chamber**

UNLOADER—15c a
only Gas Co., Maplewood
MINER—Must have kn

work and thorough
conditions; capable
dependent of wages man-
opportunity—right
can, about \$3, sober, in-
ment employment. Box
MAKEN—Good, Jacob
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SECTOR—Gately's, 821
SUTOR—And tracer,
ature house; state qual-
Foot-Dispatch.
PONITOR—O. E. Schaefer
68
FARSH—Steady work
Blackfoot Chemical W
SAR STITCHERS—And
middle makers. P.
DE Lucas
SECTOR—Take small
Electorate, 510 Time
Short-order; night work
Room 307 Union Sta.

Assistant, at Nagel's

...haries St. Call Monday
 Experienced hotel fry
 Apply 10:30 a. m. F
 Combination for res
 98 patrices \$16 per c
 Apply Gauss Hotel, H
 at 2249
 MEN—To work in s
 those not afraid of
 American Packing Co.
 BRS—Slack Barrel; ste
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 work in plant manu
 medicinal chemicals;
 wages; opportunity for
 between 8 and 11 a
 K-277, Post-Dispatch
 K-277, Post-Dispatch

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11B

ADERS! 11B

HELP WANTED—MEN, BOYS
MAN—Experienced, flour ware-
house, or truckers. **PLANT**
LLS, Main and Chouteau av.
(e6)
MEN—Two competent ex-
perienced men, having
some engineering ability,
for inspection of Grey Iron
Foundry Products. Box
N-162, Post-Dispatch. (e7)

WAGNER COMPANY
WANTS MORE MEN

SKILLED MECHANICS; MEN
WITH SOME SHOP EXPERIENCE
TO TURN OVER USED FUEL-
FIT-UP MEN FOR AUTOMOBILE;
TOLIN AND POWER WORK.
ON GOVERNMENT WORK AT
PRESENT DO NOT CHANGE AP-
PLY 680 ELYMOUTH AVE. (615)

* * *

MEN WANTED FOR
WAR WORK

Chinists, press hands, sheet
metal work, timekeeper. FRED
DAL MFG. CO., 3535 De
b. Apply before 4 p. m.

day or from 9 to 11 a. m.
day or any time Monday. (c7)

MEN WANTED
earn grocery business; must
be well recommended; good
wages; rapid advancement. Ap-
ply 8 a. m.

**Rogers Grocery and
Baking Co.**
811 N. 6th St. (c8)

MEN WANTED
Between the ages of 30 and

to act as section and floor managers, with department store experience preferred. Apply employment office, second fl., 119, BAER & FULLER.

WOMEN WANTED

For express transportation service; useful employment; steady work; excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply employment agent

AMERICAN RAILWAY
EXPRESS CO.
floor. 20th and Clark.
(612)

MAN WANTED
FOR GENERAL
FACTORY WORK
Exempt From Draft
Chance for Advancement
Steady Employment
The Johnston Tin

—Experienced time study on Liberty motors. We make high-class time study men estimate piece prices on Liberty motor parts. You can help the war by working on our Government's most important line of offense and defense—plane motor. If you are a good, real man, inspired by American ideals, with desire

Old American institutions
want to help decide this war
are a good workman, we
you at once. We cannot
for the application of men
engaged on war work
NORDYKE & MAR-
O., Station No. 20, Indian-
Ind. (c)

BORER—Steady work; \$244 per
month. Pink, Barston and Koenig
STEIN PACKER—Experienced; good
Machine-Polish Mfg. Co. 1289
an
GAINES—Steady work; \$244 per
month. Pink, Barston and Koenig
Tool Co. 2121 Forest Park Pl. (c)
HIGH—Steady work; \$244 per
month. Pink, Barston and Koenig
2 Forest Park Pl. (c)
HAWLEY—Experienced. Chamme-
r & Sons, 1289 N. 20th St. (c)
Good. \$244 per month. Pink, Barston and Koenig
Tool Co. 2121 Forest Park Pl. (c)

transportation paid. **Rock Island Life**,
 Chicago, Ill.
 — Both floor and bench: out of
 the labor: **Twelve: 75c an hour.**
 — Four-Digit
HAND-Experienced: best wages.
 work. **Caracoleet Planting Mill Co.**
 Broadway, or call Sunday 2145
 av. (el)

Lotormen and
Conductors
Wanted
 Applicants must have refer-
 ences to good habits and
 energy and be fit physically.
 10c to 42c an hour. Per-
 sonal and steady employment.
 at work. Apply at 39th

18 S. M.
 UNITED RAILWAYS
 OF ST. LOUIS.
 Experienced, for hand and ma-
 nipulate Mound City Gas Factory.
 Experienced hand mallets on
 all parking houses; good pay; B-
 rands work; good place; B-
 and Washington. (C)
 S- Experienced, for as-
 sing work; 35c per hour.
 SUPPLES CO., 6300 Ham-
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1000 READERS! 13

SALESWOMEN WANTED

BAKERSHAW—Desirable traveling rep will be vacant Aug. 1; acceptable applicants must be over 25 years old, with high-school education, college preferred; must be widowed without incumbency preferred; good personality and adaptability essential; incentive bonus plan; experience not required; position permanent, with advancement; salary \$10,000 per year; 4 weeks. Box 3-27, N.Y. 10.

SALESWOMEN—To sell medical products. Class medical book. Write for free interview. Box C-3, Post-Dispatch.

SALESWOMEN—400 wks. and \$5000 yrs. exp. needed. No exp. necessary. Selling chewing gum vending machine from hotel, 486 Broadway, New York.

SALESWOMEN—Experienced. \$1.50 per hour. No exp. necessary. Mail order business; demonstrate and take orders.

household necessity. See Mr. Wagner,
West Pine bl., from 2 to 6 p. m., Mr.
Saturday or Sunday.

SALESLADIES — A. M. O'NEILL
— GROCER CO.

SALESLADIES
6th and Washington

SALESLADIES—By a large
wholesale house, salesladies
with department store or whole
sale house selling experience
must be neat and aggressive,
give age and experience. \$10
E-26, Post-Dispatch.

WANTED.—COLLEGE WOMAN.
Or teacher, 25-35 years of age, of fine
manner, who has had social experience
is accustomed to meeting club members, to
represent a well-known hotel.

tion; unusual remuneration, with liberal
pense account; traveling position; give
education and experience in reply. J

Wine, 58 E. Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

SALSADESLADIES, CATHOLIC

If you desire congenial outdoor employment that will guarantee an income of \$20 to \$25 weekly, apply Sunday 10 to 12 to 4, room 806 Statler Hotel.

**Saleswomen
Wanted at
Vanderbilt's**

For Women's Shoe, Notion,
Leather Goods and Yard-
Goods Departments. Ap-
ply to Supt., second floor.

.....

SHOEWORKERS

TELETYPE—Experienced, and girls all kinds of shoe making; good wages; Model Shoe Mfg. Co., 34 floor, 111 Broadway and Hickory.

GIRLS—Experienced on power machines; girls to learn. Apply 3471 Locust st.

GIRLS—To learn shoe making. Johnson Shoe Co., 340 Locust st.

GIRLS—To learn shoemaking. Apply in national Shoe Co., Jefferson and St. Louis.

GIRLS—Inexperienced, to learn all kinds work in stitching room. Apply Mz. Mt. Canito Factory, 14th and Wash.

ITCHING—Experienced, on children's shoes. 510 Landa—4th floor.

ROOMS AND BOARD

For rent, city, good apartments, the park.

Country and Suburban Board, 15¢
per line. Room Agencies, 25¢ per
line. Discount 1¢ per line on three

or more listings.

ROOMS FOR RENT-CITY

MISCELLANEOUS

ROOM—For rent: modern apartment; private family, reasonable. (Lobby 8107R.)

ROOMS—One or two, in private family home; fully furnished. Phone (Lafayette 6664.)

ROOM—Pied-à-p; large room; nicely finished, for one or two. Phone (Grand 1-2300.)

ROOM—Elegant, by day or week; quiet, pleasant location. Phone (Lafayette 6664.)

ROOM—Widow will rent front room, floor. Box K-248. Post-Dispatch.

ROOM—Lovely second floor front room; 4 bedrooms; gas, electric, central heat; good sleeping rooms. Phone (Lindell 535.)

ROOMS—Two; furnished complete for home use; water in kitchen. Phone (Lafayette 6587.)

ROOM—Gentleman appreciating thorough clean room in private family, modern, quiet.

ROOMS—Nicely furnished for light house keeping; 2 south rooms and 1 north room with porch. Box N-254. Post Office Match.

ROOM—Nicely furnished; contiguous water, free phone; all modern conveniences on the principal car line; no other rooms available only by special arrangement.

ROOMS—Two unfurnished or partly furnished; all conveniences; private bath; telephone; who will assist with homework. Box K-241, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM—Nicely furnished front room; no employed or 2 gentlemen; private but contiguous hot water; immaculate. Call GEL 3340.

CENTRAL

REEL, 3337—Large front, also hall, 15-20 weeks; hot water, phone.

REEL, 3019A—Nearly furnished rooms; a trifle, free bell phone; all conveniences.

REEL, 3314—Nearly furnished room for a lady; all conveniences.

REEL, 3328—Furnished room, light, a telephone; hot water, electricity, plus reasonable.

also 2 rear connecting; all convenient gas range, refrigerator, etc.; no child

CARR, 1527-Connecting housekeeping room
gas, bath; water in kitchen; \$1.
CARR, 1525-Four beautiful rooms; bath
all conveniences; \$14 per month.
CARR, 1523-Three beautiful rooms; bath;
completely furnished; for house-
ing; bath; private.
CHOUTEAU, 2022-Two neatly fur-
nished rooms; light housekeeping; bath;
CHOUTEAU, 1108 To 1112-Front, 11
connecting rooms, complete for house-
ing; bath; private.
DIVISION, 922-Furnished rooms for 11
housekeeping; gas for light and cook
1.25 and \$2 per week.
HARTON, 2006-Lady employed, fur-
nished room, with gas, gas, gas, gas,
or without housekeeping; phone.
HARTON, 2006-Lady employed wishes
ladies equipped to share room, use
kitchen; \$10 per month.
EIGHTENTH, 604 B-Large front room
housekeeping; all conveniences.
FIFTEENTH, 1443 N.-2 rooms, gas,

FRANKLIN, 1611—Nicely furnished fr
room in small private family; 2d floor.

FRANKLIN, 1407S—Furnished front room, bath, refrigerator, stove, two windows. \$2.00 wks.

GABRIELSON, 1315 N—Two furnished room and bath, refrigerator, stove, two windows. \$2.00 wks.

GLADSTONE PL., 502S—Two large front rooms; housekeeping; \$12.00/mth.

LACROIX, 4047—Second-floor housekeeping room; refrigerator, stove, \$1.00 wks.

LINDELL, 352A—Small room for man; or as a home; \$1.50.

LINDELL BL., 8516—Newly decorated, heating room, refrigerator, stove, refrigerator, kitchenette; \$3.50.

LOCUST, 1122—Furnished and light housekeeping room; \$1.25 and up.

LOCUST, 1122—Clean, modern, single room; \$1.25 wks.

LOCUST, 3142—Clean housekeeping room, range, refrigerator, laundry, \$1.00 wks.

LOCUST, 3142—Housekeeping room, suitable for help, light work in morning.

LOCUST, N. 302S—Furnished housekeeping front room, stove or housekeeping, \$1.00 wks.

OLIVE, 2429-31.—Rooms for light box
keeping and sleeping; all convs.

OLIVE. 2050—One or two rooms; \$4.
housekeeping.

PLAGE. 2223-3 rooms; \$8; 3 rooms; 6 months' rent water, bath.

GLAVE. 3525—Neatly furnished 3d room; electric lights; kitchen privileges.

FINE. 3515—Front parlor, with kitchen open onto southern exposure; all conveniences reasonable.

TENTH & S. (corner Market)—Light housekeeping 2d above main; \$4 up.

TENTH & W.—Light housekeeping; light housekeeping or sleeping.

WASHINGTON BL., 3007—Sleeping room and light housekeeping.

DANIELS ST.—Convenient or desirable light housekeeping or dining room.

WASHINGTON, 2397—Rooms; southern exposure; electric lights; hot water; gas stove.

WASHINGTON, 3424—Large front room; light housekeeping; all conveniences; sleep 2 up.

NARAYAN ST.—Sleep 2 up.

other rooms; \$1.25, \$2, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$9.50, \$10.50, \$11.50, \$12.50, \$13.50, \$14.50, \$15.50, \$16.50, \$17.50, \$18.50, \$19.50, \$20.50, \$21.50, \$22.50, \$23.50, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26.50, \$27.50, \$28.50, \$29.50, \$30.50, \$31.50, \$32.50, \$33.50, \$34.50, \$35.50, \$36.50, \$37.50, \$38.50, \$39.50, \$40.50, \$41.50, \$42.50, \$43.50, \$44.50, \$45.50, \$46.50, \$47.50, \$48.50, \$49.50, \$50.50, \$51.50, \$52.50, \$53.50, \$54.50, \$55.50, \$56.50, \$57.50, \$58.50, \$59.50, \$60.50, \$61.50, \$62.50, \$63.50, \$64.50, \$65.50, \$66.50, \$67.50, \$68.50, \$69.50, \$70.50, \$71.50, \$72.50, \$73.50, \$74.50, \$75.50, \$76.50, \$77.50, \$78.50, \$79.50, \$80.50, \$81.50, \$82.50, \$83.50, \$84.50, \$85.50, \$86.50, \$87.50, \$88.50, \$89.50, \$90.50, \$91.50, \$92.50, \$93.50, \$94.50, \$95.50, \$96.50, \$97.50, \$98.50, \$99.50, \$100.50, \$101.50, \$102.50, \$103.50, \$104.50, \$105.50, \$106.50, \$107.50, \$108.50, \$109.50, 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 gentleman's all-wool (c) 11111111
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 to dealers, \$111.11 (c) 11111111
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 for men's evening (c) 11111111
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 4, 1602 Buckmaster, (c) 11111111
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<p> SALES—For sale, touring car, top, wood, at most beautiful car, in perfect condition; for sale part and balance cash. Buick sacrifice for quick cash sale. Buick X-52. Foot-Dispatch. </p>	<p> COMMERCIAL TRUCKS—For sale, N. Jones, 1930 model, Diamond Dairy Co., 1930 Buick. </p>	<p> FORD TRUCKS—For sale, 1930 model, 1930 Buick. </p>	<p> OVERLAND—For sale, nearly new; in perfect condition; will sell at half price; call Sunday, 533 Clara ave., 1st floor. </p>	<p> LOCUST AT MOTOR CAR CO. WOMONT 2600 </p>	<p> National speedster.....1912 National touring.....1914 Oakland touring.....1914 Overland touring.....1915 </p>	<p> LOW PRICED TRUCK TIRES—For sale, all sizes. </p>	<p> STEEL.....1915 </p>	<p> THE ORIGINAL Invincible Tire Co. </p>	<p> SONNY TIRE CO. 4547 Delmar bl., Delmar 57 </p>	<p> FORD MAGNETO CO. 2610 Locust st. </p>
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WESTMINSTER - For sale; 1916, 6-cylinder, perfect condition. \$294. Main. **FORD** - For sale; 1-ton truck; 1916 model; cab or 12 months' term. Box Y-232. Post-Distribution. **PALM BEACH** - Paint job. 1916 Chalmers calet, repainted. \$500.00. **2309 LOCUST STREET.** Boment 79. Central 4119. **LEWIS AUTOMOBILE CO.** Phone 24. 4700 W. Michigan. **TIRE-PARADES** - For sale; 1916, 6-passenger sedan; bargain terms. 5080 Winbury. **REDACTED** - For sale; 1917, 6-cylinder; perfect condition. **NEW AND USED PARTS HOUSE** - Jobbers of All Standard Makes of Auto Tires. **FIRSTS AND BLEMSHED TIRES** - Tires - For sale, four tires and tubes; real bargain. Call 3405 Olive St. **TIRE-FOR SALE**; 36x4 inner tube and cover size #12; truck body. 2x5; \$5. Victor 77801. **WE NOW STOCK NEWEST**

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THE SUPERIOR MOTOR CAR CO.
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 Excellent condition; under 1,000 miles.
 Driver's license. Callfax 1903W.

STUDEBAKER—For sale, 7-passenger, '17 model, series, \$700. Palmetto, 631 Berlin av., 1 to 3 p.m. Sunday.

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1913 Paige Touring, E. L.

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TUBES—For sale; new Goodyear, \$2.55. 2001 East Warrne.

VAPORIZER your gasoline with Simplex Hot Plates; 25 to 50 per cent more mileage, more power, smoother running.

STEARN'S, 1916-7, passenger:
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ALTO—For sale, 5-passenger, 314
 painted, good condition; cheap. 4738 1/2
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ALTO—For sale, 5-passenger car, newly
 painted, good condition; cheap. 4738 1/2
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ALTO—For sale, 5-passenger, 314
 painted, good condition; cheap. 4738 1/2
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THE AUTO PARTS CO.
Incorporated. ST. LOUIS, Mo.

The POST-DISPATCH SUNDAY MAGAZINE

ST. LOUIS, MO., JULY 7, 1918.

"THE HOUSE of WHISPERS"

SENSATIONAL MYSTERY of an
Exclusive New York Apartment
House by William Johnston
author of "LIMPY"

*Don't Miss One Number
of this Exciting Story*
BEGIN IT TODAY
PAGE THREE INSIDE



The Army and the Navy---Two Cut-Outs for Youngsters

(First paste the page on flexible cardboard or heavy wrapping paper. Then follow directions as printed.)



FIGHTING THOSE WHO PREY ON SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES



The Attorney was sent for and after a brief, but forcible interview, was compelled to repay the widow all the money she had given him.

THE name of the American Red Cross brings up to most persons visions of ambulance men risking their lives to succor the wounded, of doctors and nurses toiling to redeem the human wreckage of war.

A work less familiar is that being done by the Home Service Section of the Red Cross, in behalf of the families left behind by the soldiers. As disgraceful to human nature as it may seem, there have been found harpies willing to prey on the distresses of the wives and mothers of American soldiers. It is to rout these monsters that the Home Service Section has come into being. The scope of its labors may be seen from the statement that the Home Service Section of the Southwestern Division of the Red Cross gave aid of one sort or another, in the space of a single month, to 10,000 families of soldiers, and spent \$15,000 in caring for them. During last month a total of 947 new cases passed through division headquarters, in the Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis.

The 700 local chapters of the Southwestern Division each have their Home Service Section, in the work of which all active Red Cross workers co-operate. Already hundreds of vultures in human form have been exposed and an end put to their capacity of doing harm.

For instance, there was the case of an attorney which was brought to the attention of Alfred Fairbanks, a notable social worker and director of civilian relief for the Southwestern Division. A widow had a son who, enlisting in the army, arranged to make his mother an allowance of \$25 a month out of his pay, while the Government, in accordance with its regulations, was to add \$15 more a month. The widow received regularly the allowance from her son, but the Government stipend was delayed.

She applied to the lawyer in question, and he proposed, if she would pay him a fee of \$50, to see that she got her allowance from the Government. He would ask no more, he said, although the "difficulties" in the path were formidable. He easily performed the service—which the Red Cross would have done for nothing—and began collecting his fee in installments. The widow was unable to pay promptly, and was pertinaciously "dunned" by the lawyer. Finally she became so hard pressed that she appealed to the Red Cross.

The attorney was sent for, and after a brief but forcible interview, was compelled to repay to the widow all the money she had given him, and to sign a promise never to attempt again to rob a patriotic mother.

There is also a class of ghouls who hover about the training camps and who are known to the Red Cross by the epithet of "funeral grabbers." They make a business of learning as promptly as possible of the deaths of soldiers, and immediately wire their relatives, offering, "in the cause of patriotism," to prepare the bodies for burial and shipment home, "strictly at cost." Needless to say, their prices are exorbitant.

In one case a soldier died at one of the Southern training camps. A "funeral grabber" got his "tip" and telegraphed to the stricken family. He was authorized to take charge of the body. It arrived, and with it a bill of alarming proportions. In addition, an express company demanded \$58 for the shipment. The family could not afford to pay, and appealed to the Red Cross. The bills were scaled down to a reasonable figure, and the "funeral grabber," moreover, and all his kind, were chased from that cantonment.

The Home Service Section has been compelled to wage a vigorous campaign against loan sharks, who have not scrupled to trade upon the necessities of war mothers and wives and to extract from them murderous interest in return for small loans. In scores of cases these vampires of finance have been compelled to disgorge their ill-gotten gains.

Another animal of prey is the creature who, finding

One Important Phase of Red Cross Work About Which Little Is Known—Agents Who Want to "Fix Up" Papers, and Undertakers Who Make Exorbitant Charges—Wife Deserters Located.

that some woman's son or husband has been called to war, calls at the house and, with many protestations of sympathy, offers to "fix" everything. If the soldier has not made a will, the visitor will "fix" it; if the allowances to the family have not been settled, he will "fix" that also; and it appears that the arrangement of soldiers' insurance is his specialty. Needless to say, he requires a fee for these services, which he too modestly describes as being of a "reasonable figure."

Others of these "fixers" address themselves to men whose names are about to be called under the draft, and attempt to persuade them that dire things are likely to happen concerning their allowances and insurance unless they hire the services of an "expert." The harpies keep carefully concealed the fact that these things are handled with swift precision at the training camps, and that, should a hitch arise, skilled Red Cross workers are ready and eager to straighten it out, without the cost of a cent.

A more delicate task which has fallen to the Home Service Section is that of finding men who, seizing upon the war as a pretext for deserting their wives and children, have enlisted under assumed names and left their dependents often in destitution. There are not so many of these cases—in the entire Southwestern Division only about 100 have come to light—but they require deft handling. Very often the cases are not suspected until the men themselves make confession, and it is no easy matter to gain the confidence of a man to the extent that he will admit having abandoned his family and hidden himself in the army under a disguised name. Yet this is what the tactful Red Cross workers have in many cases accomplished.

Director Fairbanks told of an incident occurring at a certain Western camp, which resulted in the reunion of a wife deserter and his family. Another story must be told to lead up to it, in order to show how the confidence of the men may be won.

"One of the young soldiers," said Fairbanks, "carried a cloud of gloom with him all over camp. Ob-



Finally he went to the field director with his confession. He had deserted his wife and baby in St. Louis and enlisted under an assumed name.

viously he was worrying about something, but in spite of all attempts to make friends with him, the associate field director at that camp could learn nothing of his secret.

"There were other worried young men, who were not so resolute in keeping their own counsel. One of them explained that he had left an aged mother at home in care of a brother, that the brother had fallen ill, and that he feared his mother would become destitute.

"The Red Cross investigated and found that the story was true. The chapter in the soldier's home town gave immediate aid, and the matter was brought to the attention of the military authorities. When it was established that the brother at home probably would not recover, an honorable discharge was granted to the young soldier so that his mother might have his support.

"This case made some noise about the camp, and the dispatch and sympathy with which it was handled caused much talk among the men. It made a deep impression upon the gloomy soldier first mentioned. Finally he went to the field director with his confession. He had deserted his wife and baby in St. Louis



Others of these "fixers" addressed themselves to men whose names are about to be called under the draft.

and enlisted under an assumed name.

"The Red Cross found the wife living in one room and placing her baby in a day nursery all day while she worked in a factory. She was scarcely earning enough to clothe and feed the child properly, to say nothing of herself. She had not the slightest idea what had become of her husband. He had deserted her without warning.

"She was placed in better quarters and adequate clothing was provided. The Red Cross advanced enough money to care for them until the husband could send an allowance from his pay. The tactfulness with which the case of the soldier himself was handled was noteworthy. His remorse and his voluntary confession of his fault proved that there was good in him. In conjunction with the military authorities, the Red Cross obtained his transfer to another regiment, where he was listed under his correct name. His secret never became known to his comrades.

"In his gratitude, he wished to assign his entire pay to his wife, but was persuaded that no such extremity would be necessary, as the Government would make an allowance for both the wife and child. Later he obtained a furlough and returned to St. Louis, where a happy reunion took place.

"This case is one of many. In none of them have the names of the soldiers been made public. Men who have abandoned their families will surrender their confidence sooner or later, because human nature is such that they cannot bear it when the men about them talk of their homes and dear ones."

The associate field director, Fairbanks continued, is the man intrusted with the delicate task of winning the confidence of the men, learning what is troubling them, and then tactfully setting to work to remove the cause.

"No man may be expected," he said, "to come forward at first and confess that he has left wife and children somewhere to their own devices. For this reason only men of skilled training are sent to the camps, men with a deep knowledge of human nature and an inexhaustible fund of sympathy.

"The field director has many tasks besides that of inducing the wife deserter to reveal himself. He must keep up the morale of the men. If they are worrying about something at home, their minds cannot be upon their work, they have an unsettling effect on other men, and they will not make good fighters. The director must find out the cause of trouble—whether it is a debt, or a mother who may be in want, or a wife who has not written—and adjust the matter at once."

The Southwestern Division has undertaken the great task of ridding the states of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, so far as the soldiers and their relatives are concerned, of the loan shark, the "funeral grabber" and the "fixer." The fight will be to a finish and there will be no quarter.

It was to prevent these men from operating that the Home Service Section was established by the Red Cross. These sections are found wherever you find the Red Cross chapter. The workers are there to give advice and the public is asked to consult the sections on all matters.

"What do you want to know?" is the familiar sign posted at the headquarters of most of the sections.

"I'm worried about my boy."

"He doesn't write."

"The allowance has not arrived."

"We are destitute."

"Is Bobby ill?"

"Will you send a letter?"

"Why don't they give him a furlough?"

"Is it advisable to go to camp?"

"Jim didn't arrange his insurance."

These are some of the things you hear at the headquarters of the Home Service Section of the American Red Cross. There is one in the Railway Exchange Building in St. Louis, and it is just as busy as any in the country.

The House of Whispers

(Continued From Page 4.)

beautiful eyes I ever had seen and of the haunting terror written in them.

CHAPTER II.

SUNDAY morning came at last. It was hardly 8 when I set out for my new quarters, taking with me only one small hand bag and leaving my two trunks for the expressman. In the time intervening since my visit to the Gaston home I had done but little except speculate on the mysterious warnings that both of the old people had surreptitiously given me. Time and again I had tried to persuade myself that the only logical explanation of their conduct was that they both were suffering from delusions due to senility.

Yet, as I pondered over the matter, I was convinced that both my great-uncle and his wife were rational. Save for that moment alone with each of them, their conduct had been entirely conventional. I dismissed without hesitation the theory that there could have been any supernatural happenings to affright them. I would have to see a ghost or a disembodied spirit before I believed there were such things. It was probable, I decided, that their fears might have been played on by some conspiracy on the part of their servants to induce them to spend a season in Maine. They perhaps had been annoyed by a series of odd sounds or strange noises, explicable by perfectly natural causes. Some such circumstances, preying on their aged nerves, might have driven them both to the verge of hysteria. Perhaps, too, there was some specter from my great-uncle's past now rising to confront him that he was seeking to hide from his wife. It might be that she knew of it or had received threats and was trying to conceal the matter from him. There are few men of millions without some secret shameful pages in their lives. As I remembered that old Rufus Gaston's dollars had been made in South America, all that I had heard and read of plots and counter-plots below the Equator came buzzing into my brain. If such be the case that some betrayed conspirator now was seeking vengeance, more than ever I welcomed the unexpected chance that had thrown this opportunity for adventure in my prosaic path.

Yet maybe their warnings were justified. There was Barbara Bradford, who lived under the same roof, on the very floor with them. She seemed to be caught in the web of some plot, to be living in fear of some mysterious peril. Only some very real danger threatening could have driven a timid girl like her out alone into the park to keep a rendezvous with two evil ruffians.

Was she, I wondered, in any way connected with the mystery that overhung the Gaston home? Did my great-uncle and his wife know her? Her mission to the park had been to get some papers. Could they have been in any way involved with what was menacing my great-uncle's peace of mind? How I regretted now that I had not asked the Gastons if they knew Miss Bradford. How I welcomed the opportunity I was now to have of living in the same apartment house with her, close at hand to serve her.

I had come down on the west side in a Broadway car as far as Fifty-ninth street and I strolled leisurely back through the park, entering by the Artisan's Gate at the circle, musing over the sudden change in my life. It was barely 9 when I emerged on to the avenue, so to kill time I walked five or six blocks down and back. As I arrived at my great-uncle's corner I saw Miss Bradford approaching from the opposite direction. She was in riding togs. Her cheeks were flushed from exercise, and the wind had blown her hair in pretty disorder about her face. I timed my steps to reach the corner as she did. Would she, I wondered, consider our strange meeting a few evenings before sufficient introduction to justify her speaking to me.

"Good-morning, Mr. Nelson," she greeted me, pleasantly. "Making an early call, aren't you?"

"I'm coming here to live for a while," I answered, falling into step with her. "The Gastons are going to Maine this morning and have asked me to occupy their apartment while they are away."

"That makes us neighbors, doesn't it?"

"I suppose so, if people in these New York apartment houses really have neighbors."

"I'm afraid they don't," she laughed. "We know no one in the house, not even your relatives."

"Then you don't know the Gastons," I exclaimed, in disappointed tones.

"Only by sight. Plainly, you're not a New Yorker."

"No, I've only been here a year."

As we chatted we had entered the building, and as before, I went into the elevator with her. As I left her at her door, wondering if she had had any more encounters in the park, yet hardly daring to ask, she turned to me, half apologetically, and said:

"Mr. Nelson, since you've come to live here in the house, I must be careful. We have not been introduced, and my people will think it strange if they see me speaking to you. You understand, don't you, you must not speak to me or recognize me until"—

"Until what?" I cried eagerly.



With an exclamation of welcome on my lips I flung open the door. A man stood there—an utter stranger.

"Until we can manage to be properly introduced." As I took out the keys my great-uncle had given me and entered the apartment, I looked about me with a wholly new interest.

The Gaston apartment, I discovered, occupied one whole side of the sixth floor of a 12-story building. Around the elevator shaft that came up through the center was a small square court with four doors, two opening into the Bradford apartment opposite and two into the one I was occupying. The east apartments were known as Six A and the west as Six B. The door by which I had entered led into a lofty foyer, connecting by sliding doors with a great dining room, and beyond it, in the front of the house, with a reception or living room that ran the entire width of the apartment. Back of the elevator, with a separate door for the servants' use, were the kitchen, the butler's pantry, a servants' sitting room and two bedrooms. From the foyer a long hall ran almost the length of the building. On the servants' side it was blank as to doors, save for the passage from the pantry to the dining room, but on the other side several doors opened in spacious sleeping rooms, each with its own bath.

At the far end of the hall was a small sitting room which I judged must be the favorite room of my great-uncle and his wife. Rufus' mahogany desk stood there, its pigeonholes crammed full of papers.

As I was wondering which of the bedrooms my great-aunt had expected me to occupy, I noticed still another door, which I found led into a small bedroom on the servants' side of the house, but unconnected with their quarters. While it was less elaborately furnished than the rooms opposite, it was comfortable enough, and it had a spacious bathroom adjoining. The fact that the bed here had been left turned down was evidence enough that it was intended for my occupancy.

I was startled by the ringing of the front door-bell.

I sprang eagerly to

answer it. It must be Miss Bradford. With an exclamation of welcome on my lips I flung open the door. A man stood there—an utter stranger.

"Oh, it is you, is it?" he asked, eyeing me with what seemed to me a most insolent stare.

Certainly I never had seen this person before. He was short and stocky, with sparse, nondescript hair and weak, shifty blue eyes. His face had an unhealthy pallor, as if he had lived long away from the sunlight, and was sunken in as if from undernourishment, yet the breadth of his shoulders and his huge rough hands seemed to indicate physical strength beyond the ordinary.

"You're Mr. Spalding Nelson, aren't you?"

"That's my name," I answered shortly.

"Mr. Gaston's"—He paused, as if trying to recall the relationship.

"Mr. Gaston's great-nephew."

"I guess you are him, all right," he said in a manner of evident relief. "I'm Mr. Wick, the superintendent of the house."

"Of course," I answered, feeling rather foolish at my own vexation.

"Mr. Gaston told me you were coming in this morning," he hastened to explain. "He said he had left instructions for you not to arrive until 10 o'clock, but that probably you would hardly wait until he was out of the house."

"Is that so?" I sniffed, indignant at my uncle's having foretold my actions so well.

"He gave me a description of you," Mr. Wick went on, unperturbed, "and the boys in the hall were pretty sure it was you that came in, but"—

"But what?"

"I couldn't understand it. You didn't announce yourself. It seemed funny, your coming in with the young lady from next door."

"It just happened that way," I explained. "I met her as I was coming in."

"Twice," he said, rather insolently.

"I can't see that it is any of your business," I retorted angrily, "if it happened a dozen times."

His manner at once became apologetic.

"The elevator boy reported your arrival," he continued, "but he wasn't quite sure it was you. The fact that you were chatting with the young lady bothered him, and me too. Mr. Gaston told me you were a stranger in the city, and I didn't expect to find you knowing one of the Bradfords."

I contented myself with saying merely: "Well, I hope you are satisfied now."

"Of course, Mr. Nelson, of course," he answered, though his looks belied his words.

"I hope you will find it comfortable here," he said, plainly trying to continue the conversation. "If there's ever anything the matter, just call me on the house phone; Mr. Wick, the name is."

"I will," I said, and he unwillingly withdrew.

"If there's ever anything the matter?" . . . Was there something sinister in the superintendent's parting remark? Once more the warnings of my relatives flashed into my mind. What was wrong in the house? Why did he anticipate that I might be calling him up? Certainly the precautions he had taken to ascertain my identity were justifiable, particularly in view of my great-uncle's instructions to him, but somehow the man's whole aspect had impressed me unfavorably.

(To Be Continued in the Next Sunday Post-Dispatch Magazine.)

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Why Rice Powder in Face Powder Is as Bad as White Lead

To avoid white lead face powders many women have used rice powder. Today specialists say rice powder is almost as bad as white lead. Rice powder is starchy, and, like bread flour, it is quickly turned in a gluey paste by the moisture of the skin. It clogs the cuticle, swells in the pores, causing enlarged pores, blackheads and pimples. Prove this yourself. Ask a number of your friends who have enlarged pores, blackheads or pimples what face powder they use. Nine out of ten will say rice powder or they use "Poudre de Riz," which is French for rice flour. If you value the charm of a lovely complexion, never use rice powder. You can now use a pure face powder that really beautifies your complexion, and is guaranteed not to injure the most delicate baby skin. La-may Face Powder (French, Poudre L'Ame) is the only powder sold in America at any price guaranteed not to contain rice flour or bismuth or white lead. The specialist who makes this im-

proved powder uses an ingredient that doctors prescribe to heal the skin. Every time you apply this new powder you give your complexion a real beauty treatment. It helps to prevent enlarged pores, blackheads and pimples. It is also remarkably astringent; it tightens the skin, discourages flabbiness, crows' feet and wrinkles. And it really stays on better than any of the old-fashioned powders. If you honestly want a perfect complexion powder, go to any good dealer and ask for Poudre L'Ame (La-may). All big stores sell the twenty-five or fifty-cent size. When you use this delightful Powder La-may you may be surprised how wonderfully it beautifies your complexion. Refuse substitutes. Remember, dealers make more profit on the old-fashioned powders. If you live out of town and your best dealer has not yet got it, you can order white, flesh or brunette by mail of the American agent, Herbert Roystone, 16 E. 18th st., New York. Save this notice.

THE HOUSE of WHISPERS

Baffling Mystery of a Fashionable Apartment House

By WILLIAM JOHNSTON

Author of "Limpy," "The Yellow Letter," Etc.

CHAPTER I.

WITH an exclamation of annoyance I crumpled up the note from my great-uncle, Rufus, and flung it on the floor, more than half minded to disregard it entirely. My disappointment at its contents was the one thing needed to complete

the utter misery of a wretched day.

Only that morning my roommates, Birge and Roller, fortunate fellows, had been informed that their applications for the ambulance service had been accepted. There had been barely time for them to catch the steamship sailing for France. Our year of happy companionship had come to an abrupt end.

"Cheer up, old man," cried the optimistic Birge, "your luck will change some time."

"Right," said Roller, as he stooped to give a final tug to the straps of his new kit bag, "a chap as crazy about adventure as you are is bound to meet her soon."

"Stop it," I cried in desperation. "It is you two who are to have the great opportunity. Soon you'll be seeing shrapnel burst, airplanes battling, regiments charge, heroes dying, and I—I'll be sitting here alone in a hall room, eating my heart out with loneliness and envy, spending my days at an uncongenial desk and my nights, God knows how, after you fellows have gone."

"You never can tell," chirped old Birge; "all kinds of strange things happen right here in New York. You may be the one that has had a bellyful of adventure before we return—if we do."

His last three words gave us all a sobering thought. There was a chance, more than a chance, that never again on this earth would we three be together again. Eight of our college mates had preceded Birge and Roller to the great battlefield. Already three of them lay in hero graves under the lilies of France.

The silence of a sad parting fell on us. The taxicab came and we drove together to the pier with hardly a word spoken. Men who have been through college days together and for a twelvemonth afterward have been congenial roommates need no words to express the sort of thoughts we all were having.

As we shook hands at the gangplank, old Roller spoke again, a glint of tears in his eye, something almost prophetic in his voice.

"Nelson," he said, "I feel it in my bones that something is going to happen for you soon, something thrilling."

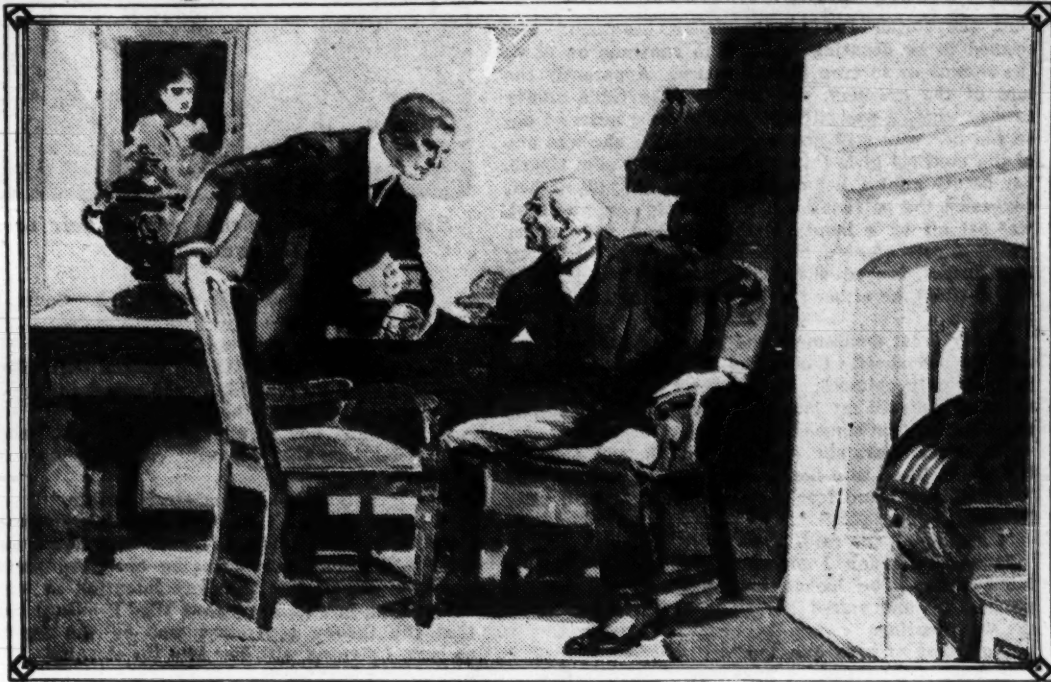
"I wish to God something would!" I answered, bitterly.

Disconsolately I waved them a last adieu from the dock and took the subway uptown to our dismantled quarters. In a black mood I railed against the fate that had left me behind, poignantly lamenting the lack of the \$800 that would have set me free to accompany them.

Two letters, thrust under the door in lodging house fashion, awaited my homecoming. One of them I recognized at once as my mother's weekly billet of good advice and tossed aside to read when I was in a better frame of mind. The other was in a cramped, unfamiliar handwriting. As I studied the envelope curiously a suspicion as to the writer's identity flashed into my mind and eagerly I tore it open. My great-uncle, Rufus Gaston, was an old, old man. It must be from him. What could he be writing to me about? Rufus Gaston was rich—worth many millions.

It was merely an invitation to dine with him and his wife. Disgustedly I flung it aside. It capped the climax of my dissatisfaction with everything. Here were my two chums starting off to the war, and here was I, Spalding Nelson, 26, strong in physique, save for a "football knee" that had barred me from military service, thirsting for excitement, left behind in the prosaic business world and now bidden to an uninteresting meal with two decrepit old relatives. I made up my mind not to answer the note. My great-uncle, Rufus, could go hang for all of his millions. I would not go near him.

The sight of my mother's letter lying unopened on my desk served to recall to me that it was she who had prevented my going. Poor mother! She and I had been at cross-purposes ever since my father's death while I was a youngster. It seemed to me that always she had opposed everything which I had wanted to do.



"Something wrong here—in this house—I tell you!"

After I left college she had found a place for me in the office of one of my father's friends in the little Western city where our home was. I had been two years getting away to join Birge and Roller in New York. Most of all, she had set herself against my going to France. She did not believe in war. I was the only man left in the family. She was far from well. If anything should happen to her, my young sisters had only me to look to. When these pleas had failed to move me, she had not hesitated to remind me that I was in her debt.

Unfortunately, this was true. My years at college had cost me more than my small patrimony. I had borrowed freely from her, expecting soon to be able to repay her. Like all young graduates, I had vastly overestimated my earning capacity. Three years had elapsed, and I still owed her \$800.

"I do not see," she had written me, "how you can honorably feel free to go while you are in my debt. To furnish you funds at college your mother and sisters practiced many economies. The girls are now reaching an age when their expenses will be much greater. I need the money for them. The least you can do is to pay it back before you give up your position and go off on wild-goose chases."

For this argument I could find no answer. My obligation to her was a debt of honor that must be paid before I could be my own master. Each week I had been putting away \$5 and as it accumulated had been sending her a money order. If I was to continue to do so, with my comrades away and no one to share my rent bills, I realized that I must speedily seek cheaper quarters.

While I was debating what to do I began to read my mother's latest letter. The first part of it repeated her many arguments, but the latter part was more interesting. She wrote:

"Two days ago I received a letter from my father's brother, Rufus Gaston, upon whom you called when you first went to New York. He asked about you and made me a proposition concerning you. I did not venture to give him an answer. Your views and mine are so seldom in accord. I gave him your address and suggested that he write to you himself. Probably he has done so by this time."

Hastily, I rescued my great-uncle's crumpled note from the floor and smoothed it out. If Rufus Gaston—with his millions and no direct heir—had made a proposition concerning me, his letter took on a vastly more interesting complexion. Carefully I reread it, seeking for some hidden meaning between the lines, but it gave no clew to what he had in mind. He merely expressed the hope that I would be able to dine with

him and his wife informally next Thursday evening.

What could it mean? It was at least well worth looking into. Mr. Gaston was 74. He had made a fortune in the South American trade, retiring at 65. There was only himself and his wife. Their two children had died in infancy. On the Gaston side, through my mother, my sisters and I were the only blood relations. I wondered if it could be that old Rufus was thinking of making me his heir—heir to the Gaston millions!

As I penned a cordial acceptance of his dinner invitation I determined to set myself to pleasing the old couple whom I had met only once, on the occasion of my call. A few years ago I would have despised the thought of catering to wealth, but since I had discovered how difficult it was to earn money and how much more difficult to save it, my views had changed.

I could hardly wait for the day he had set for me to dine with them to arrive. I found myself approaching their residence fully three-quarters of an hour before the time named. When I discovered how early I was, I decided to loiter in the park for a few minutes. Old Rufus recently had given up his avenue residence and now lived in one of those stately apartment buildings erected in the East Eighties. I turned into Central Park opposite my great-uncle's street and dropped into the first bench I came to, depositing beside me a bunch of roses I had purchased as my first move toward winning my great-aunt's affections. Lighting my pipe, I gave myself up to pleasant reveries, from which I was aroused by finding my roses tossed suddenly to the ground at my feet.

"Pardon me," I said, indignantly, "but those belong to me."

"Benches ain't for bundles," croaked an evil voice beside me.

Recovering my flowers, I turned to find seated beside me a rat-eyed young fellow, cheaply dressed, eyeing me with an insolent stare. As I looked at him he began crowding over toward me. Plainly it was his intention to oust me from the bench.

"There's plenty of room on those other benches over there," I suggested resentfully.

"Beat it yourself if you don't like it here," he retorted, blowing the smoke from a cheap cigarette in my face. "I got a date here, and I'm going to stay, see?"

I answered with an angry retort and hot words followed. We had almost come to blows when the bushes opposite us suddenly parted. I caught sight for just a second of a villainous face, that of a man about 40, an unforgettable face with a red scar across the left

SEARCHLIGHTS ON THE BATTLE FRONTS

LAST fall, when the voracious Austrians were driving the Italian soldiers from their hard-won mountain fortresses, the defeated army had one weapon which it constantly used to harass and impede the foe. This was the electric searchlight, a newcomer on the field of battle.

Powerful lights were trained every night upon the advancing Austrians whenever they came to a river crossing or whenever they were obliged to halt for another reason. This hampered and irritated the enemy exceedingly. It was not only that serious danger attended any disclosure of their operations. They suffered also from nerves when the long feelers of light brushed over their faces and hands and revealed every detail of the work upon which they were engaged.

The use of searchlights by our own expeditionary forces is becoming an important branch of the engineering service. Not long ago Congress voted an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for searchlights of both the field type and the anti-aircraft type. The lights commonly used are 36-inch lights, having a candle power of 1,000,000,000, and a maximum range of approximately 10,000 yards, or nearly six miles.

The anti-aircraft searchlight is the most valuable type of light now used by our soldiers. It is our most effective defense against the low-flying night bombing plane of the Germans. Anti-aircraft guns have proved almost hopelessly inadequate in coping with night air raids, and, if it were not for the long pointing fingers of the searchlight, the foe would be able to effect some very deadly work in night attacks upon supply depots and ammunition dumps.

The method is to pick up a hostile bombing plane when it is about five miles away from its objective. For this purpose the searchlights are located at points likely to be attacked. They are sunk in holes in the ground and are heavily sandbagged. Both the light and the men working it are given considerable protection. To detect the approach of airplanes the searchlight

apparatus is furnished with sound receivers. Without these receivers the outfit is practically useless. The receiver can be swung around to catch the sound vibrations, and they are remarkably accurate in discovering the position of the plane. Usually it can be located within a few degrees. The light is not turned on at all until the airplane is practically located. Then it is suddenly flashed on the craft. Once a bombing plane is found it is hard for it to get away from the inexorable pencil of light. Bombing planes are not like battle planes; they must fly in comparatively straight lines and are not free to twist and turn so as to wriggle out of range of the light.

The first thing an aviator does when he finds himself in the spot light is to rise. That is just what the operator of the searchlight wants him to do. The higher he goes the less accurate his aim becomes, and the smaller grows the chance that he can hurl his bombs at a desired point. Furthermore, he is dazzled by the light and his sense of security is completely destroyed. Sometimes he can be found out by one of the anti-

aircraft guns, or pursued by one of our own airplanes. Even if the searchlight crew does nothing more than to frighten an airman and drive him away, it has performed a defensive act which may save quantities of stores and ammunition, to say nothing of lives.

Of course, the enemy planes have discovered dodges by which they try to counteract some of the searchlight menace. A favorite trick, not always practiced with success, is to shut off the engine, so that the noise of the craft's approach will be muffled, and then "slide down the beam," and perhaps eventually put the searchlight out of order. Moreover, they fly at tremendous speed, averaging 70 miles an hour, and it is necessary to detect them at a maximum distance in order to pick them up in time.

The searchlights are operated by regular companies, which are subdivided into sections, so that they can be detached upon occasion. A highly trained personnel is required for this service. Complete technical knowledge is an essential, and a very high order of physical stamina is also required.

Fighting in a Tank in Flanders

(Continued from Page 13.)

shells continued to fall around them and a German machine gun raged at them, they got back safely.

Brigade headquarters, where McKnutt reported, was full of expectancy. Messages were pouring in over the wires. The men at the telephone were dead beat, but cool and collected.

"Any news of the other busses?" McKnutt asked eagerly. The Buzzers shook their heads wearily.

Then on the top of the hill, against the sky line, they saw a little group of three or four men. James recognized them.

"Why, there's Sergt. Browning and Mr. Borwick, sir," he said. "What's happened to their tank, I wonder?" He and McKnutt hurried over to meet them. Borwick smiled coolly.

"We got stuck in the German wire, and the infantry got ahead of us," he said. "We pushed on, and fell into a nest of three machine guns. They couldn't hurt us, of course, and the boches finally ran away. We knocked out about 10 of them, and just as we were going on and were already moving, we suddenly started twisting around in circles. What do you think had happened? A trench mortar had got us full in one of our tracks, and the beastly thing broke. So we all tumbled out and left her there."

Talbot joined the group as he finished.

"But where's the rest of your crew?" he asked.

Borwick said quietly: "Jameson and Corp. Fiske got knocked out coming back." He lit a cigarette and puffed at it.

Now Comes the Marines' 120th Birthday

(Continued from Page 6.)

board the Kearsarge when it sank the Alabama off Cherbourg; they were with Farragut on the passage of the forts of the lower Mississippi; they were in the battle of Mobile Bay; and, simultaneously some of their comrades, far across the Pacific, were fighting the forts at Simonosaki, Japan.

A summary of the activities of the marine corps for the next several years shows how multifarious and omnipresent are their duties: In 1867, expedition against savages in Formosa; 1869, upholding neutrality laws in Brooklyn; 1871, led advance against forts in Korea; 1872, kept order at great Boston fire; 1877, put down labor riots; 1882, kept order and prevented pillage at Alexandria, Egypt; 1885, kept transporta-

tion open across Isthmus of Panama; 1891, made landings on Nevada Island and at Valparaiso, and suppressed seal poachers in Behring Sea; 1893, protected Americans during revolution in Hawaii, and 1894, suppressed railroad strike riots in California and protected American consulates in China and Korea.

In the Spanish-American War a detachment of marines occupied Guantanamo, defended it against 6000 Spaniards, and thus held a base for the navy. In the battle of Santiago they distinguished themselves at the secondary guns of the American fleet, inflicting much damage on the Spanish ships. On the other side of the world, marines were landed, after the battle of Manila Bay, to seize and occupy the fort and naval station at Cavite. They took part in suppressing the

Boxer uprising in China in 1900, fighting in the battle of Tien Tsin and marching to Peking to relieve the American legation.

Marines mounted on camels, accompanied a representative of the State Department in 1903 into the heart of Abyssinia for a conference with King Menelik. In succeeding years they saw service in Korea, Panama, Cuba, Nicaragua, China, Santo Domingo and Hayti.

Marines took part in the occupation of Vera Cruz in April, 1914, losing five killed and several wounded, and kept the city in order until they were recalled in November of the same year. Since then they have performed duties on the west coast of Mexico and in Santo Domingo and Hayti.

At the Houseboat on the Styx

(Continued from Page 12.)

stockings darned and of late years it has been a prime necessity of his life that instead of biting his nails off as he used to do out in Salt Lake, they must be manicured. Now monogamy is inefficient, because no woman can do all these things for a man, and bringing hired help in from the outside is economically wasteful. You marry one woman, you enshrine her in your household, generally in luxurious idleness, too frequently in wearisome drudgery. You make her either a parasite or a slave. You hire 30 or 40 other women to look after you at enormous wages—cook, \$40 a month; chambermaid, \$30; laundress, \$35; governess, \$100, and the Lord knows what else besides. You spend a thousand dollars for Tudor's dresses!"

"Piker!" cried Henry. "Never a cent less than \$12,500."

"You squander \$150 apiece on her hats, and allow her two a month," continued Young.

"Great Elysium!" cried Socrates. "Why, Xanthippe went a lifetime on \$4 worth!"

"I'm talking about Henry," said Young. "A man who kept an establishment, not a roost."

"Well, you're right about the awful extravagance of it all," said Henry, but I don't see how polygamy, which would naturally multiply your expense account, is cheaper than monogamy. If one wife costs you \$25,000 a month, what the dickens do 47 wives come to?"

"Don't!" gasped the Count of Monte Cristo. "The very thought of it makes me faint."

"They come to less, not more," laughed Brigham. "You really save money on it, Henry, for, as one of these minor poets might have said, if he had had the sense:

"If you marry your cook, and the chambermaid, And the seamstress sweet, and the scullery jade, And wed the milliner chic and fair, And the dear little dame that curls your hair;

If you make a wife of the damozel Who teaches the kiddies how to spell, As well as the nurse, and a dancing girl Who's up in the arts of the social whirl, And promise forever that you'll be true To Susy, who knits your socks for you!"

"And promise a love that is sweet and sure To the telephone girl and the manicure,"

warbled Byron, with great enthusiasm.

"And keep a wife that is up on law, And can chat of Ibsen and Bernard Shaw," chortled Dr. Johnson, beating time to the rhythm on the floor with his cane.

"And one who can talk, but would rather sit In silence deep, and do nothing but knit,"

cried Socrates, with feeling.

"And one to comfort you when you're ill,

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And one to handle the plumber's bill," volunteered Shakspeare.

"Exactly," cried Brigham, hastily. "You've all caught the idea. If you marry 'em all, at the same time, the way I did, you not only have a well-equipped establishment, organized as efficiently as a department store, but no matter what you pay the ladies on the wages account, you keep all the money in the family!"

"Heavens, vot a scheme!" cried Shyllock.

"I always suspected polygamy was a

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good thing," said Henry, "but now I know it."

And he immediately drew out his handkerchief and waved it flirtatiously at the Woman's Club across the way.

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The House of Whispers (Continued)

cheek. He raised one finger in an imperative gesture, signaling to my unwelcome companion on the bench. With a profane exclamation of dismay, the rat-eyed fellow sprang up and walked hastily away along the park path. Wondering what it was all about, I watched him out of sight around a turning of the asphalt and then glanced toward the apartment house where in a few minutes I was to be a guest.

As I looked a young girl came out of the house and walked slowly toward the park. In mere idle curiosity I watched her, for the sex has had little attraction for me. A man brought up in a house of women, with the too constant companionship of a mother and two sisters, is apt to be long in discovering fascinations in feminine charms.

At the corner the young woman hesitated. She seemed to be debating whether to continue on down the avenue or to turn into the park. Apparently the lure of the greenery won her, for she came slowly toward where I was sitting. As she drew nearer I observed her with still greater interest, for she was one of the prettiest girls I ever had seen. Her slim figure, her dainty ankles, her carriage, everything about her, suggested the patrician. Her face, rosy and youthful, was set off by a jaunty feathered toque, from under which a pair of soft, black, roguish eyes, shaded by long lashes, looked out above a dainty nose, just a bit tip-tilted, on either side of which a fugitive dimple played.

To my great amazement she walked right up to me and stopped short. I observed then that she seemed to be greatly agitated. Involuntarily I sprang to my feet and removed my hat, feeling certain that she had mistaken me for someone else.

She looked straight at me with an odd tightening of the lips. Into her great dark eyes came a look of which pride and fear seemed to mingle with utter loathing.

"I am here," she said.

In my confusion I mumbled something, I hardly knew what. She looked me up and down with a puzzled air and raised her hand to a red carnation she was wearing.

"You were to wear one, too."

"I don't understand," I answered.

"Didn't you," she asked hesitatingly, "didn't you come here about the papers?"

"What papers?"

"You know?"

"I don't know," I replied. "I know nothing about any papers. You must have mistaken me for someone else."

"But this was the place—this bench—the first bench?"

"I sat down here quite by accident."

"Oh!" she exclaimed, with a sigh of relief. "And you're not wearing a red carnation, either."

I recalled then with misgiving that the ill-favored youth who just a moment ago had disputed the bench with me had been wearing a red carnation, and that he had muttered something about having a date. Yet it did not seem possible that a girl of this sort would be having a rendezvous with a scamp like him. I determined if possible to ascertain the girl's mission.

"I am merely waiting here," I hastened to explain, "until it is time for me to keep a dinner engagement with some relatives in the apartment house from which you came."

As I spoke I noticed that the fear and loathing had vanished from her eyes and that she was looking with relief at a little college pin I was wearing. She was blushing now from confusion at her mistake, and the rising red in her cheeks added greatly to her exquisite loveliness.

"I was to meet someone here," she faltered; "you quite understand, don't you?"

"I understand perfectly," I answered, and recalling the scar-faced man who had been lurking in the bushes, I hurried on to say, "but if I can be of any service?"

"Thank you so much," she interrupted. "There is nothing you can do." Then, as if the words forced themselves out, she added desperately, "There's nothing anyone can do."

"Tell me about the man you were to meet here."

"Who are you?" she demanded, her suspicion suddenly rising at my question. "You're not a detective?"

"Far from it," I answered, amusedly. "I'm just plain Spalding Nelson, on my way to dine with my great-uncle, Rufus Gaston."

"Oh!" she said, relieved, "their apartment is on the same floor as ours."

"Tell me about the man you were to meet."

"I never saw him. I don't even know who he is. I only know that there was to be a man waiting here on this bench this evening. We were both to wear red carnations. I was to come here alone, to see him and to get the—"

She stopped abruptly and, tearing off the flower she was wearing, trampled it viciously under her foot.

"I dare not go on with it," she sobbed, "I dare not!"

"The thing to do now," I replied, "is for you to let



Spalding Nelson, prospective heir to the Gaston millions.

me accompany you back to your home. Come, let me escort you, Miss."

"Bradford—Barbara Bradford."

She turned to walk with me toward the house.

"What were the men like?" she asked.

I described them as best I could.

"They could not be any people I know," she said.

"I wonder how they knew?"

"Knew what?"

Her lips tightened into a straight line.

"I can't tell you. I dare not. It isn't my secret."

By this time we had reached her home and the bowing doorman was swinging back the great iron door for us. It had been my intention to announce my arrival, but recalling that Miss Bradford had said that the Gaston apartment was on the same floor as hers, I stepped with her into the elevator. When it had descended, leaving us together in the corridor, she turned to me and offered her hand.

"Thank you so much, Mr. Nelson."

"Well, promise me one thing," I insisted.

"What is it?"

"That you never again will go alone to the park to meet those men."

"I can't promise that. I must meet them."

"Promise me, then, that before you go again?"

"You must not try to stop my going," she cried, desperately, and left me standing there alone.

Perplexed beyond measure, I rang and was admitted to the Gaston apartment and to the presence of my aged relatives.

Although I tried to pretend an interest in their conversation and absently answered their questions about my family, my thoughts kept constantly recurring to the strange trouble of the girl across the hall, her plight interesting me far more than the purpose for which my great-uncle had sent for me. I had expected that he would broach that subject himself, but the coffee arrived and still the conversation had been limited to stilted family chat. As we returned to the living room, I decided to give him a lead:

"My mother wrote me," I began.

His tired old eyes studied my countenance carefully, searchingly, as if he was trying to read my soul.

"It is this," said old Rufus, speaking slowly and with effort, as if he hated to disclose his intentions. "Three days from now—that will be Sunday morning—my wife and I are going to Maine to be gone for some months. We have leased a furnished cottage there and shall take our servants and our motor with us. We do not like to leave this apartment wholly untenanted, and it occurred to Mrs. Gaston that you might occupy it in our absence."

I am afraid my countenance at that moment must have betrayed my consternation. My great expectations vanished, blew up, disappeared. Refusal of this proffer trembled on my lips.

"It will enable you to save your room rent. Mr. Gaston will pay the rent in advance before we go. There will be no one here to serve your meals, so you will have to get them elsewhere, but I will arrange with my laundress, a trustworthy woman I have employed for many years, to come in once a day to make up your room, and you'll be under no expense."

The suggestion that I would have no room rent to pay decided me. With a smaller budget it would be easier for me to save money and pay off my debt. Two other considerations also influenced me. It might be a plan on the part of the old people to try me out and see if I was trustworthy, and then, dwelling under the same roof with Barbara Bradford, I might have opportunities of seeing her again, and, who knows, perhaps of assisting her out of her mysterious plight.

"I shall be very glad indeed to come," I found myself saying.

"We'll consider the matter settled," announced old Rufus. "We are unused to guests here, so you had better come at 10 on Sunday, an hour after we have started. I shall give you tonight a duplicate set of all our keys."

"Rufus," suggested my great-aunt apprehensively, "had you not better give him the combination of the wall safe, too? My jewels are there, and in case there should be a fire?"

"Why not take them with you?" I interrupted.

"They are a nuisance when you are traveling," she objected.

"A safe deposit box would be better, then."

"No," said old Rufus shortly. "Both my safe deposit boxes are full and there is no use hiring another one. The jewels will be all right where they are. In case of fire you can remove them to a place of safety. This is the combination—see that you remember it—six right, four left, two right, eight left—6428."

"And now, my dear," said the old gentleman, "if you will get the keys from my desk."

My great-aunt left the room to do his mission. The minute she was safely out of hearing old Rufus' manner underwent a startling change. His face became ashen, and the withered hand with which he clutched my arm was trembling violently.

"Listen, boy," he hissed, leaning forward that he might speak into my ear and looking about apprehensively as if he feared to be overheard. "Listen—there's something wrong here."

"Something wrong?" I repeated, wonderingly. "What do you mean? What is it?"

"Something wrong here—in this house—I tell you!"

"Wrong in what way?" I asked puzzled.

"I don't know," he breathed. "I wish I did." He glanced timorously about and went on. "There's something wrong! I sense it. I feel it. I cannot find out what it is. All kinds of queer things happen. I am always hearing voices—whispers, whispers, whispers! That is why we are going away. Find out what it is before we return. Solve the mystery for me. Ssh—not a word to her! Not a word!"

He withdrew his hold on my arm and laid his finger on his lips as he heard his wife returning. With a visible effort he straightened up, and in his eyes there was no trace of the panic of senseless fear.

"I can't find your keys, Rufus," said my great-aunt, "you had better get them yourself."

The minute he left the room she hastened to my side, exhibited terror hardly less than his.

"This is a house of mystery," she announced. "I'm always hearing strange sounds here. He doesn't know," with a nod in the direction old Rufus had gone, "and I don't want him to. That is the reason I am taking him away. All sorts of things happen in this house—things nobody can explain. Solve the mystery of it before we return. I'll pay you. I'll make it well worth your while."

Her husband's shuffling in the passage warned her of his return, and she quickly dropped my arm.

Old Rufus handed me the keys.

"The laundress has a key to the servants' entrance," his wife added, "so you will not have to admit her."

"And remember," said my great-uncle, as he escorted me to the door, "you are not to come until Sunday morning at 10, after we have gone. And remember the combinations of the safe—Remember!"

"Remember," repeated my aunt, too, as she stood there in the door a little behind him.

Yet, puzzling as had been the conduct of both of them, my memories that night were not of their warning nor of the combination of the safe nor of the hour at which I was to arrive. They were of the most

(Continued on Page 15.)



Barbara Bradford, the pretty girl of many mysteries and misunderstandings.

Fighting in a Tank in Flanders

(Continued)

she moved back until her tail bumped on the ground and she settled down. Neither McKnutt nor his driver spoke. They pushed back their tin hats and wiped their foreheads.

McKnutt glanced back at the men in the rear of the tank. They, of course, had been unable to see out, and had no idea of what they had escaped. Now that the danger was passed, he felt an unreasonable annoyance that none of them would ever know what he and the driver had gone through in those few moments. Then the feeling passed, he signalled, "Neutral left," the gearsman locked his left track, and the tank swung over, passing safely by the perilous spot.

They settled down now to a snail's pace, shutting off their engine, as the Germans could not be more than 150 or 200 yards away. Running at full speed the engine would have been heard by them. In a few moments they arrived at their appointed station. McKnutt glanced at his watch. They had only a few moments to wait. The engine was shut off and they stopped.

The heat inside the tank was oppressive. McKnutt and James opened the top, and crawled out, the men following. They looked around. The first streaks of light were beginning to show in the sky. A heavy silence hung over everything—the silence always precedes a bombardment. Presumably, only the attacking forces feel this. Even the desultory firing seems to have faded away. All the little ordinary noises have ceased. It is a sickening quiet, so loud in itself that it makes one's heart beat quicker. It is because one is listening so intensely for the guns to break out that all other sounds have lost their significance.

Slowly the minute hand crept round to the half-hour, and the men slipped back into their steel home. Doors were bolted and portholes shut, save for the tiny slits in front of officer and driver, through which they peered. The engine was ready to start. The petrol was on and flooding. They waited quietly. Their heavy breathing was the only sound. The minute hand reached the half-hour.

With the crash and swish of thousands of shells, the guns smashed the stillness. Instantly the flash of their explosion lit up the opposite trenches. For a fraction of a second the thought came to McKnutt how wonderful it was that man could produce a sound to which nature had no equal, either in violence or intensity.

"Start her up!" yelled out McKnutt.

But the engine would not fire.

"What the devil's the matter?" cried James.

A bit of tinkering with the carburetor and the engine purred softly. Its noise was drowned in the pandemonium raging around them. James let in the clutch and the monster moved forward on her errand of destruction.

Although it was not light enough to distinguish forms, the flashes of the shell fire and the bursts from the shrapnel lit up that part of the Hindenburg line that lay on the other side of the barrier. One hundred and fifty yards and the tank was almost on top of the barricade. Bombs were exploding on both sides. McKnutt slammed down the shutters of the portholes in front of him and his driver. "Bullets," he said shortly.

"One came through, I think, sir," James replied. With the portholes shut, there was no chance for bullets to enter now through the little pin points directly above the slits in the shutters. In order to see through these, it is necessary to place one's eye directly against the cold metal. They are safe, for if a bullet does hit them it cannot come through, although it may stop up the hole.

Suddenly a dull explosion was heard on the roof of the tank.

"They're bombing us, sir!" cried one of the gunners. McKnutt signalled to him, and he opened fire from his sponson. They plunged along, amid a hail of bullets, while bombs exploded all around them.

McKnutt and James, with that instinctive sense of direction which comes to men who control these machines, felt that they were hovering on the edge of the German trench. Then a sudden flash from the explosion of a huge shell lit up the ground around them, and they saw four or five gray-clad figures, about 10 yards away, standing on the parapet hysterically hurling bombs at the machine. They might as well have been throwing pebbles. Scornfully the tank slid over into the wide trench and landed with a crash in the



With a tremendous heave they turned the dead man upside down, shoved the body out and slammed the door shut.

bottom. For a moment she lay there without moving.

The Germans thought she was stuck. They came running along thinking to grapple with her. But they never reached her, for at once the guns from both sides opened fire and the Germans disappeared.

The huge machine dragged herself up the steep 10-foot side of the trench. As she neared the top, it seemed as if the engine would not take the final pull. James took out his clutch, put his brake on hard, and raced the engine. Then letting the clutch in with a jerk, the tank pulled herself right on to the point of balance, and tipped slowly over what had been the parapet of the German position.

Now she was in the wire which lay in front of the trench. McKnutt signalled back, "Swing round to the left," parallel to the lay of the line. A moment's pause, and she moved forward relentlessly, crushing everything in her path and sending out a stream of bullets from every turret to any of the enemy who dared to show themselves above the top of the trench.

At the same time our own troops, who had waited behind the barricade to bomb their way down, from traverse to traverse, rushed over the heap of sandbags, tangled wire, wood and dead men which barred their way. The moral effect of the tank's success, and the terror which she inspired, cheered our infantry on to greater efforts. The tank crew were, at the time, unaware of the infantry's action, as none of our own men could be seen. The only indication of the fact was the bursting of the bombs, which gradually moved from fire bay to fire bay.

The Corporal touched McKnutt on the arm.

"I don't believe our people are keeping up with us, sir," he said. "They seem to have been stopped about thirty yards back."

"All right," McKnutt answered. "We'll turn round."

McKnutt and James opened their portholes to obtain a clearer view. Five yards along to the left a group of Germans were holding up the advancing British. They had evidently prepared a barricade in case of a possible bombing attack on our part, and this obstacle, together with a fusillade of bombs which met them, prevented our troops from pushing on.

McKnutt seized his gun and pushed it through the mounting, but found that he could not swing round far enough to get an aim on the enemy. But James was in a better position. He picked the gray figures off, one by one, until the bombing ceased and our own men jumped over the barricade and came down among the dead and wounded Germans.

Then a sudden and unexplained sense of disaster caused McKnutt to look round. One of his gunners lay quite still on the floor of the tank, his back against the engine and a stream of blood trickling down his face. The Corporal who stood next to him pointed to the sights on the turret and then to his forehead. McKnutt realized that a bullet must have slipped in through the small space, entering the man's head as he looked along the barrel of his gun. There he lay, along one side of the tank, between the engine and the sponson. The Corporal tried to get in position

to carry on firing with his own gun, but the dead body impeded his movements.

There was only one thing to do. The Corporal looked questioningly at McKnutt and pointed to the body. The officer nodded, and the left gearsman and the Corporal dragged the body and propped it up against the door. Immediately the door flew open. The back of the corpse fell down and half the body lay hanging out, but the weight of the body balanced them back again through the still open door.

The men were desperate. With a tremendous heave they turned the dead man upside down, shoved the body out and slammed the door shut. They were just in time. A bomb exploded directly beneath the sponson, where the dead body had fallen. To every man in the tank came a feeling of swift gratitude that the bombs had caught the dead man and not themselves.

They plowed across another trench without dropping into the bottom, for it was only six feet wide. Daylight had come by now and the enemy was beginning to find that his brave efforts were of no avail against these monsters of steel.

All this time the German guns had not been silent. McKnutt's tank crunched across the ground amid a furious storm of fly-

ing earth and splinters. The strain was beginning to be felt. Although one is protected from machine-gun fire in a tank, the sense of confinement is, at times, terrible. One does not know what is happening outside his little steel prison. One often cannot see where the machine is going. The noise inside is deafening; the heat terrific. Bombs shatter on the roof and on all sides. Bullets spatter savagely against the walls. There is an awful lack of knowledge; a feeling of blind helplessness at being cooped up. One is entirely at the mercy of the big shells. If a shell hits a tank near the petrol tank, the men may perish by fire, without a chance of escape. Going down with your ship seems pleasant compared to burning up with your tank. In fighting in the open one has, at least, air and space.

McKnutt, however, was lucky. They could now see the sunken road before them, which was their objective. Five-nines were dropping around them now. It was only a matter of moments, it seemed, when they would be struck.

"Do you think we shall make it?" McKnutt asked James.

"We may get there, but shall we get back? That's the question, sir."

McKnutt did not answer. They had both had over two years' experience of the accuracy of the German artillery. And they did not believe in miracles. But they had their orders. They must simply do their duty and trust to luck.

They reached the sunken road. The tank was swung around. Their orders were to reach their objective and remain there until the bombers arrived. McKnutt peered out. No Britishers were in sight, and he snapped his porthole shut. Grimly they settled down to wait.

The moments passed. Each one seemed as if it would be their last. Would the infantry never come? Would there be any sense in just sitting there until a German shell annihilated them if the infantry never arrived? Had they been pushed back by a German rush? Should he take it upon himself to turn back? McKnutt's brain whirled.

Then, after hours, it seemed, of waiting, around the corner of a traverse, he saw one of the British tin hats. Nothing in the world could have been a happier sight. A great wave of relief swept over him. Three or four more appeared. Realizing that they, too, had reached their objective, they stopped and began to throw up a rough form of barricade. More men poured in. The position was consolidated, and there was nothing more for the tank to do.

They swung round and started back. Two shells dropped about 20 yards in front of them. For a moment McKnutt wondered whether it would be well to change their direction. "No, we'll keep right on and chance it," he said aloud. The next moment a tremendous crash seemed to lift the tank right off the ground. Black smoke and flying particles filled the tank. McKnutt and James looked around expecting to see the top of the machine blown off. But nothing happened inside and no one was injured. Although

(Continued on Page 14.)

Fighting in a Tank in Flanders

Capt. Richard Haight, Who Commanded Britannia on Her Visit to St. Louis, Tells in New Book of Perils and Discomforts Inside Automobile Fortresses—First-Person Story of Successful Attack Against Hindenburg Line, When Many Huns Were Killed or Compelled to Throw Down Arms. :: ::

CAPT. RICHARD HAIGH, commander on a recent St. Louis visit of the British tank Britannia, veteran in the Somme, Messines, Arras and St. Julien fights, has just published a vivid book, "Life in a Tank" (Houghton Mifflin). Presumably the automobile steel fortress in which he describes riding to an attack on the Hindenburg line was the bullet-scarred Britannia herself, which thousands of St. Louisans saw rumbling along the downtown streets; probably his companions in the engagement were some of the crew of six men who accompanied him to this city, though the names are disguised in the narrative.

Readers have been deigned with personal stories of infantrymen who went over the top, of airmen, of submarine heroes. But the first-hand recital of a member of a tank crew still remains something of a novelty. The following excerpts tell of the second occasion on which the author went forth in his "Willie," as the British call the tanks, to massacre the Hun.

By CAPT. RICHARD HAIGH, M. C.

TEN days had now elapsed since that day when we had gone back to B— with the officers and men who had survived. We had enjoyed every minute of our rest and once more were feeling fit. The remainder of the company had been divided up into crews. The "Willies" themselves had had the best of care and attention.

Toward the end of the week, plans for another attack were arranged. This time it was to take place at C—, about five miles north of N—. We were told that this was to be a "big show" at last. Part of the Hindenburg line had been taken, and part was still in the hands of the enemy. It had been decided, therefore, that this sector of the line, and the village behind it, must be captured. Our share in the business consisted of a few tanks to work with the infantry.

Two of us went up three days before to arrange the plans with the divisional commander. We wandered up into the Hindenburg line, as close as we could get to the boche, to see what the ground was like, and to decide, if possible, on the routes for the tanks.

The day of the attack was still undecided, and in order to be quite ready when it should come off, we left B— with the tanks one evening and took them up to Saint-L—, a little place about 3000 yards away from the Hindenburg line. We staged them behind a railway embankment, underneath a bridge that had been partially blown up. Here we spent two or three days tuning up the machines.

One day we received word that the attack was to come off the next morning. Then began the preparations in earnest, and the day went with a rush. At this part of the Hindenburg line it was very easy to lose one's way, especially at night. The tanks were scheduled to start moving up at 10 o'clock. Talbot and the Old Bird, with several men, set out at about 8, and arranged for marks to guide the machines.

We had just reached a part of the Hindenburg line which was now in our possession, and were near an ammunition dump, when shells began to fall around us. They were not near enough to do us any harm, and we continued our work, when one dropped into the ammunition dump and exploded. In an instant the whole dump was alight. It was like some terrible and giant display of pyrotechnics. Gas shells, Verey lights and stink bombs filled the air with their nauseous odors. Shells of all sizes blew up and fell in steely splinters. The noise was deafening. Cursing our luck, we waited until it died down into a red, smoldering mass, and then edged up cautiously to continue our work. By this time, Borwick's tank came up, and he emerged with a broad smile on his face.

"Having a good time?" he asked genially.

There was a frozen silence, excepting for his inane laughter. He made a few more irritating remarks, which he seemed to think were very funny, and then he disappeared inside his tank and prepared to follow us. We had gone ahead a couple of hundred yards when we heard bombs exploding, and looking back we saw the tank standing still, with fireworks going off under one of her tracks. Presently the noise ceased,

and after waiting a moment we strolled back.

As we reached the tank, Borwick and his crew came tumbling out, making the air blue with their language. They had run over a box of bombs, the only thing that had survived the fire in the ammunition dump, and one of the tracks was damaged. To repair it meant several hours' hard work in the cold, in unpleasant proximity to the still smoldering dump. Over Talbot's face spread a broad smile.

"Having a good time?" he asked pleasantly of Borwick.

Infuriated growls were his only answer. He moved on with his men, while Borwick and his crew settled down to work.

The night was fortunately dark. They went slowly forward and brought the route almost up to within calling distance of the Germans. The Verey lights, shattering the darkness over No Man's Land, did not disclose them to the enemy. Suddenly, a boche machine gun mechanically turned its attentions towards the place where they were working. With a tightening of every muscle, Talbot heard the slow whisper of the gun. As it turned to sweep the intervening space between the lines, the whisper rose to a shirring hiss. The men dropped to the ground, flattening themselves into the earth.

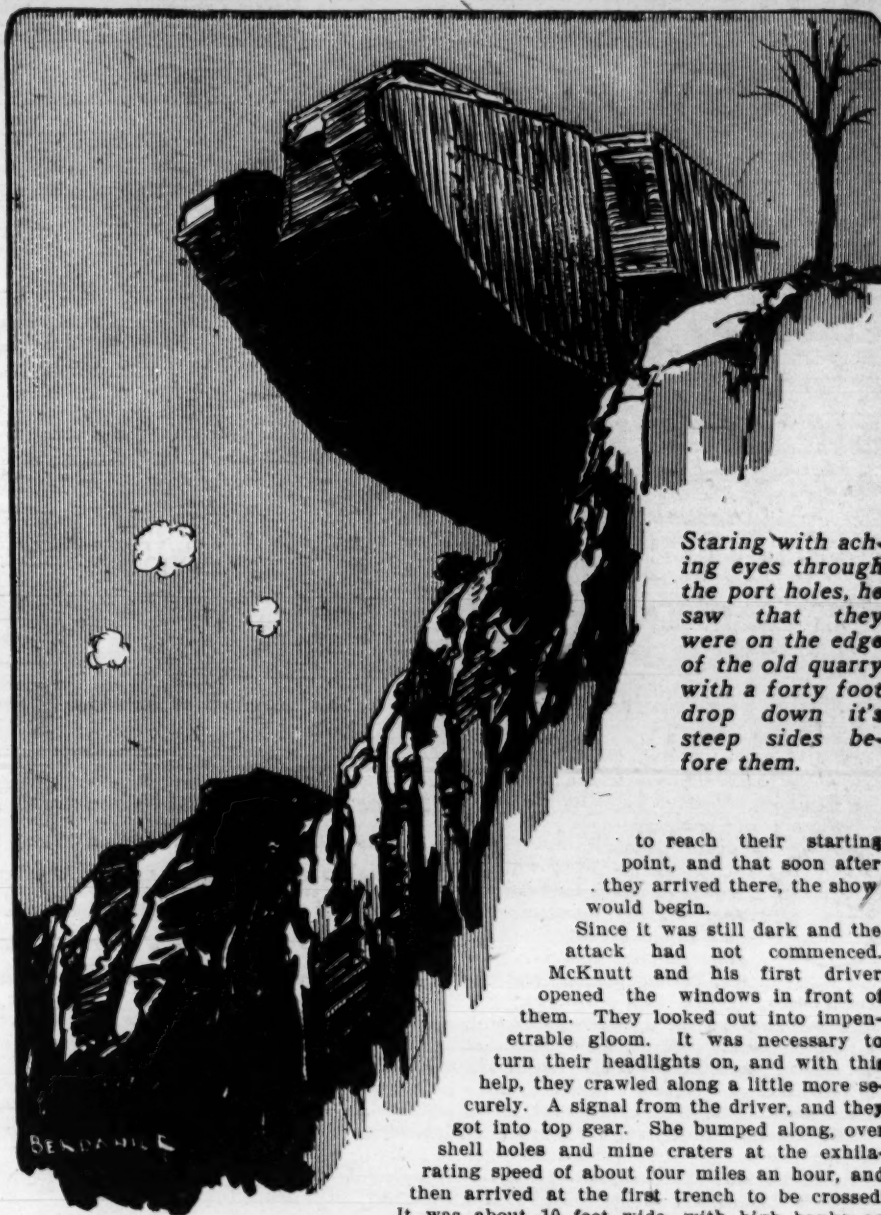
But Talbot stood still. Now, if ever, was the time when an example would count. If they all dropped to the ground every time a machine gun rattled, the job would never be done. So, hands in his pockets, he waited while the soft patter of the bullets came near and the patter quickened into rain. As it reached him the rain became a fierce torrent, stinging the top of the parapet behind them as the bullets tore by viciously a few inches above his head. Then, as it passed, it dropped into a patter once more, and finally dropped away in a whisper. Talbot suddenly realized that his throat was aching, but that he was untouched by the storm. The men slowly got to their feet and continued their work in silence. Although the machine gun continued to spatter bullets near them all through the hours they were working, not once again did the men drop when they heard the whisper begin. The job was finally done and they filed wearily back.

The attack was timed to come off at dawn. An hour before, while it was still as black as pitch, the tanks moved again for their final starting point. McKnutt's machine was the first to go.

"Cheero, McKnutt," we said as he clambered in. "Good luck!"

The men followed, some through the top and some through the side. The doors and portholes were closed, and in a moment the exhaust began to puff merrily. The tank crawled forward and soon disappeared into the blackness.

She had about 1500 yards to go, parallel with the Hindenburg line, and several trenches to cross before coming up with the enemy. We had planned that the tanks would take about three-quarters of an hour



Staring with aching eyes through the port holes, he saw that they were on the edge of the old quarry with a forty foot drop down its steep sides before them.

to reach their starting point, and that soon after they arrived there, the show would begin.

Since it was still dark and the attack had not commenced, McKnutt and his first driver opened the windows in front of them. They looked out into impenetrable gloom. It was necessary to turn their headlights on, and with this help, they crawled along a little more securely. A signal from the driver, and they got into top gear. She bumped along, over shell holes and mine craters at the exhilarating speed of about four miles an hour, and then arrived at the first trench to be crossed. It was about 10 feet wide, with high banks on each side.

It was now no longer safe to run with lights. They were snapped off. Once more the darkness closed around them, blacker than ever. They could no longer find their route, and McKnutt jumped out, walking ahead, with the tank lumbering along behind. Twice he lost his way and they were obliged to wait until he found it again. Then, to his intense relief, the moon shone out with a feeble light. It was just enough to illumine faintly the ground before them. McKnutt re-entered the tank, and started on.

Their route ran close to the sides of an old quarry, and they edged along cautiously. McKnutt, with his eyes glued to the front, decided that they must have already passed the end of the quarry. That would mean that they were not far from the spot where they were to wait for the signal to go into action. The moon had again disappeared behind the clouds, but he did not consider it worth while to get out again. The journey would be over in a few minutes.

Suddenly, his heart took a great dive and he seemed to stop breathing. He felt the tank balance ever so slightly. Staring with aching eyes through the port-holes, he saw that they were on the edge of the old quarry, with a 40-foot drop down its steep sides before them. The black depth seemed bottomless. The tank was slipping over. When she shot down they would all be killed from concussion alone.

His heart was pounding so that he could hardly speak. But the driver, too, had seen the danger.

"For God's sake, take out your clutch and put your brake on!" McKnutt yelled, his voice almost drowned by the rattle and roar inside the tank. The man kept his head. As the tail of the tank started tipping up, he managed somehow with the brakes to hold her on the edge. For a second or two she swayed there. She seemed to be unable to decide whether to kill them or not. The slightest crumbling of the earth or the faintest outside movement against the tank would precipitate them over the edge. The brakes would not hold them for long. Then the driver acted. Slowly he put his gears in reverse, keeping the brake on hard until the engine had taken up the strain. Slowly

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AT THE HOUSEBOAT on the STYX

Doings Reported by Wireless to JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

Brigham Young on the Advantages of Polygamy

"**D**EAR me!" cried Henry the Eighth. "How very astonishing!" He threw down the copy of the *Gehenna Gazette*, which he had been reading with a close concentration somewhat unusual in one of his temperament, for over an hour, and walked to the window of the Houseboat on the Styx, and stood there gazing wistfully across the river to the realm of his former grandeur.

"What's the matter, Hen?" queried Alcibiades. "What are you cackling about now?"

"O nothing," replied Henry, resuming his chair, and tapping his fingers together moodily. "Nothing, but to tell the truth, Alci, I'm beginning to think I lived not wisely, but too soon."

"What?" cried Alcibiades. "You really wouldn't like to be alive now in the midst of all this battle, murder, and sudden death, would you?"

"Why—yes, I think I would," replied Henry. "That is, I would if it be true as is rumored that they are going to legalize Polygamy over there."

"Great Scott, Henry," laughed Marcus Aurelius, "the idea! A spirit of your age still harping on my daughter, as Shylock put it?"

"Still harping on EVERYBODY'S daughter, say rather," growled Romeo, indignantly. "I caught him casting sheep's eyes at Juliet last Sunday, and I beg right now to inform his matrimonial highness that if it ever happens again a rather portly ex-potentate of philogamous tendencies will be found immediately thereafter clamoring at the door of Michael Angelo to have two very black eyes camouflaged back to nature once more."

"Referring to me?" demanded Henry, truculently.

"I'm referring to anybody who casts sheep's eyes at Juliet," retorted Romeo, jabbing a beautifully jeweled dagger into the soft cushion at his side, to give emphasis to his words.

"Seems to me you are rather advanced in years to be deeply interested in polygamy, Hen," said Alcibiades, hastening to avert a possible quarrel.

"O, I'm not so old," returned Henry. "I was born in 1491—that's only four hundred and twenty-odd years ago."

"You're younger than the Pyramids, aren't you Hen," said Aristotle.

"A man is as old as he looks, and as young as he feels," replied the monarch. "On that basis I am not such a patriarch as you'd think."

"I think you are surprisingly young, considering your matrimonial troubles," said Brigham Young. "When we realize that you were the original Alimony Club, Henry, it is a surprise to find that far from being broke, you are not even bent."

"O well," grinned Henry, good naturedly. "Joke all you please. I don't care. I played the game according to the rules. I was always off with the old love before I was on with the new."

"I'm not so sure," said Andrew Jackson. "It depends on what you call the GAME. Matrimonially you may have played according to Hoyle, but I'll tell you right now, I wouldn't sit in a game of draw poker, or bridge, with a man who always had an extra queen up his sleeve."

"I can't see why everybody picks on me as the matrimonial heavyweight of history, anyway," said Henry. "I only had six wives, but old Brigham over there had 47, and as for Solomon, they tell me he married a whole woman's club every year, and every one of 'em with a waiting list a mile long besides."

"That's what made him so wise," said Diogenes. "A man who has as many wives as that necessarily hears a lot of things the rest of us don't know anything about. Just think of Solomon coming home at night from the official cares of the day, sitting quietly back in his slippers and smoking jacket, embroidered for him by the Queen of Sheba, and having a thousand dear little wives sit on the somewhat elongated arm of

his chair and tell him all the news! By Ginger, Boney, if you'd had a secret service like that at your disposal all the time, nothing could ever have upset you."

"He certainly had sources of information that are denied to the rest of us," said Socrates. "I never got much news from Xanthippe, but it was her practice while washing the dishes after dinner to impart to me a great deal of abstract information in a very concrete way, most of it pertaining to questions involving the personal conduct of man."

"I know the kind you mean," said Caudle, sympathetically. "My wife used to begin a Chautauqua season every night after we'd blown out the light."

"Well, what I'd like to know is this," said Socrates. "Was Solomon with his thousand wives and large waiting list any happier than Henry was with his six, irrespective of whether they were taken simultaneously or came along Indian file?"

"Let's make it a simpler arithmetical proposition," suggested Euclid. "Let's ask—was Henry with his six wives six times as happy as Socrates was with one? Now, how happy was Henry? Henry, tell us frankly, were you satisfied?"

"No," said Henry.

"The record shows it," said Epaminondas.

"And you, Socrates," said Euclid, "were you satisfied?"

"My Zeus, yes!" returned Socrates. "Once was enough for me!"

"Well," said Shakspeare, scratching his head, "what does this all prove?"



Here is a check for one thousand sequins.

"It proves," said Brigham Young, "that you can't prove anything in respect to matrimony by just talking about it. Every man has got to jump in and swim out his own conclusions. But to return to the matter of polygamy. I want to say that in my judgment it is the solution of a great many of our problems, both social and economic. To begin with, it is unquestionably true that what I call simultaneous polygamy gives greater security to woman than what we may term consecutive polygamy. The systems of Henry and myself are illuminating examples."

"Henry wasn't in your class, Brigham," interjected Socrates. "It was a case of 47 to 6. Henry tried to establish the Trust of Woman; you started in to establish a Trust in Women. Some difference."

"The underlying principles are the same," said Young. "If Henry had lived long enough it wouldn't have taken him long, going at the rate he went, to catch up with me. All he needed to break all records was time."

"I think I'd like to catch up with you myself, Brigham," said Blue Beard, "and to that end, would you mind telling me the real meaning of your extraordinary statement that woman is safer under a system of polygamy than under the rule of monogamy? Do women live longer?"

"The way you practiced monogamy, most assuredly," said Brigham Young. "When you and Henry decided that it was time for No. 2, 3 or 4, to come along the occupation of the holder of the previous number was what the life insurance companies call extra-hazardous. The day Henry's eye was caught by Jane Seymour, Anne Boleyn was put on the black list by every accident insurance company in the United Kingdom,

and Catherine Howard's hopes of a green old age faded in the cold gray dawn of the morning after Catherine Parr rose on Henry's horizon. I don't know exactly what your short cut to divorce was, Blue Beard, but from what I have heard you practiced the block system yourself, just as Henry did occasionally, to prevent unnecessary matrimonial collisions. But how different it all was under my method of synchronous polygamy. When I wanted another wife, I just mentioned the fact to the lady, sent for the parson, was married and then took her home. 'Mamma,' said I, to Mrs. Young Nos. 1—30 inclusive, 'see what I have brought you as a token of my regard. Not a successor, but an associate.' And then I'd introduce Mrs. Y. No. 40 to her predecessors, and they'd settle down and all live happily forever afterwards. There was no object in my using rough methods to get rid of anybody so as to make room for somebody else, the way you and Henry did, and that is why I say woman is safer under the expansiveness of polygamy than she ever can be under the limitations of monogamy."

"But it must have been terribly expensive," said Henry. "I never could understand how you managed that, Brigham, with spring hats and ball gowns soaring like a Standard Oil subsidiary on a boom market. I went over the whole question of polygamy as a substitute for monogamy with my Cabinet once, and while my Chief Lord of the Admiralty, with a wife in every port, recommended it highly, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, while appreciating my desire to make so many women happy, nevertheless put his foot down, and in view of the increasingly large number of my annual deficits I agreed with him that the time was not ripe for official action."

"It was the same with me," said Blue Beard, sadly. "My wives nearly ruined me with their milliners' and dressmakers' bills, and I finally decided that a short life and a well-dressed one was better for Mrs. B. B. than a long one in last year's duds."

"And so you filled their wardrobes with wives instead of clothes," said Don Juan.

"Exactly," said Blue Beard, "and not a human soul has ever given me a bit of credit for my thoughtfulness. I gave the ladies the privilege of living as long or as short a time as they desired. 'Here, my dear,' said I as soon as the wedding ceremony was over. 'Here is a check for 1000 sequins. Spend it on your clothes, but remember, the day your last denarius is spent you go to the executioner.' Some of 'em lived as much as six months."

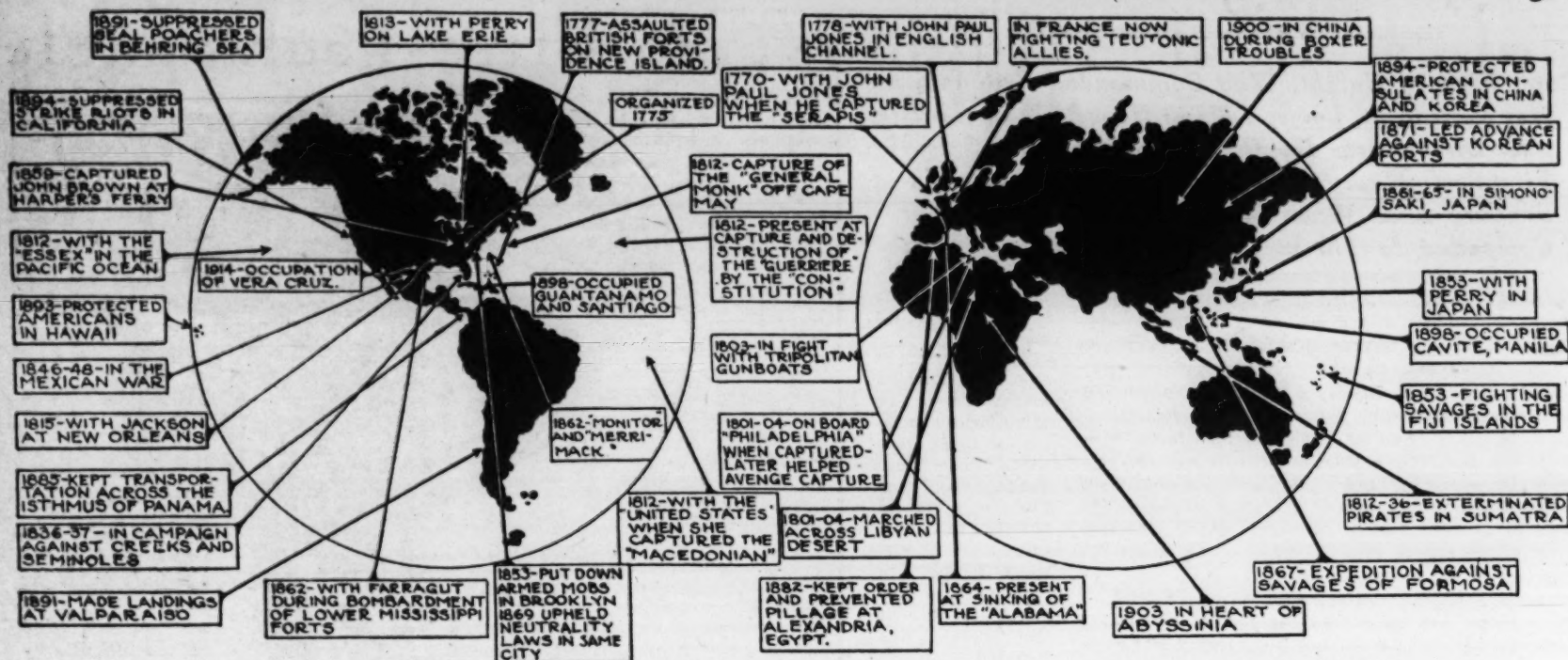
"Well," said Young, "the whole trouble lies in the fact that with all their wisdom men have not yet been able to decide whether marriage is an art or a business. If we could only settle it once and for all whether matrimony should appeal to our love of beauty or to our desire to make of the family an efficient instrument of service we should have some basis upon which to judge the desirability of monogamy as compared to polygamy, or vice versa. In other words, is marriage an art or a business?"

"It sounds pretty good to me," said Henry, "but I don't quite catch your drift. As a scientific nuptiary, perhaps you can elucidate more in detail."

"Certainly," said Young. "Gladly. It's all so gloriously simple. Man is a creature of complex nature, constituted largely of vices, virtues and needs. His needs are often more numerous than his vices, and never less than his virtues. He must eat, and therefore somebody must cook for him. He must wear clothes, and consequently somebody must sew for him. If he values his social position, he must appear well-groomed, wherefore somebody must wash his collars and cuffs for him. His children must be educated, and for that reason there must be somebody to teach them. The children also need nurses. His wife, or wives, need maids. His table must be waited on and his house swept clean of dust. His bed must be made, his

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Now Comes the Marines' 120th Birthday



Map of two hemispheres, showing that in the 120 years of its history the Marine Corps has literally fought on every land and sea.

"For there isn't a job on top of the earth the beggar don't know, or do."
—Kipling's "Soldier an' Sailor Too."

Corps formally established by Congress on July 11, 1798, has been represented in nearly every famous sea and land engagement in history of country—Has fought on all oceans and all continents—Battled under John Paul Jones, Decatur and Oliver Hazard Perry—Went with Commodore Perry to Japan—Now in thick of fighting in France.

ON next Thursday the United States Marine Corps will celebrate its 120th birthday. It was formally organized and established by act of Congress on July 11, 1798. Having, during this long and glorious history, fought with unvarying gallantry in every sea and on every continent, the marines enter upon the third decade of their second century with a division of 12,000 men in the front lines of the French trenches, and with scores of thousands of comrades on the way to their side.

These amphibious warriors, "soldiers and sailors, too," were among the first American troops flung into the European war. They signalized this honor by inflicting a sanguinary defeat on more than their number of the Kaiser's crack troops. In Chateau Thierry, Torcy, Buresches and Belleau Wood they have added new and resplendent stars to their escutcheon.

Such glories were, of course, expected by those familiar with the history of the marine corps. They have taken part on land and sea in every war fought since its foundation by the United States. They were with John Paul Jones when the Bon Homme Richard captured the Serapis; they fought under Capt. Isaac Hull when the Constitution, most famous of American naval vessels, reduced the Guerriere to a total wreck in 30 minutes; they were in the first division to enter Mexico City in 1847 and aided in the storming of Chapultepec; they accompanied Commodore Perry on the celebrated expedition which opened up Japan to modern civilization; they were in the thick of the engagement when the Kearsarge destroyed the Confederate raider Alabama off the coast of France; and they have had so many other adventures that only an outline of their career is practicable.

Although the marines did not come into official existence until 1798, fighters of their peculiar functions had been in service in this country for more than half a century previously. In 1740 three regiments of infantry for service on shipboard under the British flag were recruited in New York. In 1775 the Continental Congress organized "two battalions of marines, such as are good seamen or so acquainted with maritime affairs as to be able to serve to advantage by sea when required." Some 300 of this force distinguished themselves in 1777 by assaulting the British forts on the Island of New Providence, in the Bahama Islands, and capturing a great quantity of cannon and military stores.

Others were on board the Ranger, said to have been the first American war vessel over which the Stars and Stripes were hoisted, when she set sail in 1778 for her famous raid in the British Channel, under the command of John Paul Jones. They fought under this renowned Captain when he captured the 20-gun ship Drake, of superior build, in sight of the English coast, and carried the prize off with 160 prisoners, to Brest.

In the next year 137 marines were on board the Bon

Homme Richard on that historic September evening when the intrepid Capt. Jones dashed in to battle with the 40-gun frigate Serapis, which was conveying 41 British merchantmen off Flamborough. They lost 49 killed and wounded in the bloody hand-to-hand fighting which ensued when Jones lashed his ship to the Serapis and held his men to their work until the Bon Homme Richard was sinking and the enemy struck his colors. In 1782 Capt. Joshua Barney, commanding the Hyder Ali, with a crew of 110 seamen and marines, captured the British ship, General Monk, off Cape May, in an action considered one of the most brilliant that ever occurred under the American flag.

These infantrymen of the sea were disbanded at the end of the Revolutionary War. In 1798, with the establishment of a regular Navy Department, the marine corps came into being, and has since had an uninterrupted organization. The marines had their earliest service in the war with Tripoli at the beginning of last century. Lieut. Osborne and his guard of marines were captured with the frigate Philadelphia; and it was the marines who helped to avenge them when a small party dashed into the harbor at Tripoli and burned the Philadelphia—an act which Nelson proclaimed "the most daring of the age."

In a fight with Tripolitan gunboats in 1803 occurred an incident frequently pictured. Lieut. Trippe of the marines was engaged in a hand-to-hand battle with a Turk, and was saved by a Sergeant, who "passed a bayonet through the Turk's body." The most sensational event of this war was the remarkable march made by William Eaton, an American adventurer, with a party of 500 men, many of them marines, for 600 miles across the Libyan Desert to Derne, the second city of Tripoli. Arriving there, he and his men took the fortifications by storm, hauled down the Tripolitan flag, and for the first time in history, hoisted the flag of the American republic over an Old World fortress. The party repulsed three subsequent assaults delivered by the Arabs, and gave up the fort only when a treaty between the United States and Tripoli provided for the evacuation of Derne. It is for this feat that the word "Tripoli" is inscribed on the banners of the marines.

The "web-foots" took an ubiquitous part in the war of 1812. Lieut. Bush, commander of the marine guard, was the first officer killed in the battle between the Constitution and Guerriere, as he was aiding in repelling boarders. In the victory of the United States over the Macedonian, Lieuts. Anderson and Edwards, with their marines, "fought with utmost steadiness." Lieut. Gamble of the marines gained a bril-

liant reputation through the operations of the Essex in the Pacific Ocean. In the sanguinary fight between the Shannon and the Chesapeake Lieut. Broom of the marines and 11 of his men were killed and 20 wounded.

There were many marines with Oliver Hazard Perry when he attacked the British fleet on Lake Erie on Sept. 10, 1813, and it was due in no small part to their fighting qualities that after three hours and 15 minutes of gunfire, that hero was enabled to send his celebrated dispatch to Gen. Harrison: "We have met the enemy and they are ours—two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop." On that day 123 Americans were killed or wounded.

Far to the south, when Gen. Jackson intrenched himself at New Orleans, in the desperate hope of repelling an attack by British veterans of the Napoleonic campaigns, he had under his command numerous marines.

Their next war service—save a little diversion such as exterminating Spanish pirates in the West Indies and in Sumatra—was in the campaign against the Creeks and Seminoles, in 1836-37. Col. Archibald Henderson of the marines promptly volunteered his services and those of his corps for shore duty. They fought throughout the war in Alabama and the everglades of Florida.

From 1846 to 1848 the corps was brilliantly engaged in the Mexican War. Detachments served on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and aided in the capture of Monterey, San Francisco, Mazatlan, Matamoras, Tampico and Vera Cruz. They fought at Los Angeles, San Diego, San Jose, Guaymas and other engagements with such credit that Commodore Shubrick recommended to the Government that it send to his station double the quota of marines, reducing, if necessary, the complements of seamen and landsmen.

The first division to enter the City of Mexico contained a prominent quota of marines, and the crowning honor came when two of their officers, Majors Twiggs and Reynolds, were chosen to lead the assault on Chapultepec. The defense was desperate, but was without avail against the valor of the Americans. The gallant Maj. Twiggs was killed at the head of the column.

In 1853 these very same marines, this time on an errand of peace, were marching through the streets of Japan's capital city, as a part of Commodore Perry's historic expedition. During the next few years the marines were engaged in the most versatile activity. When not putting down armed mobs in Baltimore and Brooklyn, they were fighting fiercely with native warriors in the Fiji Islands, or preserving the lives and property of foreign residents in Montevideo, or protecting Americans on the coast of West Africa, or guarding the railroad in plague-ridden Panama. It was a party of 100 marines who in 1859 captured John Brown and his band at Harper's Ferry, "to the satisfaction of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy."

They fought both on land and sea during the Civil War. They participated in the first battle at Bull Run and took part in the engagement wherein the ironclad Merrimack started the career which was brought to a close by the Monitor. They were on

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FOUR REASONS ON AN OZARK FARM WHY WOMEN SHOULD HAVE THE BALLOT

Each a daughter, and never has the widowed father wished his "gals" had been boys—And smart? Just listen to their proud parent's eulogy—Humor, philosophy and superstition from the foothills. :: :: :: :: ::

By ALICE CURTICE MOYER-WING.

"DO I believe that women ort to vote? Well, say, jist ax me and see. That's all. Jist ax me.

"Why, they never was a boy borned that could deserve a voice in things ner be more competent to have it, than my little gals."

He was one of those well-flavored men who live close to the soil. To have carefully cultivated him would have been to lose the fine native fragrance, just as lilacs or roses are spoiled from over-culture.

He leaned against the well curb as he talked, his hands in his pockets, a well-worn cap pushed back from a pair of keen gray eyes, a sort of native grace enveloping him—a trace of the old blood from the South.

"Four of 'em," he said, proudly. "Four. Olive, Jean, Josephine and Signe. Purty names, ain't they? Their mother named 'em. She was a great reader, their mother was. And a great woman."

I noted the past tense in which he spoke of their mother. He stopped a moment and continued:

"Do you know," he said, confidentially, "I ain't never wished fer a single second that any of 'em was boys. Of all the mean tricks, it's to make your gals feel like they had made a mistake somewheres by not bein' boys. It's onery; jist low-down onery; the filthy leavin's of the heathenism that, a thousand years ago, made men drown all the girls, except jist enough to have fer slaves. Makes me plumb sick at my stum-mick and mad clean through.

"Why, if it was to all do over again I wouldn't wish fer nothin' better than my four little gals. If they was anything in the world that could make me feel the loss of their mother less, it's them.

"And they're purty! Gee whiz! When I git to look-in' at 'em, I cain't hardly believe sometimes that they are mine. But their mother was a purty woman, herself. The gals is a right smart like her, but folks says they're a heap like their dad, too, which jist goes to explain, without explainin' at all, how a perfect peach blossom can belong to a rough, old thorny tree.

"And smart! Gen-tull-men! Why, it wouldn't surprise me if Signe was to git to be a legislature-man soon as she is old enough. And Olive! Well, she's jist shore to be a lawyer er somethin'.

"Do I believe that women ort to have the vote? Well, jist ax me.

"They're all down to the lower barn this mornin', lookin' after their turkeys and a-takin' off a bunch of hatchin' hens, er they'd a-been out here a-talkin' to you 'stead of me. They've been lookin' fer you kinder strong the last day er two. Jean, she drapped a knife when she was a-settin' the table this mornin', and Josephine, she drapped the dishrag, and this mornin' I tuck another biscuit afore I'd et up the one I already had, and the gals says them is all shore signs somebody's a-comin', and

the biscuit sign means, they said, that the visitor is a-comin' hungry. They had a heap of fun about the signs they don't more'n half believe in—a follerin' 'em out jist as if they did, and so forth.

"Signe, she put on a mess of greens fust thing after brakfast, said like as not you'd enjoy 'em, and Jean, she dressed a spring chicken, said she never knowed a person from the city that wasn't plumb crazy about fried chicken, and all the time they was a-laughin' about them signs that said you was a-comin'. Of course, they don't believe in any of 'em, but they're jist that full of life and fun!

"Josie, she 'lowed she woul' 't take no stock in none of their old signs, herself, 'cept that the old rooster capped 'em all by comin' right up to look in at the front door and crow his head off. That jist settled the whole thing, she 'lowed. And Olive, she jist natchlerly felt it in her bones that you'd be here today, she said. 'Pa,' she says, 'if she happens to come while



"Four of 'em, Olive, Jean, Josephine and Signe."

we're down at the big barn, you jist sorter hint around and find out if she likes fried chicken and greens. If she does, then you ax her to stay fer dinner.' 'No,' says Josie, 'ax her fer dinner fust and tell her what we're goin' to have afterwards.'

"'Ax her if her ye'r's didn't jist about plumb burn off this mornin'," said Signe. It's a sign, you know, if your ye'r's burn that somebody is a-talkin' about you.

"'My right hand,' I says to 'em, 'has been a-eatchin' all mornin', which shore means that I'm a-goin' to shake hands with her fust of any of you,' I says, jist a-cuttin' up and actin' the fool-like I wasn't a day older than them, which I ain't.

"I jist kinder growed up with them kids. Josie wasn't but two year old when her mother died, and many's the day I've kept her in the field with me while the others was at school. She'd ride on the plow till she got tard and sleepy and then she'd take a nap close by where I could watch.

"Clem Hollender, one of my neighbor men, he lost his woman about the same time my own died, and it wasn't six months, hardly, till he was married again. Said he jist couldn't git along without help—and as soon as his children was big enough to git away, they all left home.

"Stepmothers and stepfathers is all right a heap of times, but they're resky investments; turrible resky. "I jist figured that they wasn't no woman, hardly,



"Do I believe that women ort to have the vote?"

in the nature of things, that could love the kids like their mother did, and I shore wasn't goin' to be satisfied with nothin' less, so I jist managed along—and now I'm glad.

"But speakin' of signs—of course, I don't believe in 'em—but have you heard a whippoorwill yet this spring?"

I said I had.

"Did you notice whuther you was a-goin' up hill er down, when you heerd it?"

I said I didn't.

"Well, that's shore too bad. You won't know, now, what to expect. If you're a-goin' uphill when you hear one fer the fust time in the spring, it's a sign that you're a-goin' to have a lucky year and git purty nigh rich, sometimes, maybe. But if you're a-goin' downhill, it shore means that you're goin' to git porer ever' day of the year. Never knowed it to fail.

"Have you heard a turkie dove yet?"

I said I hadn't.

"Well, you jist notice when you do. The year we left the old place and moved over here, I didn't have no more idee of movin' than a last year's bird's nest, but I heerd a turkie dove holler right over in this direction, and shore enough, that fall I traded farms with Buck Starnes and me and the gals moved.

"You see, whatever direction you hear the fust one holler frum, that's the way you're a-goin' to move er take a trip afore the year is out. Never knowed it to fail, though, of course, they ain't nothin' in signs. That is, not so awful much.

"I reckon you don't ever git lonesome fer the city?"

"Not often," I admitted.

"Well, I shore wouldn't reckon you'd ever miss it, 'cept the way a person misses fleas and mice and other sich pestiferous articles. I was up to Sent Louis oncet, and the one trip shore done me. Ain't never wanted to go no more. It jist ain't my way of doin', to jump around like a chicken with its head off. As near as I can figure, that's jist about what a city is—jist a whole passel of people, all a-jumpin' around like chicken with their heads off. No-sir-ree! I want to be where I can set down on a stump er a log and rest a spell when I feel in the notion or git tard.

"And them there street cars! The noise they don't make! Go 'way!

"And the lonesomeness of the thing. I purty nigh died the night I was there—with all the noise and people and things—jist frum lonesomeness. And I ain't a feller to take on about things, nuther. That is, not so dawg-awful much. But I hate lonesomeness wuss than pizen. Jist give me a cob pipe, a whippoorwill er two and a hill to look at while it's a-gittin' dark and I shore wouldn't trade entertainments with no city on earth.

"But here comes the gals. I'll take keer of La Belle fer you. She'd like a little snack of corn fust, I reckon, and a nibble on the meader to top off with.

"Jist light and go in. The gal's be tickled to death to see how them signs of their'n turned out by bringin' you this way fer dinner.

"Say," with a nod toward the four "little gals," who were hurrying out to meet me, "do you reckon I believe women ort to have the vote? Well, jist ax me. That's all. Jist ax me."



"I ain't never wished fer a single second that any of 'em was boys."

-- The Third Venture in Matrimony -- of a Real Daughter of Ultra-Fashionables

Margaret Emerson's First Marriage Resulted in a Divorce; Her Second Husband, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Was Lost on the Lusitania; and Now She Is the Wife of the Director of the United States Mint, a Western Who Grew Up Around Mines and Ranches. :: :: ::

IT is not often, despite the fantastic vagaries of romance, that a former Warden of a state penitentiary can lead to the altar a bride bearing the name of Vanderbilt. Yet such an alliance has just come to pass, in the wedding of Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt to Raymond T. Baker, who has now risen to the office of Director of the Mint. The new Mrs. Baker was the most notable of the Lusitania widows, her former husband having lost his life in that German atrocity; but she is by no means the first to have remarried.

Her acquaintance with Baker had its beginning 10 years ago. He lived in Nevada, and was much liked for his gaiety and attractiveness. Elinor Glyn, in her quest for "American atmosphere," had chosen him as her pilot through the picturesque mining camps of the West. Edna Goodrich knew him in her pre-Goodwin days at Tonopah; in fact, Ray Baker was a favorite with both natives and visitors.

Just about this time—late in 1908—there arrived in Reno a gracious and pulchritudinous lady from New York, who inscribed upon that city's famous register of broken hearts the name of Mrs. Smith Hollins McKim. She was formerly Miss Margaret Emerson, daughter of Capt. Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore, one of the city's wealthiest citizens.

Her life in the famous divorce "colony" was characteristic of her nature. She bought a modest little bungalow on Plumas street, furnished it costily with chintz and other cheerful feminine touches and settled down to enjoy life as much as possible under the circumstances. Although living very quietly, she soon gathered around her the best of the colony.

Into this interesting circle came Raymond T. Baker, who was widely known throughout the sagebrush State as a prospector, promoter and mine owner. His picturesque attire, the stories of his adventures in Death Valley and his attractive personality caught the fancy of Mrs. McKim, and as he spent much of his time in Reno he was invited to join the merry parties which took place at the "little cottage on Plumas street." Incidentally, it might be noted that the cottage afforded a glorious view of Reno's snow-clad mountains, which, coupled with gorgeous sunsets, no doubt made an ideal stage setting for Cupid's sly but effective work.

Soon the day rolled around when Mrs. McKim walked out of the courthouse a free woman. Local matchmakers shook knowing heads and tried to catch Ray Baker looking at wedding rings. But Mrs. McKim emphatically denied that there was any such possibility.

Then the lady, to celebrate her much-wanted freedom, ran down to San Francisco and sailed for Honolulu. Was it strange that published pictures of

the departing liner revealed the familiar figure of Ray Baker waving a farewell to someone on the deck?

A few weeks later Baker accepted an appointment as Warden of the Nevada State Penitentiary at Carson City. He attracted much attention by installing the "honor system," and in spite of criticism making it a success. On one occasion he took a thousand convicts to the theater to see "Alias Jimmy Valentine." There was a guard with them, but the only thing that occurred was a fight between two burglars over the methods of "Jimmy." Baker separated them and they apologized for their hastiness. During his incumbency of this office, his engagement to Mrs. McKim was again rumored and denied. Mrs. McKim was quoted as saying that the idea of her marrying the Warden of a Penitentiary was "ridiculous."

Her marriage to Alfred G. Vanderbilt, the multimillionaire horseman, set all rumors at rest. Raymond Baker left Nevada shortly after to become the secretary of George T. Marye, at that time United States Ambassador to Russia.

The new Mrs. Vanderbilt increased her popularity everywhere she went. For a time the Vanderbilts lived in London and Mr. Vanderbilt established his famous coaching enterprise between London and Brighton. Then the Lusitania horror shocked the whole world, and on the list of notables among the victims was the name of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt. Besides the widow, he left two young sons—Alfred Jr. and George.

Not long after Baker resigned his position in Petrograd and returned to America. For some time nothing was heard of him except that he had piled up a neat fortune as a buyer of war supplies for Russia.

In the winter of 1917 Mrs. Vanderbilt took a party of intimate friends to Montreal to enjoy the winter sports. In this party was Raymond Baker. Society journals printed a picture of the merrymakers, and when Ray's Western friends saw his familiar face peeking out from behind Mrs. Vanderbilt, they whispered, "I told you so."

The next step in this romance of the South and the West came when young Baker was appointed Director of the United States Mint, an office of importance and one usually given to men of years and experience.



The former Mrs. Vanderbilt as a Red Cross Worker.

Everybody was asking "Who is Ray Baker?" and a protest arose which looked serious for a time. Politicians investigated the "dark horse" and found nothing either for or against him. He was sponsored in Washington by Senator and Mrs. Key Pittman of Nevada and soon became one of the capital's most feted bachelors. His Western bluntness, tempered somewhat by diplomatic experiences in Russia and his natural "good-fellowness," made him extremely popular, but he resisted all feminine allurements designed to entangle him matrimonially. Doubtless in the mental background hovered memories of "the little cottage on Plumas street," and of its fair owner, so soon to emerge from the weeds of widowhood.

Mrs. Vanderbilt divided her time between New York, Lenox, Newport and Palm Beach, giving much of her time to war activities. Her work for the Red Cross was sincere and untiring. She was devoted to her sons, aged 4 and 6.

No one suspected for a moment that the beautiful widow was anything but heart free. Her happiness and youthful appearance seemed natural to one just discarding mourning. Of course, after her return to the North from Florida, there were frequent trips to Washington, but no one was quite prepared for the social bomb which her father threw on May 30, when he announced the marriage of his daughter to Raymond Baker would take place at Lenox, Mass., early in June. In fact, it took place within two weeks of the announcement.



As they were photographed just before the wedding in Lenox, Mass. Standing, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt; seated, the bride, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt; at her left, the bridegroom, Raymond T. Baker, Director of the United States Mint.

THE GREAT SCENE

A War-Time Episode
Behind the Footlights.

By MAURICE LEVEL

HERE is a little war story with a practical as well as an artistic moral. It emphasizes the difference in contact with war between reality and convention. It is the constant complaint of the French poilus in the trenches, and of the British soldiers as well, that the civilians in the rear do not really understand the war. Certainly no one can safely dogmatize about its reactions who has not himself experienced them. So it is in the whole field of the war's tragedy—a tragedy so vast as to make futile most of our preconceptions about it.

The playwright in the story thought that he knew what a father ought to do on hearing of his only son's death in action. He was justified, perhaps, by ordinary literary conventions. But the old actor knew better. His knowledge was based on personal experience.

Translated by William L. McPherson

A VOICE mounted from the depths of the obscurity in which the main floor of the theater was left, despite the glare of the six dusty stage lamps.

"That's not the way, Monsieur Fanjard. Won't you do it over again?"

Fanjard, who had been perched on a chair, which represented the staircase of a chateau, jumped down and made his way to the front of the stage. Respectfully, yet not without a certain hauteur—his foot on the prompter's cubbyhole, his elbow on his knee and his hand held to his ear like an ear trumpet—he asked:

"What is it, monsieur?"

The author called back at the top of his voice, as if making head against a tumult:

"I should like to have in that passage more ardor, more passion, more grief. Do you understand?"

"I understand," answered Fanjard, with a bow.

The author would have been glad to elaborate his meaning. But Fanjard, having already returned to his chair staircase and said to his comrades, "Let us do it over, my friends," played the climax of the scene against just as he had played it before.

"That's not right yet! That's not right yet!" cried the author. "You are on the first step. Mlle. Ravignau enters later; with each seat slammed down, he had the feeling that humanity in general was in a conspiracy to ruin him. Yet the director kept whispering to him:

"What is it?" A silence, you understand, mademoiselle? A silence, a simple silence! You, Monsieur Fanjard, you ask her, almost in a whisper: 'Your brother? My son?' You bow your head, mademoiselle. That is enough. He has understood you. Then you, Monsieur Fanjard, you utter a cry, a harrowing cry; all the rest of the scene is only a sob. You see what I want. Let us try it again!"

With a glacial patience Fanjard played the scene over. But this time his articulation was hardly any more impassioned and his gestures, barely sketched out, seemed to die away, as if succumbing to some invisible obstacles.

Five o'clock sounded and the players left the stage. The author rejoined Fanjard in the wings. After having gesticulated, shouted and fumed for three hours, he had a moist skin, a dry tongue and a hoarse voice. Fanjard, as he made his way toward his dressing room, listened to the other composedly. He was an old actor, reckoned as one of the glories of the stage, and all its noblest traditions survived in him. The author had thrown an arm across his shoulders and talked to him as they walked along.

"It is the capital scene, my dear sir. If it doesn't go the whole piece will fail. What it needs is emotion, grandeur, despair. Don't hesitate to let yourself go. You can make, and you ought to make, something sensational of it. It is just the scene for you."

"I see—I see very well what you wish. But at rehearsals I cannot let myself go. I need costume, light, atmosphere. But don't worry."

Still the author insisted, timid and firm at the same time:

"Certainly I won't worry. Certainly. But I should like to have you, once before the first night, only once, show me your real quality. Only once; just once. Think of it. We are only three days from the premiere."

"Don't worry," repeated Fanjard.

Then he went away.

At this moment the director passed by. He asked, with a pleasant smile:

"Well, how does it go? Are you satisfied?"

"Satisfied? My dear man, my piece is ruined—you understand, ruined. Mlle. Ravignau is passable. The light effects are a fizzle; Fanjard is bad, bad, bad!"

The director tried to calm him. He had heard many others talk that way, and he knew that in the theater, better than anywhere else, everything somehow works out. Fanjard is an artist, sure, conscientious, incapable of slighting his roles, let him play them 200 times. Obstinate? Yes. Unequal at rehearsals? Possibly. But exceeding all expectations when the curtain went up.

The author, still skeptical, shook his head.

"Let us wait and see, my dear master," the director protested. (And when a director thus addresses an author who has only a vague claim to such a title, he is using his ultimate argument.) "Let us wait and see. Have more confidence. I am as much interested in the success of your piece as you are. Don't get worried yourself—and don't worry him. He is so-so now, perhaps; only so-so. But he will be superb. That I guarantee you."

The first night arrived.

In the back of a box, alongside the director, the author, listened to his play. The first part of it was a torture. With each spec-



"You bow your head, mademoiselle, that is enough—."

tator who entered later; with each seat slammed down, he had the feeling that humanity in general was in a conspiracy to ruin him. Yet the director kept whispering to him:

"It's a go. It's a go."

After the first curtain he wanted to go up to the dressing rooms and give some last suggestions to the actors. But the director dissuaded him.

"Let them alone. Don't bother them. Believe me, it will be a success."

The second act had a success d'estime, and the curtain rose for the third act. Fanjard finally appeared, descending the staircase with an air of nobility. Mlle. Ravignau stretched out her arms toward him. He stopped her with a gesture and said: "What is it?" And then, in a low tone: "Your brother? My son?" She bowed her head, and he, just as at the rehearsals, without a cry, without a sob, began his set speech.

Clinging to the arms of his velvet-covered seat, arching his shoulders, the author growled out, as if he thought he could communicate his own fire to the actor:

"Let go! Let go! Let go!"

But Fanjard continued to the end in a colorless voice. While the curtain descended amid merely courteous applause, the author ran to the wings. The fury which he had held back for eight days nearly strangled him. Fanjard was returning to his dressing room.

"Well, are you satisfied?" the author shouted at him. "You have wrecked my play. Yes, you were going to reserve yourself for the first performance! You should have talent, my dear sir, before you have genius. Effects are not improvised. They are produced by hard work. And, besides, what a role you had! What a scene! A scene to raise the house. A father, a father, who has only one love, one joy in the world—his son. They tell him of his son's death, and you stand there tranquil, half stupefied! I declaimed the scene, even in writing it. I shouted it."

Then the old actor answered softly, without anger, without indignation, without any show of wounded pride:

"You are wrong, monsieur; and that is because, fortunately for you, you don't know. I learned only four hours ago of the death of my son, killed at Craonne; and I did not cry aloud then any more than I do now."



"Well, are you satisfied? You wrecked my play."

THE VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN WARTIME

Character Sketches by W. E. HILL



Members of an Austrian brother act converted since the war into the "Kitaloya Duo Novelty Gymnasts."

Edna May Hoag, "America's Joy Girl," in her "somewhat different monologue of college girl life," putting over with great success the one about her brother who ought to make a fine soldier "He's had so much practice fighting with his mother-in-law!"

The vaudeville cartoonist, who used to finish with Christy Mathewson or Ty Cobb (upside down to make it harder), has substituted General Pershing for the big climax of his act.



A war fund drive is on, and Queenie Pullet "The Little Stalactite of Rag-time" and an ardent war worker, auctions off a kiss.

With the ushers getting the subscription lists, and two four-minute men waiting in the wings, Mr. Slayback thinks it a good time to go out for a smoke.



The DeVannes, Fred and Vera, presenting the latest ballroom dances, finish the act with a number symbolic of the present times. The spirit of Joan of Arc comes back to earth on New Year's Eve and toe dances with a soldier from the trenches.

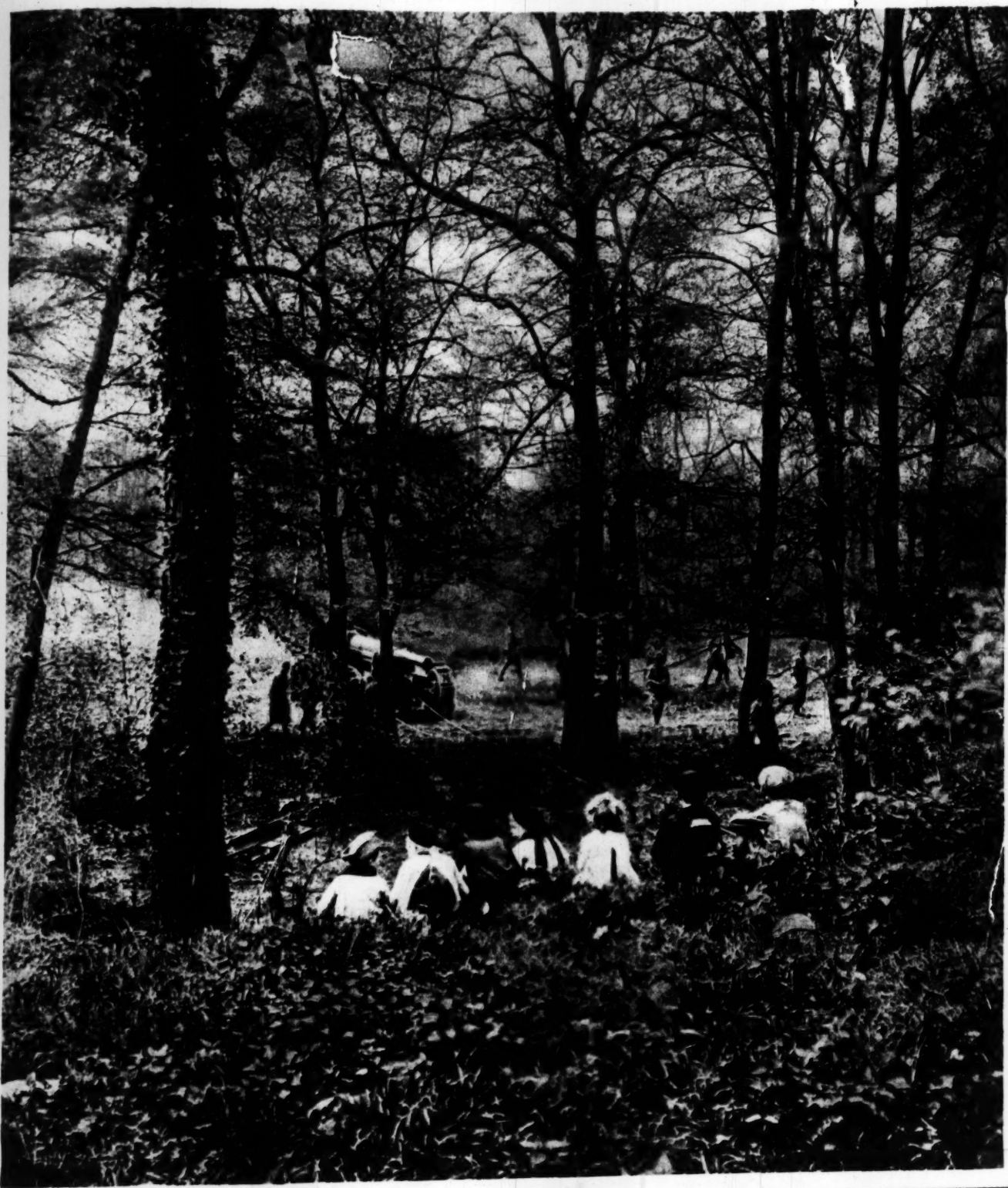
The propaganda playlet with a message, all about how horrible the German army can be. All right if it wasn't four years too late.

IN ST. LOUIS AND THE GREAT TERRITORY SERVED BY THE POST-DISPATCH, IT IS THE ONLY NEWSPAPER TO USE THE ROTOGRAVURE PROCESS OF PRINTING.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1918.

ROTOGRAVURE
PICTURE SECTION



© COM. PUB. N.

French children come out from a nearby village to watch American gunners prepare a new artillery position. A few hours later these cannon were in action.



© WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION.

After an Austrian aviator had dropped a bomb on this home for orphans in Venice. Sisters of Mercy collecting survivors.



An early morning caller at one of the hotels in Yellowstone Park.

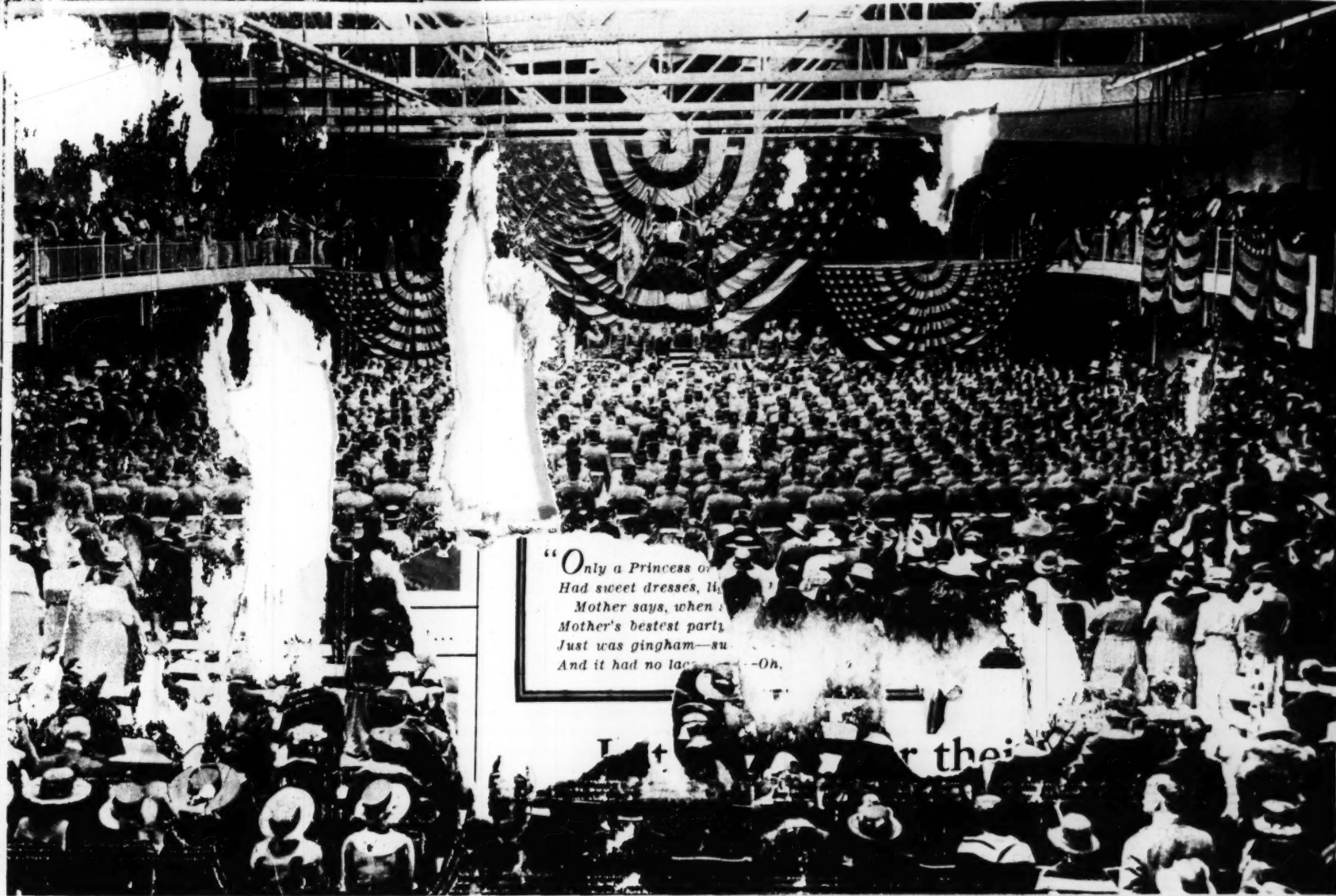


Ridgway Knight's painting "AFTER THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE," bought by William Nelson Cromwell and presented by him to the Permanent Blind Fund. © BY RIDGWAY KNIGHT.

THE VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN
WARTIME



This snapshot proves that President Wilson in addition to many other accomplishments, can sing The Star Spangled Banner. The picture was made at Flag Day celebration in Washington. * * * © INTER. FILM.



"Only a Princess
Had sweet dresses, like
Mother says, when
Mother's bestest party
Just was gingham—su
And it had no lace—On.

I for their

West Point graduates the class of 1919 a year a head of time. All these new army officers have asked to be assigned at once to duty in France. * * * © U.S. A.



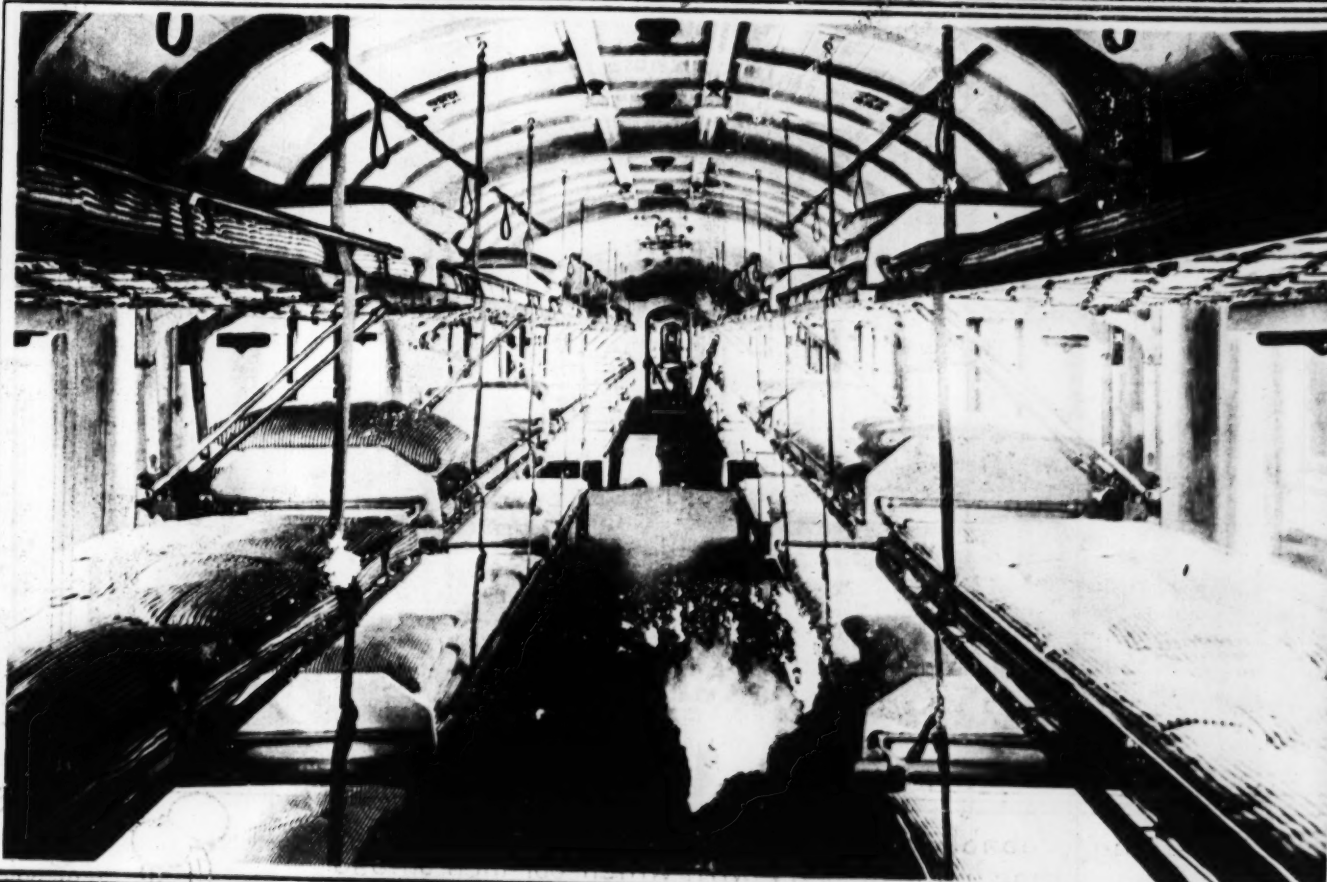
Types of German prisoners taken in the Spring fighting in Picardy. * * * © KADEL & HERBERT.



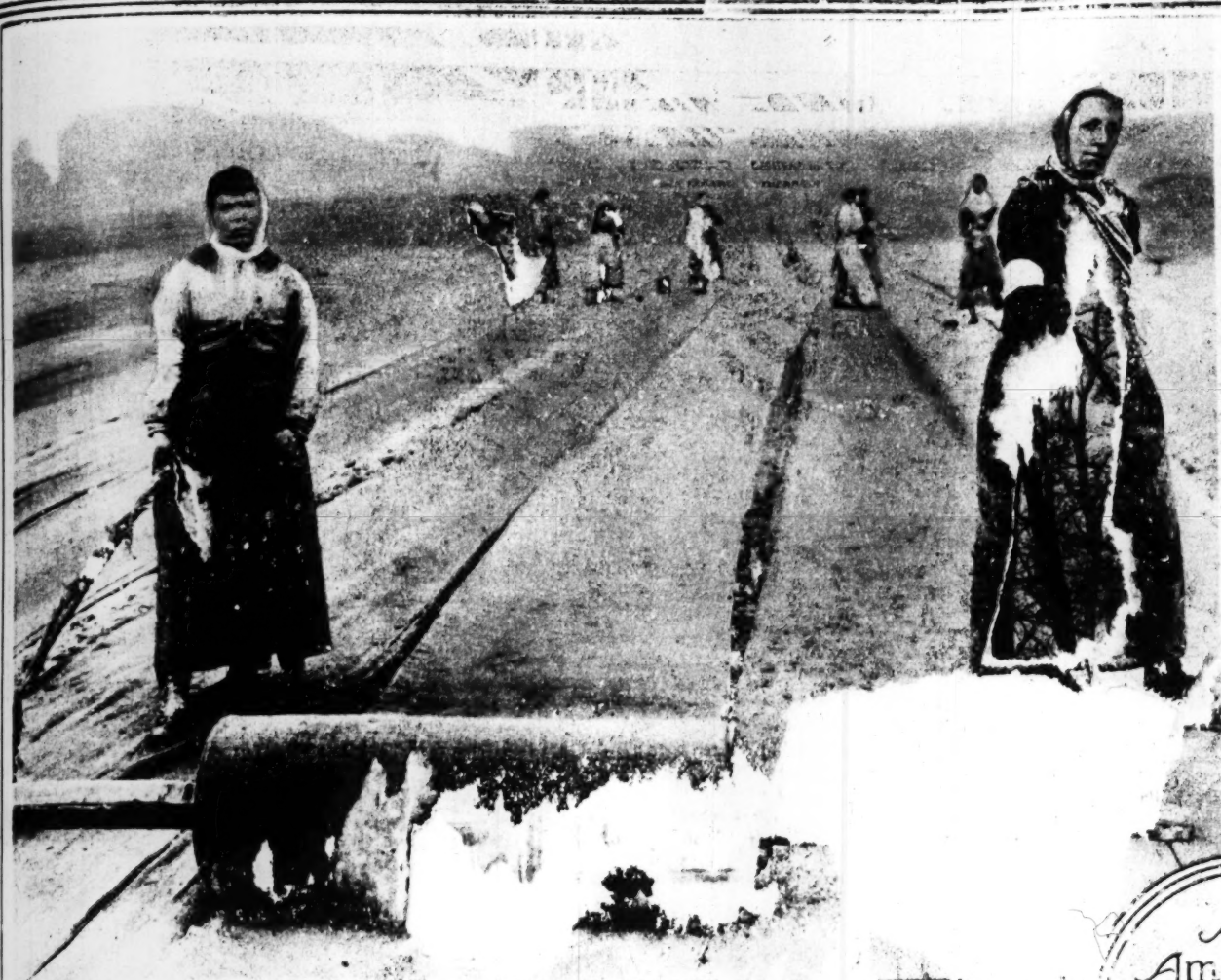
Airplane photo, taken over Zeebrugge, showing the ships sunk in the lock gates by the British, as well as many shell holes on shore caused by bombs dropped by airmen. * * * © U.S. A.



Two Salvation Army lassies making pies in a kitchen dug-out, in France, for American soldiers to feast upon. * * * © COM. PUB. IN.



Interior view of American hospital car for overseas service. Our wounded will be given the finest possible care. * * * © COM. PUB. IN.



French women are employed to spread on the ground large rolls of coarse burlap upon which designs are to be painted.



Mixing the colors in the paint pot.

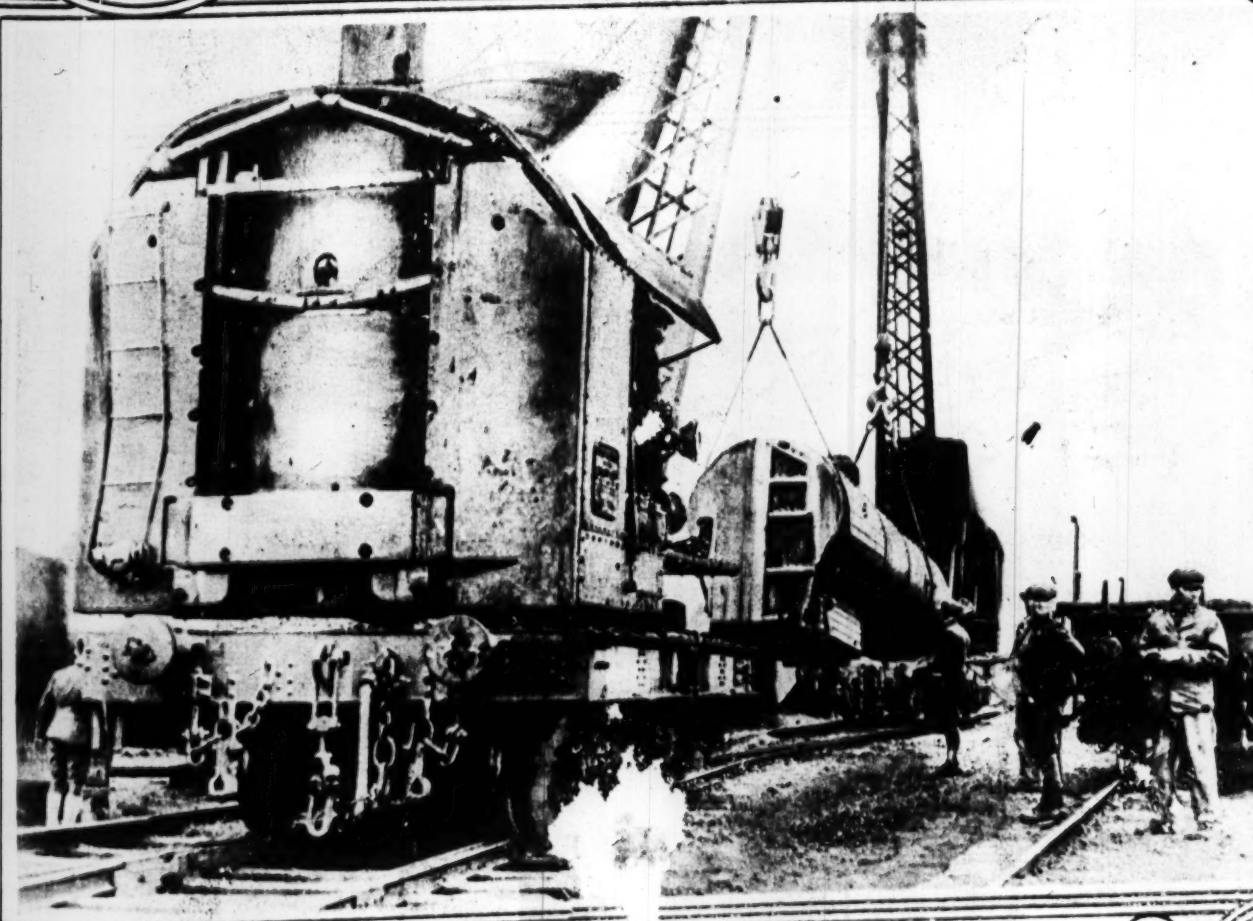
An
American
Camouflage
Factory in
France.



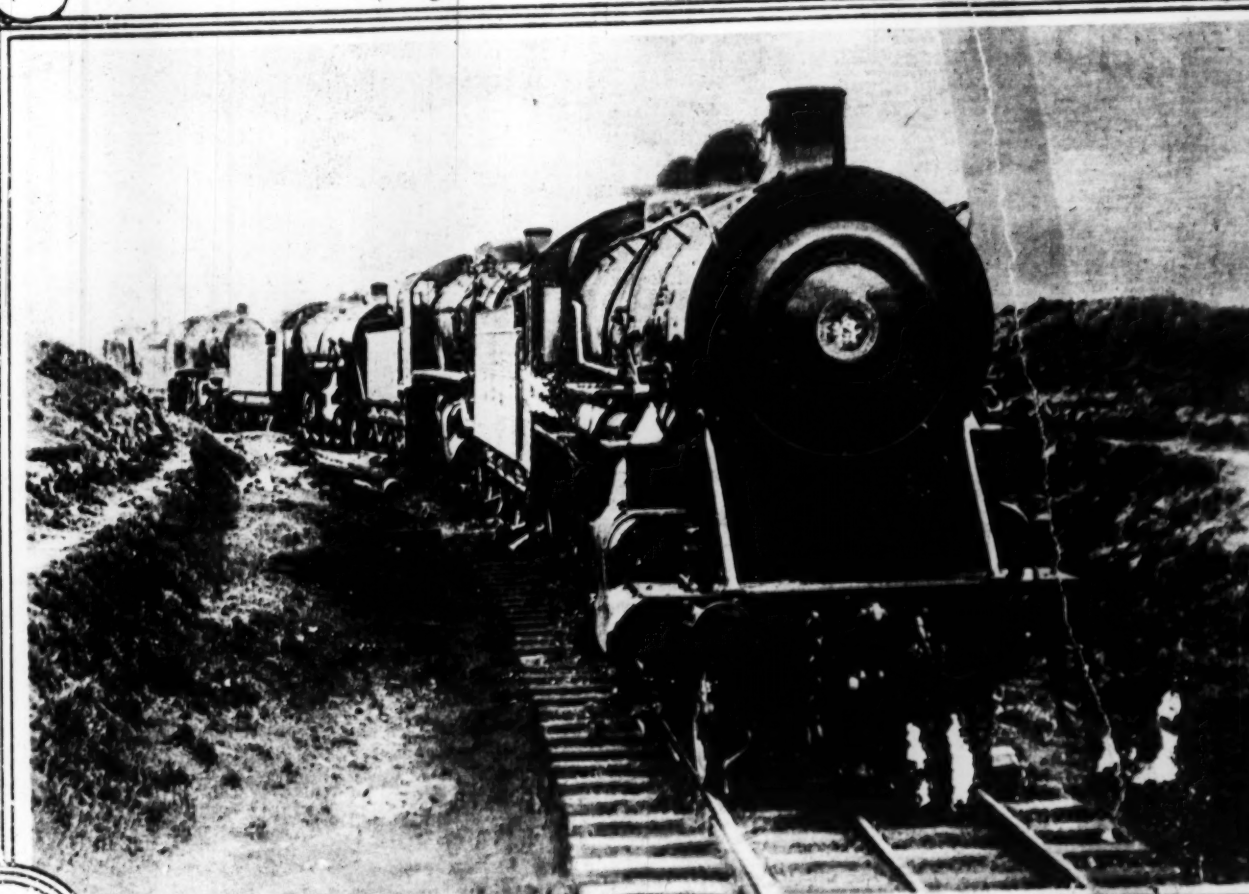
Ready to begin painting, which is done with long handled brushes.



Drying shed, of which there are many....



In nothing, probably, have the Americans more astonished the French than in the celerity with which our men unload parts of locomobiles and assemble them for service. This shows section of yard where a day's work is about to begin.



Engines ready to haul troops, supplies, or anything else. We now have several hundred of these fine locomotives in service over there.

PHOTO
PUB. PUB.
IN.



French children joyously greet American artillery marching to the front. © COM. PUB. IN.



Nothing is wasted in the American army abroad. Here is a warehouse where French women carefully sort over and save everything that can be repaired. © COM. PUB. IN.



Gladys Rockwell of the Fox Films awaiting the call of "Camera!"

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14 Soap Bubble Colors for Delicate Fabrics

Flavor Orange Green Salmon Yellow Rose



"Only a Princess or a Fairy Had sweet dresses, light and airy. Mother says, when she was small—long ago. Mother's dearest party dress Just was pingham—such a mess! And it had no lace at all—Oh, w..."

Let them wear their prettiest things every day

"Hel-en!" Your mother would call out of the window, "don't romp like that in your good dress. Go sit on the porch like a little lady." You would glance scornfully at your best frock. How hard to give up your dear games just because you had on that homely thing!

Nowadays, even for play, children wear things that make them look and feel like fairies—sweaters and frocks of light pinks, blues and tans—even white. They can be cleaned easily and without harm to the fabric.

Lux has made the rubbing of soap on to fine garments a thing of the past.

The delicate flakes melt at once in the hot water. You toss Louise's little dresses, Freddy's little sweater into the rich suds—plop them up and down and the dirt just melts away. It is no

trouble, no strain on delicate fabrics. If water alone won't injure them, Lux won't. Get your package of Lux today from your grocer, druggist or department store—Lever Bros. Co., Cambridge, Mass.

To wash fine white fabrics

Use a tablespoonful of Lux to every gallon of water. Dissolve in very hot water and whisk into a thick lather. Let the sheer little white dresses and petticoats soak for a few minutes. Then dip them through the creamy lather again and again. Do not rub. Press the suds again and again through very soiled spots. Rinse in three waters, the same temperature as the water in which you washed them. Dry in the sun.

Fine colored fabrics—Wash as above but in lukewarm suds, and do not soak. Dry in the shade.



LUX



© Lever Bros. Co., 1918.

Even in hard water, Lux makes wonderful suds.

MOON CARS

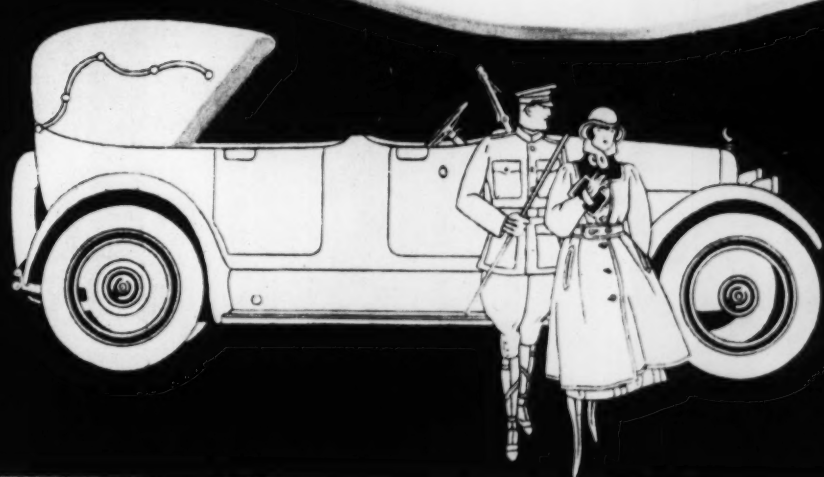
You have seen a particularly striking car flashing gracefully along the boulevard. You note the broad, sweeping lines and the many marks of distinction. You are thinking of quality as you turn to catch the last glimpse of its stately outline. Moon bearing and behavior distinguish it from the average popular-priced car.

Six-66	Six-36
7-Pass. Touring and Club Roadster	5-Pass. Touring. Fully Equipped
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SIDE

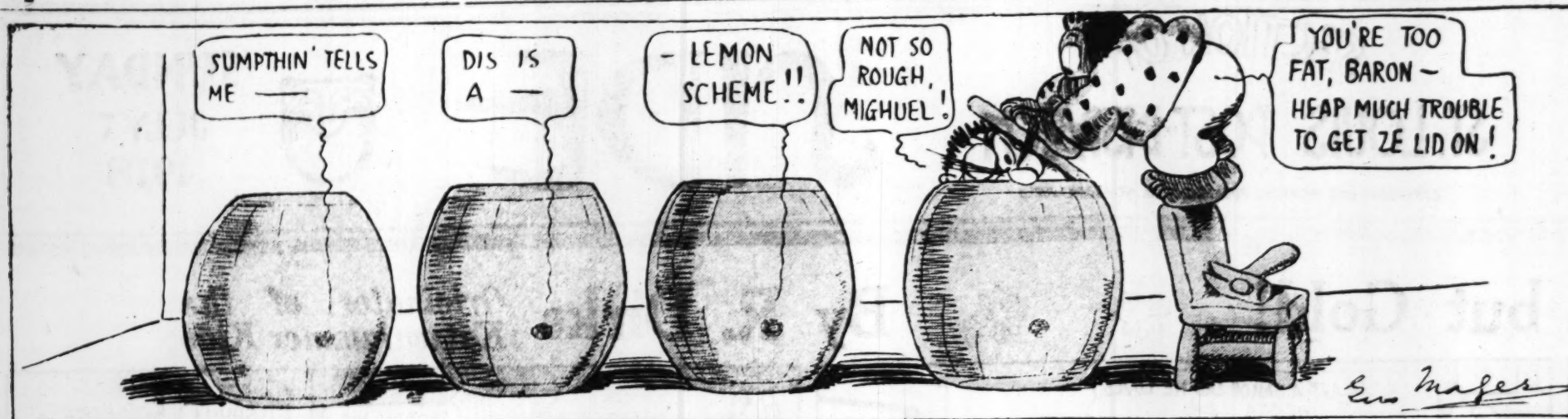


SUNDAY
JULY 7
1918

Gold! Gold!—Nothing but Gold!

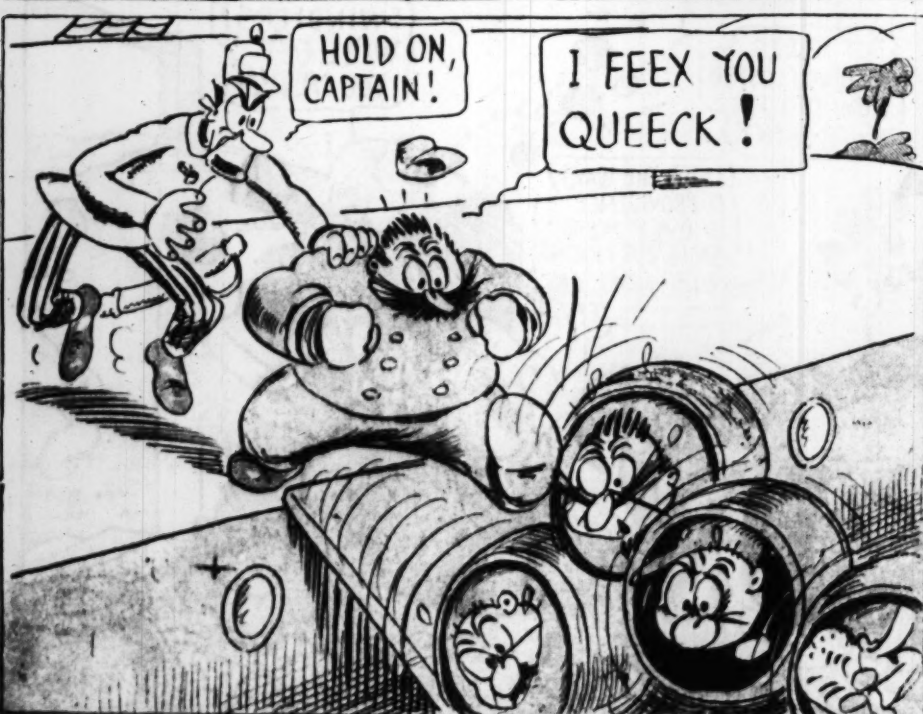
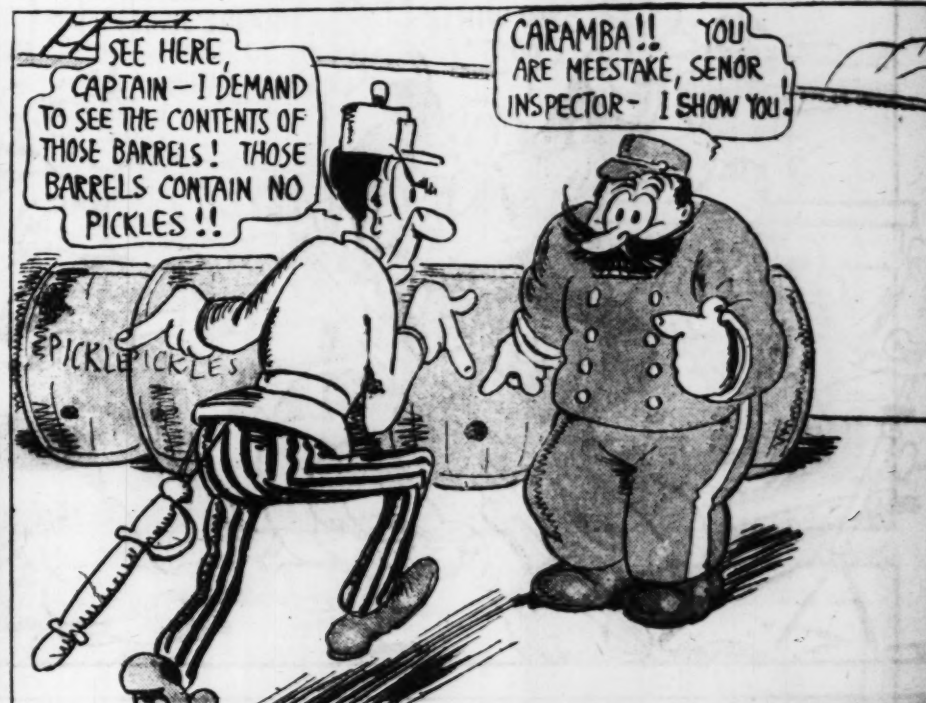
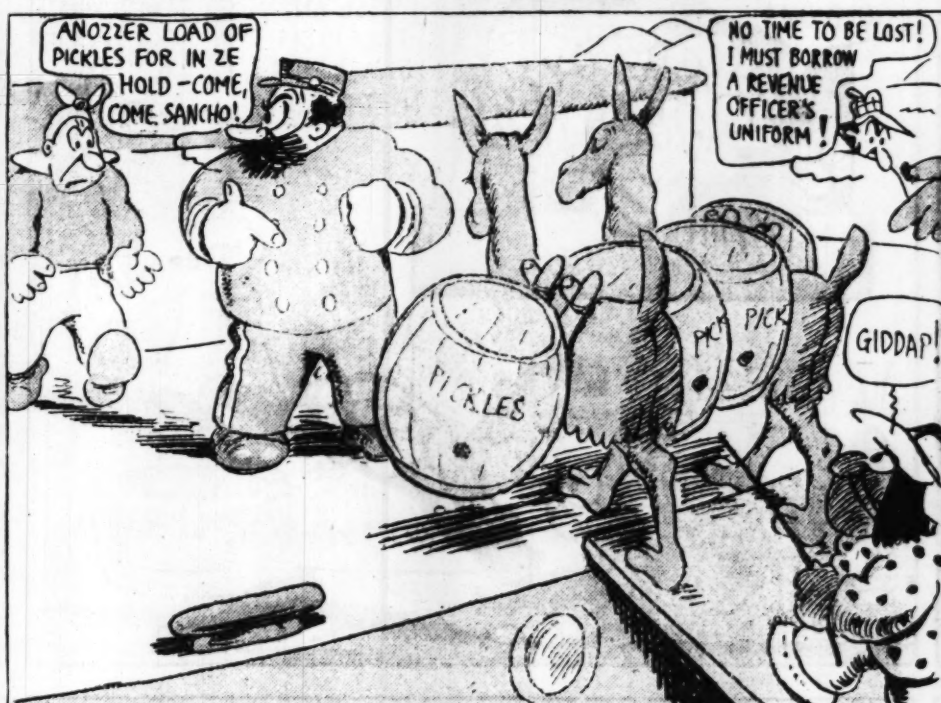
By R. Dirks *Originator of the Katzenjammer Kids*



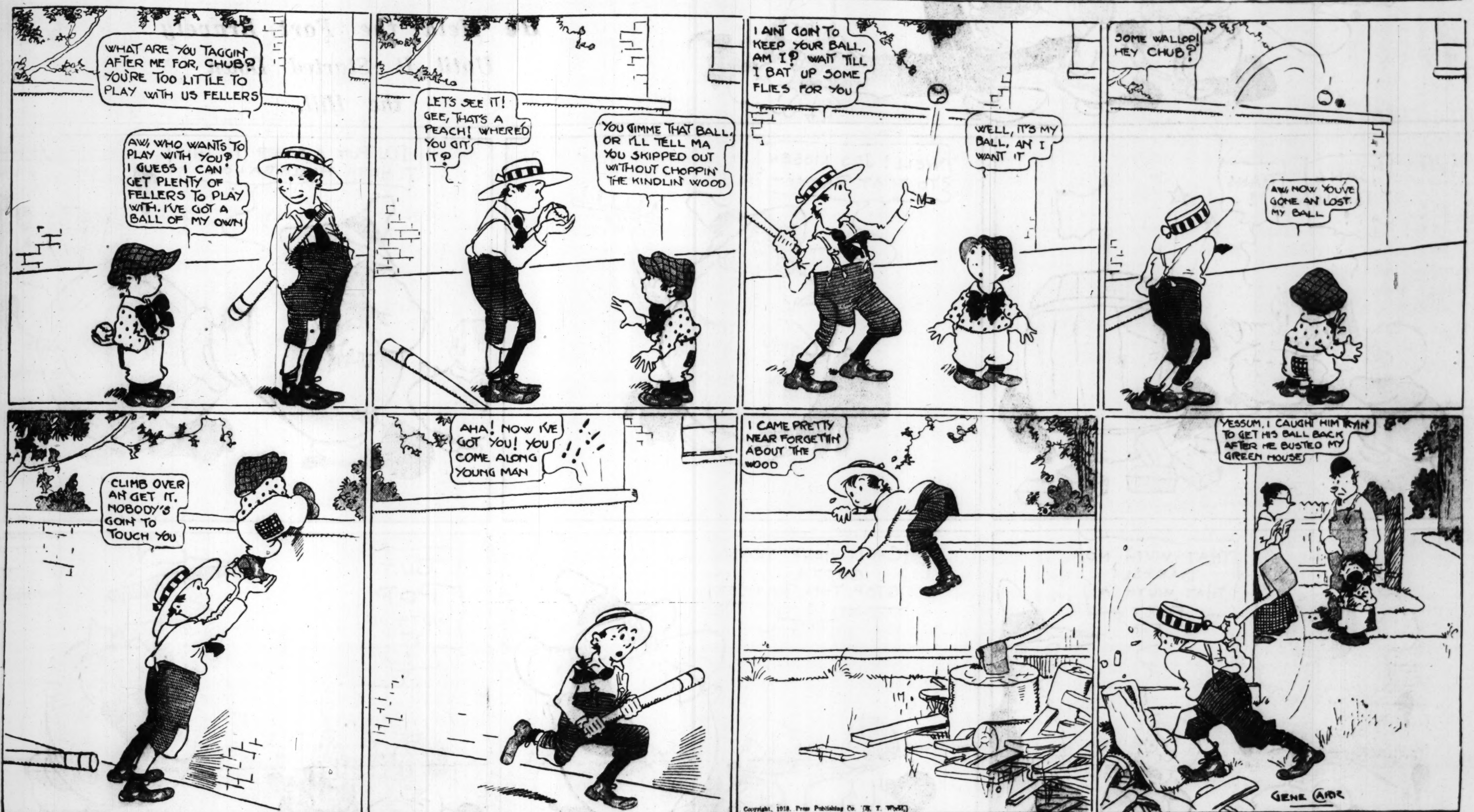


Hawkshaw the Detective

The Diverting Episode of the Pickle Barrels and the Customs Inspector.



Chub's Big Brother—Isn't He Industrious



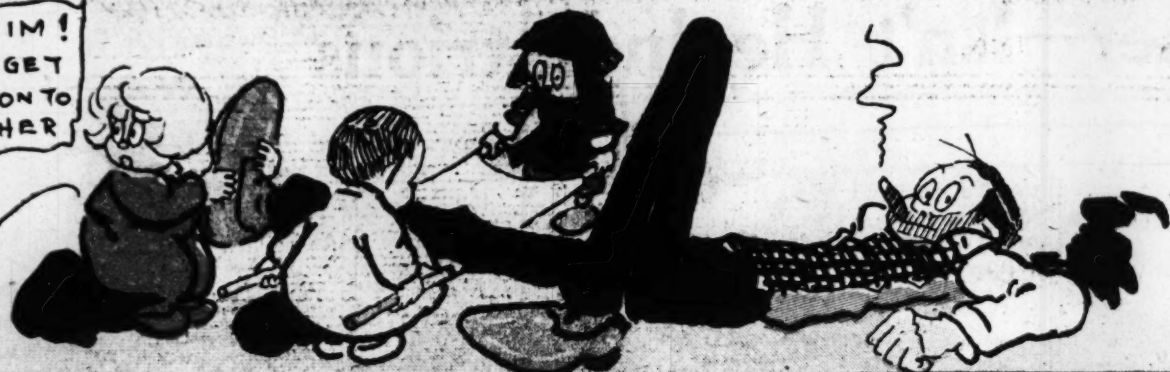
Poor Mr. W.—No Wonder the Man Looked Familiar



S'Matter, Pop?

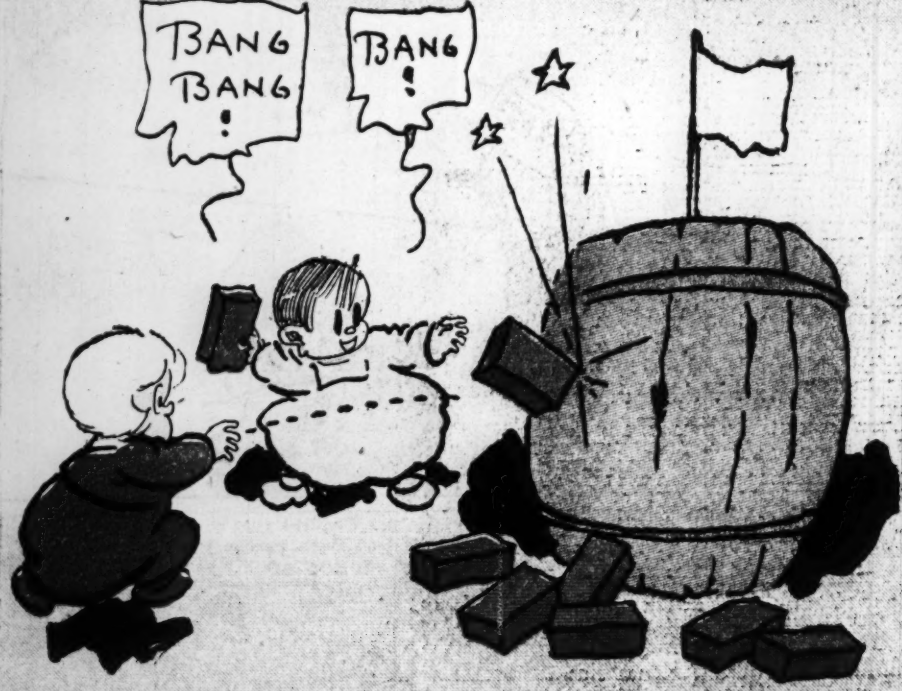
*He Held the Fort Bravely
Until It Started Down
the Hill.*

UNCLE THIM!
HOW DO YA GET
A PERTHON ONTO
A THRETCHER



BANG
BANG

BANG
BANG



WELL! JES LISSEN
TO THAT RACKET



I'LL PUT A STOP TO THIS
HERE HULLABALOO



THAT WUTH NO
BARREL!
THAT WUTH A
FORT



CANT HELP THAT!
GOTTA
STOP THIS RACKET

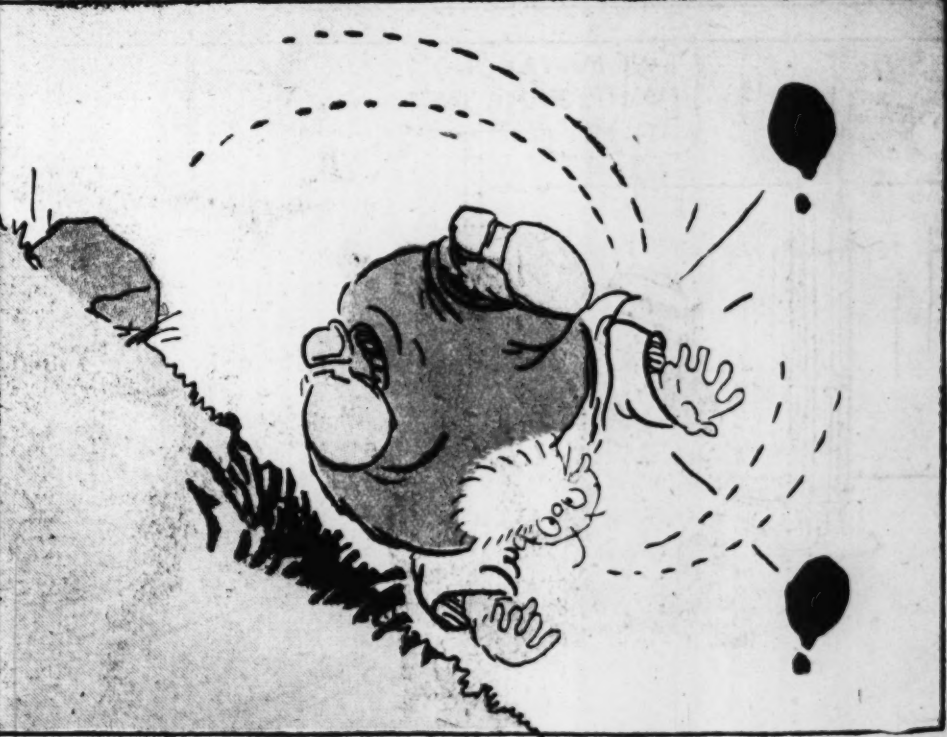
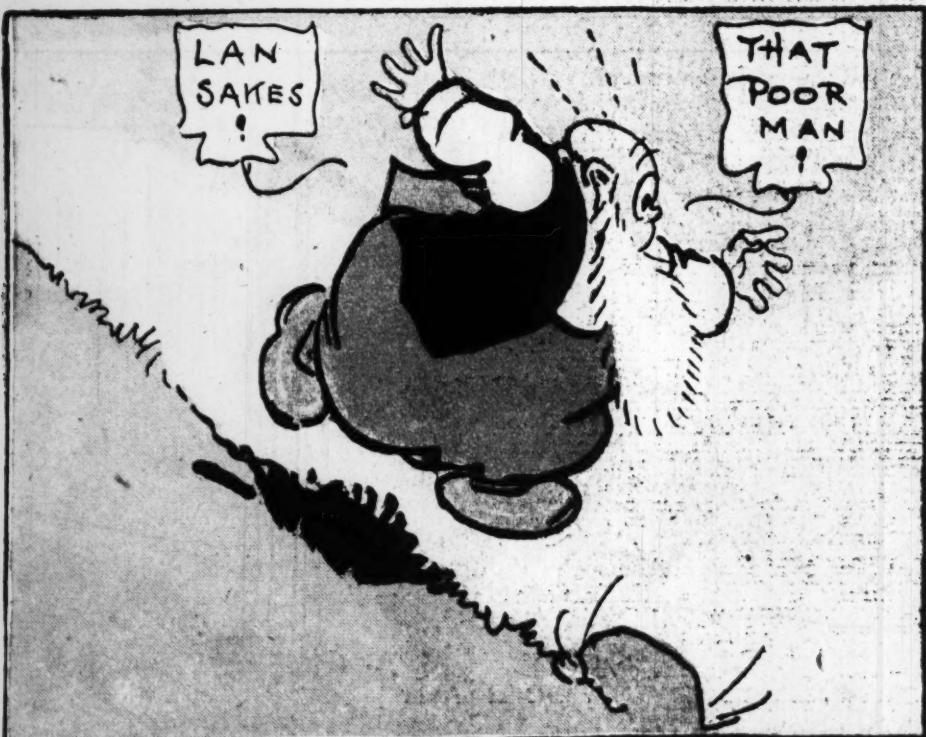


BUT
POP
WUTH IN
IT

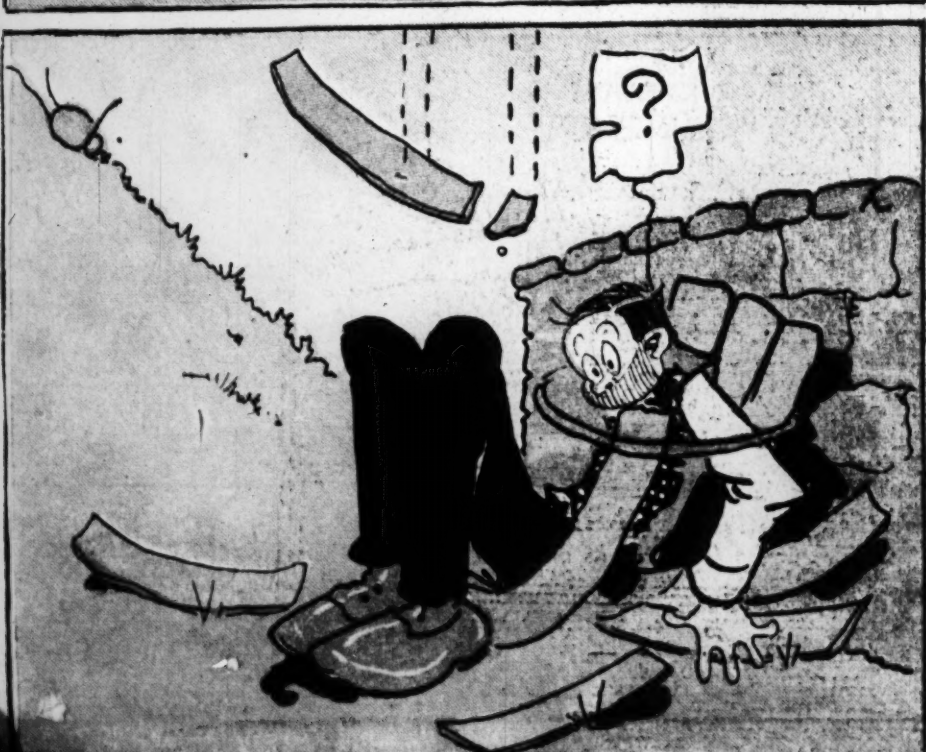


LAN
SAKES

THAT
POOR
MAN!



THERE NOW, TRY TO
BEAR UP
BRAVELY



When
Eff

Office of
Druggist.

VOL. 70.

J
BRITIS
ON
IM

Australians
ward Mo
the River
Activity a
Between
Amiens.

GUN FIRE
IN MA

Berlin Repor
Americans
Thierry—A
Retirement
"to Avoid

By the Associated Pr
LONDON, Ju
troops last night
astride the Somme
of 3000 yards, a
port from Field M
Several prisoners
The German ar
tivity in the Som
the night. It w
north of Albert,
Beaumont-Hamel,
ders front in the
Bethune.

Artillery Activity
of Marne
PARIS, July 8.
activity last night
the westerly side
ent between the
Cottiers and the
day's War Office
No infantry engag

Austrians Retired
Avoid S
VIENNA, via L
avoid heavy sacrifi
troops in the Play
withdrawn to the
the main stream,
nounced yesterday
cording to the sta
followed as far as
of the river.

ROME, July 8.—
on the southern
line, having drive
across the new Pl
ing themselves in
gion between the
beds which the Au
pelled to evacuate
announces.

American Attack
Thierry Failed
By the Associated Pr
BERLIN, via Lo
tacks in strong fo
and French troops
Thierry were repor
communication of
The statement r
"West of Chat
French and Amer
their repeated fa
tacked with strong
tacks broke down
hand fighting cont
fall and also dur
cording to reports
enemy's losses v
heavy.

"In the upper
tacks on Hilsenfu
French and Italia
Men in
ROME, July 8.—
troops in Albania o
operation between
Tomorica Valley, th
nounced today. T
is in full and sat
ment, the statemen
1000 prisoners so f
en by the Entente
Italian troops ye
their front line in
La Pribie, the Wa
pounced. In the
gion the Italians
ground northward
urday. Eight enem
destroyed yesterday

HERE IS BERLIN'S

Four and Half Oun
Pounds of Bro
By the Associated Pr
AMSTERDAM, J
ent rations in Berli
the quantities being
for one week:
Bread and flour,
and margarine, 2 1/2
7 pounds; meat, 4 1/2
1 1/2 ounces; sausage
sugar, 6 ounces.
In addition, each
has egg a month
only for children
and for invalids